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THE CARPENTER



MARCH, 1905

Working Cards for Carpenters

With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Envelopes, Local By-Laws, Trade Rules, Etc.

REQUESTS FOR PRICES WILL BE CHEERFULLY ANSWERED

THE CHELTENHAM PRESS

CENTURY BUILDING. 13 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET.

Made Entirely of Steel

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.



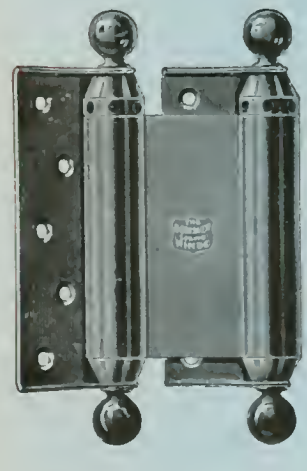
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Manufacturing Co.
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Fully Guaranteed

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

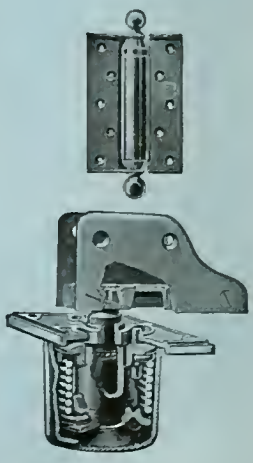
Ask Your Dealer For It **Try It On Your Favorite Saw**

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ARE QUALITY GOODS

But cost no more than inferior makes.



FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE

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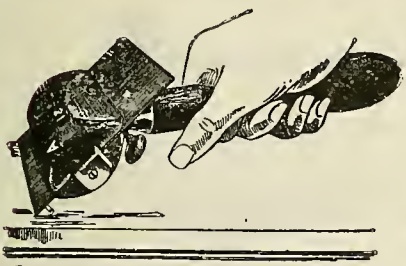
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For $2.25 we will ship one No. 100 Oxidized Coppered Black Square with white letters and figures. 1½ x 16 or 18" tongue. Express prepaid.

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The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

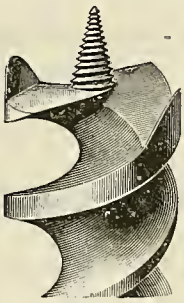
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The "ORIGINAL JENNINGS"



Augers

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Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

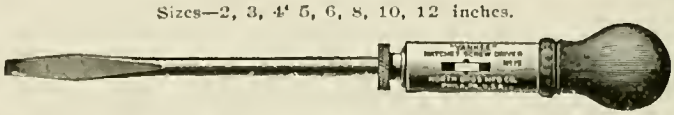
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"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE.... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10

Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15

Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



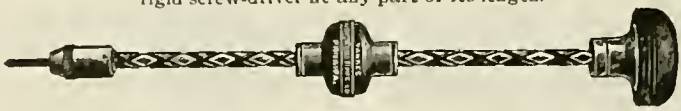
"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20

Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30

For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40

For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS



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NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.

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Every Carpenter realizes the importance of having a good handle to his hammer.

So do we.

We have men constantly in the best timber districts picking out the finest hickory. This is split—not sawed—into billets to be sure the grain runs straight. It is then carefully seasoned and turned in our own works into

PLUMB HANDLES

When you see one of our hammers look at the handle. Notice the straight clear grain, the heavy wood.
That's a handle that won't break. It's worth more but it doesn't cost more.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc. PHILADELPHIA

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A Good Building Journal

The National Builder is "It"

YOU have read Fred T. Hodgson's books. You should have his paper every month. Every issue of THE NATIONAL BUILDER is equal in size to a one hundred and four page book the size of The Steel Square or Modern Carpentry. In each issue are the complete working plans of a moderate priced building, including all floor plans, elevations and complete details. These sheets being separate can be placed on file or used in any manner desired. Accompanying this plan is a detailed estimate of the materials needed in construction and cost of the same at current prices.

Some Features for 1905

Steel Construction, by Charles A. Miller, Jr., of New York.
Details of Building Construction, by J. A. F. Cardiff.
The Steel Square and the Compass, by A. W. Woods.
Cement Construction, by Fred W. Hagloch.
Easy Lessons in Architecture and Styles, by Mr. Hodgson.
Some Builders Tools, their Uses and Abuses, by Mr. Hodgson.
Numerous other interesting articles by prominent writers will appear during the year.
In the Correspondence Column, which is open to all readers of THE NATIONAL BUILDER, practical subjects of every day interest are discussed.

Write today for our special combination of The National Builder and Builders' Architectural Drawing, Self Taught, The Estimator and Contractors Guide and The Hardwood Finisher - the three new books by Mr. Hodgson.

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PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.

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Dearborn & Harrison Streets **CHICAGO, ILL.**

THAT OLD "SAW"

"The Best Is the Cheapest"

Applies very aptly to an

ATKINS SAW



Did it ever occur to you that there are saws and saws?

A saw can be made cheaply and sold at a cheap price, since there are cheap grades of steel and inexperienced workmen to be had at small wages.

On the other hand, there is a certain famous grade of steel, SILVER STEEL, known the world over as the finest crucible steel made. The formula and trademarked name are owned exclusively by E. C. Atkins & Co., and SILVER STEEL is found only in their saws. The process of making it is expensive, but its compact texture, toughness of fiber and high tensile strength make it worth the money. And the expert workmen who make the steel into saws command goodly salaries—but are worth the money they command.

These saws therefore—ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—are necessarily sold at higher prices than ordinary saws, but their high quality makes them worth all they cost. Habitual users of saws must realize this value, since there are more Atkins saws made and sold than any other brand.

No matter what kind of saw you need, Hand, Rip, Panel, Compass, Mitre or other style, your dealer should have one with the Atkins Trade Mark on it—and that means it is the finest he has. If he has not, write to us at any one of the addresses below.

Silver Steel Saws are made in the Atkins brand only

NOTE:—Write for one of our little vest pocket whetstones; sent free.



E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World.

FACTORY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BRANCHES: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto, Can.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Our Journal.

DURING the last few years many requests were made on us to change our monthly journal, "The Carpenter," from its form and size of heretofore, to that of magazine form and style. Several reasons were given for so doing. One was, its unsightly appearance; another, that it was of unusual dimensions; and still another, that it was inconvenient to carry around without doubling it up and thus spoiling it.

Acting on these and many other suggestions, we recommended to the Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1904, that "The Carpenter" be published in the future in magazine form and style.

This recommendation was adopted by the delegates attending the convention, and was subsequently endorsed by referendum vote of our entire membership. As soon as we knew that this was an established fact, we set about making arrangements to comply with the desire of the convention and the wishes of our members.

As we were under contract for the printing of "The Carpenter" for one year, and as the contract did not expire until the February issue, 1905, we made no attempt to change the journal until the contract had expired. By orders of the General Executive Board, we have now entered into a new contract, under the changed conditions, and, beginning with this issue, our official magazine will appear in its new form, style and design, which we hope will give satisfaction to our members, readers, subscribers, advertisers and friends.

The design on the outside cover is practically a window frame, trimmed complete, within which is the shield of our organization, containing the rule, compass and jackplane, and the motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit." Within this appears a business block in the city of Indianapolis—the large twelve-story building is the State Life Building—on the fifth floor of which are located the general offices of the United Brotherhood. The carpenter whom you see standing with square in hand, ready to lay out the work and build another block, is in front of the design, symbolic of the fact, which is a noticeable one at that, that the carpenter is always to the front, either in times of peace, in times of trouble, or in times of prosperity. While he is ready to work, he is just as ready to lay down his square and go on strike, if he is not treated "square."

This carpenter is dressed in citizen's clothes, and not as many picture him, a mere "frame," with a "square" hat, a pair of overalls and an apron. It is well enough for the carpenter doing repair work, overhauling work, or heavy laborious work to wear overalls.

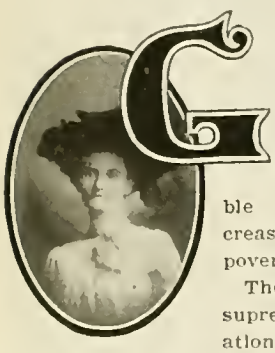
We are not finding fault with overalls. We desire to say, right here, that overalls are just as respectable, to our way of thinking, as broadcloth, but the day is at hand that the carpenter, if he so chooses, can wear and work in citizen's clothes, and we claim that he has as much right to be pictured that way as

any other way. He is an intelligent American citizen, and has as much right to appear in citizen's dress as in overalls.

The words, "The Carpenter," appear in neat, plain letters, over the frame. The gavel on the stool shows that we are for business, order and harmony, while the hammer is indicative of the trade. We are ready to drive the nails and build the town, under favorable conditions. On the other hand, we are just as ready to strike when unfavorable conditions are forced upon us.

Monopoly's Methods.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



GAIN all and give nothing; drive, scrape and glean in the harvest of industry, scarcely leaving the bare husks and stubble for the ever-increasing horde of impoverished toilers.

The Russian serf's supreme cry of desperation, "Give us means of working out our own destiny!" is finding subdued echoes wherever monopoly's despotic greed has left its blight upon humanity.

Monopoly's methods have cursed the world with revolution and bloodshed in times past; what can the world-wide murmurs of industrial unrest portend if not a repetition of revolt? Monopoly's methods are responsible for Russia's extremity.

Monopoly's methods were responsible for the reign of terror in the French revolution. Is it not a reasonable prediction that monopoly's methods, unless materially modified, will inevitably bring the desolation and destruction of revolution to the American people?

Or shall we have legislation instead of strike riots, and reconstruction instead of revolution for America?

Monopoly's methods are keeping their victims too busy eking out a satisfactory profit for capital and a miserable existence for themselves to get wise on subjects of national concern. Ignorance is one of the most effective methods employed by monopoly, because through ignorance the toiler is incompetent to deal with "constitutional amendments" whether they mean his salvation or his destruction.

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water" are a necessary class, seemingly considered by monopoly to exist solely for service.

Though this class is most vitally interested in regulating relations between employer and employed, it has very little actual part in the business of adjustment.

Organization has lifted many despairing hearts up to a realization of their necessity for education. First of everything else, if organization would curb the rapacity of monopoly, give the working people education. Equip the youth of the masses with at least a mental equality of development with their masters.

Monopoly's methods foster ignorance, poverty and degradation that legislation alone can remedy. Through generations of ignorance and toil ambition for education is lost. Organization attempts to awaken ambition and arouse every toiler in this country to a decent desire for education. The wheels of progress are in motion, and greed and oppression in all lands can not stay the movement toward change. The methods of monopoly are retarding the struggles of the masses for improvement of industrial conditions, but that piteous appeal of serfdom, "Give us means of working out our own destiny," is beginning to throb in the breasts of striking millions wherever oppression reaches its limit.

Free schools are grand institutions, but without compulsory education thousands of families, not realizing the necessity of learning, refuse such opportunities with scorn.

Legislation alone can save this class of the population from their own folly, and the same force used to cleanse the slime at the bottom of life's current, may prove the best restriction for monopoly's torrent of evils at the top.

According to Ruskin there is a true

church wherever one hand meets another helpfully and that is the only holy or mother church which ever was or ever will be.

While organization strives in heroic effort to place the involuntary victims of monopoly in a position where cultivation might become possible for them, religion must join forces with education for the uplifting of the poor.

"Above all, a nation can not last as a money-making mob." There are too many tendencies toward the improvement of conditions, too many inspiring and elevating forces striving toward the right for the indulgence of pessimistic prophecies. Still, while so many strikes agitate this country under the pressure of monopoly, it is well to review the reign of monopoly in other countries; it is well to trace the history of oppression in all ages and learn to know that its end is destruction and revolution. Knowing these things may lead the oppressed as well as the oppressor in our land to solve their industrial problems peaceably before the limit is reached.

Hope is better than despair. Though monopoly's methods are fast leaving their mark upon the working people of this country, we are still hopeful that there is time enough ahead, and prudence and wisdom enough in this country to save it from such a crisis as we see Russia facing in, the clash between strikes and monopoly.

Our problems are deep and perplexing, but right can straighten out the most intricate tangles, if courage and perseverance are behind the movement.

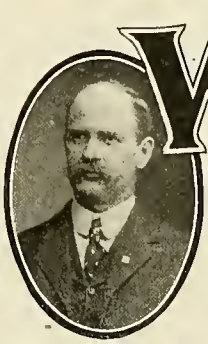
"The Golden Age we sigh for will not come
While hands are idle and while lips are dumb;
We shall not conquer till we boldly smite
The rock of error with the rod of right."

A local union not holding meetings at least once a month forfeits its charter, and is not in benefit in the U. B.

Members should see to it that their per capita to the General Office is paid promptly every month, and thus avoid running into arrears and out of benefit.

A Word to the Workers in the Unions.

(By Wm. D. Huber.)



WITHIN our memory, at no time have trade unions ever been put to such tests as at the present time.

The war that is being waged against trade unions from every influential point, by the combination of manufacturers, and every influence that they are able to bring to their assistance, lawyers, judges, preachers and their press are knocking against it with all their might, but with little or no results; only to make the true and tried union men stand more firmly together, determined that they shall have their just rights as union men.

There is no such thing as putting the unions out of business so long as they are true to the principles of the organization with which they are connected, and true to themselves.

If good judgment and common sense is applied in carrying on the business of the various unions, then there can be no such a thing as failure.

Too many people join trade unions with the expectation of accomplishing great things in a short time, and because results are not just as they expected, they think the organization is worthless, and become dissatisfied because of the few dollars, and because such investment did not bring them fortunes immediately.

Let the war go on, as it is bound to. The labor movement is not a revolutionary one but an evolutionary one. We will emerge from the struggle a great deal stronger than we have ever been. Think and work, and work and think. Stand ready at all times to make sacrifices, if necessary. Attend your meetings; encourage the disheartened ones; show them the worth of your organization; what it has done, and what it intends to do, to make the lives if its members happier, better, more prosperous, and by doing this we lighten the burdens of the many toilers.

The Carpenter

Is Life Worth Living?

(By Frank Duffy.)



IS life worth living? Is a question that has been asked on many occasions. It has been repeated so often that it implies a doubt as to whether it is or not. To many it may seem that it would have been better if they had never been born. To the unfortunate, the distressed, the sick, the poor, the unemployed, the hungry, it may appear so. Yet there are many things in life to live for, many things to fight for, many wrongs to right, many injustices to overcome, many improvements to inaugurate, and much good to be done.

"Life is real, life is earnest." So sang the poet of old. Its genesis, growth and decline are of themselves transformations in the panorama of time. The end that we so often speak of is only the undiscerned beginning. We fail to grasp the beauties of life just as we fail to admire and appreciate the beauties of nature. Selfishness has gotten possession of our very souls and in our shallowness and greed we lose sight of the larger, grander and nobler view. It is only when the curtain is drawn aside, when the hand of death is near, that we begin to realize the joy there is in the privilege of living.

This life is a busy life, and being so, it can be made a useful and beneficial one. Every life has its duty to perform—its purpose to fulfill, and its specific object to accomplish. It should be our ambition to perform our duty well. It should be our purpose to elevate the human race to a higher and nobler plane, and it should be our specific object to leave this world better than we found it.

The duty of life is to do good now and at all times—never to let an opportunity slip by unheeded. Countless and innumerable opportunities for doing good present themselves to us every day of our lives, but we let them pass unnoticed. Our hearts are so hardened in the selfish ways of the world that we can not relax for a moment to help a "weak and weary brother" along the rough road of life. There are many pleasures in life, such as a good home, kind friends, loving parents, plenty to eat, drink and wear; a good position, a bright future, a happy hereafter, and so forth. These are worth living for. Even the outcast, the prodigal son or the wayward daughter have something to live for. When their wild oats have been sown and the cup of sorrow, degradation and shame drained to the dregs, they turn and look longingly "through a mist of tears" to their father's home where they spent "the sunny hours of childhood"—to that home wherein abideth charity, patience, forbearance, sympathy, friendship, love and all the other attributes that go to make life happy and worth living. The thought of home fills the halls of memory with happy recollections. In imagination they hear again in all its sweetness the old, old story, always new and never old, the story of love and faith and friendship that they learned at mother's knee, and their hearts rebound and rejoice. Pleasure and happiness is their portion for the time being, and they acknowledge that life at least has some sweetness, some pleasure, some joy, some happiness. The old songs come floating back on the wings of fancy —the notes of "Auld Lang Syne" sound sweeter, far sweeter, than they did in the "long ago." The dormant senses are touched, a responsive cord awakes, the hardened face relaxes, the angular lines disappear, a smile overspreads the countenance, a voice breaks forth in melody to the tune of the old, familiar song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Yes, life is worth living. Live and do good. Live and be happy and make others happy. Live a sober, industrious, upright life. Be above reproach; be a good man, an exemplary citizen and you will have fulfilled your duty faithfully and well.

"Let me tonight look back across the span,
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say:
'Because of some good act to beast or man,
The world is better that I lived today.'"

It is only those who stoop to the lower traits of animal life that say, "life is not worth living."

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

General Office, The Dayton Arcade,
Dayton, Ohio.

To the Basic Building Trades, Greeting:



AS you are aware, this Alliance was organized for the purpose of promoting industrial peace in the Building Industry by eliminating the causes of such sympathetic strikes and cessation of work as arise from the encroachment of one building trade upon the work of another.

Unfortunately, there has never been an attempt exerted heretofore to amicably settle jurisdiction troubles among ourselves, and we have recklessly followed the policy of tieing up the building in order to secure a temporary gain over one union, whose members have seen fit to claim the class of work that may or may not be controlled by another union. In this we have involved not only ourselves, but the contractors and owners as well, who, as you are aware, have complained bitterly and properly, that such disputes should be settled among ourselves without drawing them into it to be abused by one or cursed by the other disputant.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance has concluded that the time has now come to call a halt upon this internecine warfare, for it is not properly within the province of organized labor to assume a position that will militate against the progress of the building business as an industry. To effectively, properly and practically bring about an adjustment of trade disputes, it becomes necessary to enlist the co-operation of all basic trades, for without universal consent, we cannot hope to be either practical or effectual in securing a complete adjustment of trade issues or establish and maintain an enduring peace.

It is not the sense of this Alliance that we can prevent the recurrence of strikes in their entirety, but it is our candid opinion that we can minimize them to the lowest possible extent, and we feel that when a strike is entered upon, as a last resort, after every effort has been exhausted to maintain peace, that it becomes our general duty to act in concert in tieing up the entire building against the offending contractor.

Let it be understood that we do not in any sense advocate this policy as a means of gaining unjust or importunate demands; quite the contrary. Our Alliance requires the general approval of affiliated trades when demands are presented, so as to prevent the presentation of unwarranted and unreasonable demands by one trade that might unjustly or inconsiderately involve affiliated organizations. In a word, we have organized our Alliance to preserve peace, and as a means of reaching it we believe the most effective way is to avoid a fight if we can, but by no means to surrender our just rights, and to exercise all our energies when we are called upon to defend them.

The transformation of the building trade from its old line of construction is another feature that has forced this Alliance to organize. The inventive mind of man is so specializing the work upon the building that the basic mechanic of a few years ago represents the lowest per cent. of labor on the structure. The architect and contractor of today are steadily seeking to lower the cost of building by the employment of cheaper men, and to this end they are effacing the skilled portions of every trade by the substitution of materials, the construction and installation of which can be performed by men of scarcely any training.

In our opinion the natural heirs of building specialties and tributary trades are those men of the primary or basic trades, who are intended to be displaced by the employment of the specialty, but heretofore, by reason of a want of understanding between us, we have not been able to control these specialties, so the members of our various unions are gradually being disqualified and displaced by younger and less skilled mechanics. Acting in concert we can prevent further trade disintegration, if not claim these specialties that of right belong to us, as

we feel we have a right to do, since surely we should be consulted as to the proper and legitimate division of our main trades into subordinate specialties.

There are now six organizations affiliated internationally with this Alliance, namely, Carpenters and Joiners, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Hoisting Engineers, Plumbers and Fitters, Painters and Decorators. Together with these the Bricklayers and Masons, Operative Plasterers, Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal Workers have been declared eligible to membership in this Alliance; first, owing to the structural character of their respective trades; second, because of the favorable consideration our Alliance has received at the hands of an unusually large membership in these latter organizations.

It is not the intention, however, of this Alliance to indiscriminately accept to membership the several trades engaged upon building work, since many of the old-line inside or shop trades simply install or set up one special fixture or utility in the building, and are, therefore, not in any sense strictly building men. It is our candid opinion that the men actually and continually employed in building work, and they alone, should shape the policies and destinies of our Alliance, and the affairs upon the building as they relate to members of organized labor.

In a general way the above may be considered an outline of the objects and aspirations of our Alliance, and through the medium of this communication on behalf of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, we appeal to your Union to join with us in making this movement a tower of strength and a monitor of justice. We feel that your trade is a potential factor upon the building, and as such should be identified with our Alliance. We are conscious that a large membership of your Union is in sympathy with our plan of organization, and we respectfully petition for them as well as for our movement, your honorable body to join with us in our efforts for defense and ambition to secure unity and justice for all.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER.

The Question: "Unionism! What Is It?" The Answer: "Be a Brother to Your Fellow-Worker."

(By J. O. Carson.)



MANY men, prominent politically, socially and commercially, have been maligned and called socialists, anarchists, free love thinkers, dreamers and what-nots, because of their interest in and friendship for the trade unionist.

Let the "Parryites" and "open shop" advocates just remember, however, that we are still making gains, not only among the toilers, but among the better class of business men, lawyers, professors, and also quite a few judges who are not fawning upon the manufacturers, etc., by rendering injunctions against a number of half-starved fellow creatures who are simply striving by peaceable means to get an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

I am one who believes that since the days of our forebears—since the day when Adam and Eve sinned in the Garden of Eden—that every one of us has a streak of selfishness in our makeup, and I am for self first and the other fellow afterwards. But in getting yours, you must remember that the other fellow is trying to get his, and if all are willing to stretch a point or two, then we come back to the scratch by "being a brother to our fellow worker."

The question of unionism has been discussed by so many able writers that I rather fear to insert my humble opinion, but would rather remember the old adage, "Strive not with thy superiors in argument, but submit thy views to their judgment." However, I am one who does not believe that any freeborn American citizen has a superior, and hence I shall borrow courage from despair and proceed to the issue.

"Being a brother to your fellow worker" does not cost you anything; it does not take any cash directly from your pocket that will not be returned thrice over; it

does not make you any the less a gentleman, or good citizen. In fact it works just the reverse, and lifts you to the highest pinnacle of self-respect; to that degree of self-respect which should be born in every man.

If a man has no respect for himself, it is an assured fact that he will have none for his neighbor. If, on the other hand, a man has the right amount of self-respect, then he will be considerate of the feelings of others, and be careful how he uses that obnoxious word "scab."

Combativeness and stubbornness is born in the majority of us, and especially in the American, and I will venture the assertion, which I believe could be proved if records were available, that many a good trade unionist has been ruined entirely by some one, perhaps unintentionally, applying that vile epithet to him. Remember that kind words cost nothing, and they have often saved a man from that already too well-beaten path of sin and wickedness.

"Be a brother to your fellow worker." "To err is human; to forgive divine;" and if your brother errs, forgive him; rub the old score from the slate, allow him to turn over a new leaf and assist him in every way possible from getting a blot on it again.

The man who never made a mistake in his life, never made a success of life. If your erring brother is willing to acknowledge his mistake, then it is your duty to give him a helping hand, as by acknowledging his mistake, he is simply saying that he is wiser today than he was yesterday; and it is your duty, if you believe in unionism, to lend him a lifting hand.

However, we all realize that to have freedom for the majority, we must have restraint for the minority; if there was no restraint for the individual member, the inevitable result would be insubordination, and that would mean the complete annihilation of the trade union movement.

It is a well-known fact, however, and one that can not be denied, that the true trade unionist subordinates self-interest for the good and welfare of the majority, and as long as the individual member realizes his responsibility and adheres to that most important precept, we will continue to gain, not only in members, but the respect and sympathy of the general public.

The Brotherhood Pin.



This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Members should study the aims and principles of organized labor, so as to be prepared to convince the non-union carpenter that it is his duty as well as to his interest to join our Brotherhood.

The man who knows why he is a union man, why organization is both justifiable and necessary, and is able to intelligently state his convictions on the subject, is certain to be a most useful member.

Persons who have studied the labor question are readily realizing the fact that trade unionism is indestructible. Wherever our antagonists have apparently succeeded in hampering its progress or crushing it, its ultimate resurrection is as sure as the dawn of day.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.



Editorial



The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1905.

In New Form and Style.

The Carpenter's appearance in new form and dress will entail no change in its policy. Its columns, in the future as in the past, will be devoted to the best interests of our craft, the U. B. in particular, and the trade union movement in general. The volume of the journal is also considerably enlarged; the financial statements of receipts and expenses, and secretaries' list, which heretofore have encroached so largely on our space, will be omitted in the new publication. The financial statements will be sent to the local unions in pamphlet form each month, and the secretaries' list every three months. Hence, we shall be in a position to pay more attention and to devote more space to articles and items of interest contributed by our membership, and we ask their co-operation in the effort to make The Carpenter one of the foremost trade union publications appearing in this country.

Defeat of Amendment Increasing Per Capita Implies Extra Assessments.

As shown by the result of the referendum vote, published in our last month's issue, all amendments to our General Constitution have been carried but three. These are:

No. 10. Section 55, providing for an increase in the monthly per capita from 20 to 25 cents.

No. 13. Addition to Sec. 70, providing that a member while contracting or engaged in any occupation other than carpentry shall not be entitled to voice or vote.

No. 42. Proposition: The Carpenter to be sent to each member's home address monthly at 25 cents per year per copy.

Thus, we find that of a total vote of 28,113 cast on Amendment No. 10, 10,652 were in favor and 17,461 against the increase in per capita; the vote in favor lacking 8,090 votes of the two-thirds majority required by our Constitution for the carrying of any constitutional amendment.

The result shows that comparatively but a small portion of our membership has heeded the warning note sounded by our general officers in their reports to the Milwaukee convention. It shows that the 17,461 members who voted against the amendment have paid little or no attention to the financial statements which appeared in our Journal for the last twelve months, showing our monthly expense account to be several thousand dollars in excess of our monthly receipts. Nor do they seem to have taken any notice of the communications from various members, published in The Carpenter, in which

the writers clearly and plainly demonstrated the absolute necessity of higher per capita to meet the constantly increasing drain on the general treasury.

The increase in per capita tax called for by Amendment No. 10, together with that called for by Amendment No. 42, amounted to the paltry sum of 7½ cents per month, or 2 cents per week, and yet both amendments have been defeated by the vote of a portion of our membership who apparently will strain at a few cents in dues more per week when the amount is absolutely necessary to safeguard our organization against the onslaught of organized employers, and more funds are needed to combat the aggression of capital, to provide for the prompt payment of death and disability claims and other unavoidable requirements.

It should at this time be clear in the mind of any intelligent member that under our prevailing system, our dues are not commensurate and not in keeping with the benefits we allow, and that our U. B. is altogether too cheap an organization. Under the circumstances it behooves us to make a combined and strenuous effort to educate our membership on this subject of most vital importance.

In the meantime our work of organization must go on unembarrassed, all legal claims upon our general treasury must be paid as promptly as heretofore. The referendum vote having turned down the proposition to increase our monthly per capita by an amount so insignificant that it will be spent otherwise without a thought, the only course left for the General Office to pursue, is the levying of special assessments, and local unions will do well to prepare for the emergency.

As regards the rejection of Amendment No. 13, we may be brief in our remarks. Judging from the result of the referendum vote on this amendment, the granting of the privilege of voice and vote to contractors or members following other occupations, has worked satisfactorily among most of the local unions, and to them a measure depriving them of this privilege seems unwarranted. Other local unions have found this privilege a detriment to the interests of the wage worker. Time will tell whether it was the convention that erred in offering the amendment or the referendum vote in rejecting it.

For the Protection of Children From the Effects of Premature Labor.

Upon request of L. U. 478, New York City, we publish the subjoined resolution adopted by that L. U. on Jan. 24, 1905:

Whereas, The members of Local Union 478, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are convinced that the interests of society demand the protection of innocent children from the injurious effects of premature labor, and that a guarantee be given to every child making possible the privileges of our public schools; and

Whereas, It is not alone evident but proven conclusively that today in our State many children are not only deprived of the mere elementary education, but forced into the ranks of labor as bread winners far below the age stipulated in the statutes of New York as a minimum when children shall be employed; and

Whereas, The evidence gathered and presented to the public by the New York Child Labor Committee, and his own statements in his attempted defense of his stewardship, Commissioner McMackin not only evaded but failed to enforce the laws relative to child labor and factory inspection, thus betraying the trust committed to him by the people of the State, and subjected thousands of helpless little children to ignorant neglect of parents, for the greed and profit of the unjust employer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 478, U. B. C. & J. of A., respectfully and earnestly urge the Governor of the State to appoint without delay a successor to Mr. J. McMackin, one who will regard the laws upon our statute books, also the oath of office to enforce the same.

The chronic union knocker and general dissenter is the bull in the china shop.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter, and all advertisements, must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month, in order to appear in the following month's issue.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Please Take Notice.

The following resolution was introduced at the Milwaukee Convention, under date of September 28, 1904, and, after considerable discussion, was adopted without opposition. Local unions and district councils will therefore take notice and be guided accordingly.

"Whereas, In some of our cities, towns and hamlets there has been many disputes about the jurisdiction of district councils, as some local unions persist in holding aloof from the D. C., thereby causing much dissension in the ranks of our organization, and as it seems it can not be settled among themselves; and

"Whereas, There is no provision in our constitution authorizing the G. P. to take definite action in compelling local unions to affiliate with the D. C. and by the absence of this law the strife within our organization will be continued indefinitely; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General President shall have the power to investigate such complaints and order such locals as he may deem, in his wisdom, for the best interests of the organization at large, to affiliate with the district council under which, in his judgment, they should be; also to set the lines of jurisdiction of said district council.

"GEO. R. MURRAY, Union 196.
"CHAS. J. ELSBACH, Union 196.
"JOHN WOLF, Union 77."

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

♣ ♣ ♣

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber to the General Executive Board for the Quarter Ending December 31st, 1904.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1904.

To the Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:-

Brothers—I herewith submit my report for the last quarter ending December 31, 1904.

The Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Milwaukee, Wis., is now a matter of history. It is a convention that will live long in the minds of those that participated in it, representing as it did hundreds of local unions from all sections of the United States, as well as some few from Canada. It was the best representative body ever assembled in a convention of the U. B. Although it lasted nearly three weeks, the attendance was at the end large, with but few delegates absent from roll-call. At times the discussion and debates waxed

warm, but with little bitterness being shown.

At the close of the convention nearly all expressed themselves as satisfied that it was the most important ever held by the U. B. in its twenty-three years' history as a trades organization. May its actions redound to the best interests of all our members, and bind them closer together in that fraternal spirit that should exist in the trade movement to a higher degree than it does at the present time.

On my return from the convention I stopped at Chicago, at the solicitation of the board of governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, which held their meeting there at that time.

Matters of importance to all allied trades were discussed at length. Trade jurisdiction, as claimed by each trade affiliated, was passed on, and I believe will be amicably settled by the trades interested. They decided to hold their next convention in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the week commencing May 15.

From Chicago I went to headquarters, where I found letters and telegrams urging me to come to New York City at once and try and bring the lockout to an end, if possible. I used my best endeavors to do so, asking for a conference to be held by representative men from both sides to the controversy, to try and bring about a settlement of the matter. The Employers' Association refused such a conference, stating that it was an inopportune time for such a conference to be held. I saw quite a number of individual contractors, all of whom were anxious, so they claimed, to have the matter settled, promising that they would use their influence to bring about a conference; but it was of no avail.

One manufacturer by the name of Schaettler, who employed about forty of our brothers, withdrew from the association, and is still running his plant. Another by the name of Duffy, an outside contractor, also withdrew, but in three days turned "turtle," and went back to the association, discharging our men. The association brought suit against Mr. Schaettler to collect damages on his bond. We employed counsel to act in conjunction with his to defend our part of the proceedings. He assured me that if the case ever came to court, that he would do his best to send some of the bosses up the line, as their actions were a violation of the statutes of New York, and would easily be proven by the laws of the association and letters sent to the employers, all of which he has copies of.

I also visited the Philadelphia District Council and discussed with them matters of importance, which I hope in the near future will be productive of much good to the members in that city. There are many earnest, active workers there, and results should soon follow which will place that city in the front ranks.

At the request of the Baltimore District Council I visited that city and found the boys wide awake and watching every opportunity to advance their interests, and the interests of the organization. Hundreds of men are going to that place seeking work, and when they get there, find it almost impossible to secure a job. There will be small chance of securing work there until spring.

I also stopped at Washington on my way home, and found little doing at that time in said place.

Later on I received word from New York City stating that my presence was needed there again. Owing to the absence of Brothers Duffy and Neale, both being out of the city, I wired for Brother Schardt to go at once and try and settle the matter if possible. He went, but failed to bring about the results desired. Owing somewhat to its being so near the holidays, there was but little doing and no prospects of getting the matter adjusted at that time.

At this writing he is back again in New York City, and from what I can learn, has fair prospects of settling the lockout. If no settlement is reached, this matter should have your most earnest consideration, as these brothers have been locked out over five months, and have shown by their actions they mean to do all in their power to maintain their rights as union men, and not be compelled to join the bosses' independent journeyman's association, which the employers have formed for the purpose of defeating our

men, compelling them to join before they can get work, and sign individual agreements also.

The men working have assessed themselves to support the brothers locked out; the proceeds from this source are large and amounted to $75,641.71 up to and including November 20, 1904.

You can readily see by this that they are willing to do what they can to support their own members. In my opinion the General Executive Board should evolve some plan to increase the amount of tax to headquarters. The numerous demands that are being made, and will be made in the near future on the general fund are so enormous that our funds will be insufficient to meet all the demands made upon it by the men who would be entitled to it under our laws.

An organization such as ours should have in its treasury at least $2,000,000, and be in a position to meet any and all requirements, in order that if we must fight we would have the funds to do it with.

It is time that the members of this U. B. get out of that old rut of always looking for something for nothing. $2.40 is paid into the general fund per member per year; it requires a membership of about eighty-five years to pay the $200.00 they get of the funds on death or diability; then they expect strike and lockout pay out of this also. They want organizers sent to settle disputes and help them to better their conditions; when they get them they never give a thought to any other locality, and where they are to get theirs from, and apparently do not care; as long as they get what they want it is alright, but if they don't, then we hear them say, "They have belonged to the U. B. for years" (mostly one or two) and they think they ought to draw from four to six dollars from the general fund for any length of time they may be locked out, or on strike, when during the two years they have paid in the magnificent sum of $4.80. Something should be done to increase our funds, and place us in a financial position second to no other trade organization.

According to the action of the Milwaukee Convention, I sent a committee, on December 10, to confer with the War Department at Washington, D. C., relative to piece work being done at the Rock Island arsenal. They held a conference and the following is their report, and I trust it will meet with your approval:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1904.

"To William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your appointment, we, the undersigned committee, proceeded to the city of Washington, D. C., to act in conjunction with the arsenal employes and their representatives who were to appear before the War Department to protest against the piecework system being further extended or continued.

"It appears that while the machinists employed in the Rock Island arsenal were successful some years ago, through the help of President McKinley, to have the piece work abolished in their trade in the arsenal named, that in other trades, among them that of carpentry, the system has been introduced and extended.

"Your committee left Indianapolis December 10, and, upon arrival here, were joined by Mr. E. J. Baker of Brooklyn, vice-president of and representing the Brotherhood of Leather Workers, and Mr. W. A. Johnson of Davenport, Iowa, representing the employes of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

"Upon our arrival in Washington, we found that District Lodge No. 44 of the International Machinists was in session. District Lodge No. 44 is composed of the machinists' unions of the United States, whose membership is engaged or employed by the government in various parts of the country.

"In our consultations and work while in Washington, the various delegates to District No. 44 extended every assistance and appeared with your committee before Brig.-Gen. Crozier, commander of the ordnance department, with headquarters in the army and navy building.

"Arrangements were made for a hearing and your committee appeared before Brig.-Gen. Crozier, who went into the subject of piece work in the government arsenals at great length. The general received the committee, twelve in number,

in a very generous and courteous manner and our audience with him covered quite considerable time.

"General Crozier, while noting all the bad effects that obtain from the piece-work system generally, is of decided opinion that the government employes who have sanitary and properly arranged workshops and who are limited to eight hours' work per day with exemption from toil on Sundays and the holidays of the year, do not bear the ill effects that may come from the piece-work system in other places and under other conditions, and indicated that there would be no change from the present rules in so far as his own official powers were concerned.

"In other cases of similar nature to this, it has occurred that further efforts were made with higher officials after a first failure, such as taking the matter up with the Secretary of War; and, in the event of failure there, with the President of the United States.

"During our audience with General Crozier he maintained that the policy of the War Department was to pay as high a wage rate to the employes thereof in the mechanical departments as obtains in the neighborhood of the government work or government workshops. This statement brought out the assertion by some of the committeemen that there were some locations in this country where this rule did not apply; and, discussing this point at some length, the general said that upon satisfactory proof being submitted he would be only too glad to rectify the same.

"It is claimed that the carpenters employed by the contractors in Rock Island, Ill., and the adjacent cities, pay a higher average wage than is received by the employes of the arsenal who work at carpentry. If this can be established as a fact, then there is a good chance to secure a raise of wages for the mechanics of our trade who are employed by the government in that locality.

"We therefore recommend that after we are assured of the fact that the men working by the day have received their increase in wages to the standard paid in that locality, as specified by General Crozier, that you, as General President, interview or correspond with the different senators, congressmen and others, who, in your judgment, would be able to further the interests of this organization by the abolishing of the said piece-work system.

"On the whole, your committee believes that our mission was productive of some good results and that in time it will be evidenced more fully than at this early date. Respectfully submitted,

"THOS. NEALE,
"D. R. WHITE,
"JAMES F. GRIMES,
"Committee."

Quite a number of localities are making demands for better conditions this spring, which no doubt will receive your careful attention, but owing to the small amount in the general fund, discretion should be used in all cases, in order to protect the interests of all concerned.

Trusting that our relations as general officers will be of the most pleasing character in the two years we are to serve as such, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.



General Executive Board.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, January 23, 1905:

All members present.

Matter of awarding contract for printing of Carpenter taken up. Three different printers are designated by the board and the General Secretary ordered to obtain bids from them in accordance with prepared specifications. A clause to be embodied in contract providing that printer of Carpenter shall not be, or become, a member of any organization antagonistic to organized labor during life of contract.

Local Unions 3, Wheeling, W. Va.; 31, Trenton, N. J.; 554, Davenport, Ia.; 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 712, Covington, Ky.; 206, Newcastle, Pa.; 166, Rockland, Ill., and 1445, Topeka, Kas., submit the following amendment to General Constitution for approval of Board, requesting same to be submitted to referendum vote. Disapproved by unanimous vote:

1st. Each local union shall have the privilege of placing in nomination one member of the Brotherhood (eligible to the office in question) for each office hitherto filled by convention, and for that purpose, 100 days prior to the next convention, and each subsequent convention, suitable blanks shall be mailed to each local by the national secretary, so lined and ruled as to admit of writing in the names of the candidates for each office to be filled, and of filling in the number of votes

cast for the same as nominees of any union for all offices.

2d. Seventy days prior to each convention all names thus placed in nomination, together with the number of votes cast for each, must be in the hands of the National Secretary, who shall systematically compile and tabulate the votes thus cast, and return a copy of same to each Local not later than forty days before the convening of each subsequent convention, and he shall send on a separate sheet with the above, the names of six members thus nominated by any local or locals (if there be that many named, and, if not, all that are), who received the highest number of votes cast as above provided for, and they shall be considered and declared the regular nominees, and the sheet containing the names of these regular nominees shall be lined and ruled so the vote that shall be cast for each (as hereinafter provided for) can be recorded.

3. Each Local shall prepare and be ready to vote for its choice of the above regular nominees, so as to have its vote in the hands of the National Secretary at least twenty days before the convention. And he shall count and tabulate plainly and submit to the convention (at the time the delegates would otherwise elect officers) the result, and the nominee for each office receiving the highest number of votes shall then and there be declared elected; and the voting for these regular nominees shall be as follows: Each member of any Local shall have the right to vote for his first, second and third choice for each office to be filled, and the count shall be had as follows: Each first choice vote shall count one, each second choice vote one-half and each third choice vote shall equal one-third of a whole or first choice vote. To illustrate: If John Smith should get 1,000 first choice votes, 200 second and 300 third, they would equal, and he would be credited with 1,200 full votes, and thus the entire vote would be cast and counted. But in no case shall a candidate receive an accumulative vote, and each member can only vote once for any one candidate.

4th. All officers thus elected shall be installed and shall assume their respective official duties as soon as otherwise qualified, and if a vacancy occurs six months or more before commencing a general election, it shall be filled by ballot as above provided for, except the regular nominees may be three instead of six, and the time of nominating, balloting and counting be reduced as much as possible. But if the vacancy occurs less than six months before, the General Executive Board shall elect some one otherwise qualified to fill the vacancy until the next general election regularly fills them all.

5th. The National Secretary shall take to each convention all ballot sheets involved so as to be able to settle any dispute that may arise in relation thereto, and he shall have printed in The Carpenter, issued last before the convention (August number) the names of all nominees and the union he belongs to and the total vote of each.

6th. The election of the members of the G. E. B. shall be by districts and the voting shall be governed as above, except the regular nominees shall be three instead of six, as in the case of the general officers.

7th. All parts of the constitution in conflict with this plan of election shall be and are hereby repealed.

Correspondence between Samuel Gompers, president A. F. of L., and General Secretary Frank Duffy relative to jurisdiction disputes. Board decides to receive committee of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers on Friday, January 27. Upon request of the respective organizations the Board decides to receive representatives from Organ and Musical Instrument Workers on January 26, from Brotherhood of Painters on January 31, and from Operative Plasterers on January 30.

L. U. 369, Tonawanda, N. Y., desires board to render decision on jurisdiction over wood work to be nailed to cement block. General Secretary ordered to write for more information and sample of material, if such can be sent.

Requests of L. U. 1095, Cheboygan, Mich., and 803, Metropolis, Ill., for sanction of circular to local unions appealing for financial aid for a member. Denied.

January 24.

The General Secretary calls the attention of Board to the fact that some of the recently adopted amendments to the general constitution conflict with sections of the old constitution, the latter not having been repealed by Milwaukee convention. The General Executive Board not being vested with power to make constitutional changes, decides to submit the subjoined conflicting sections to referendum vote and have membership decide which shall be law:

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The names of all nominees for all general offices be referred to the members of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected. Nominations for all General Offices shall be made during the session of the General Convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system as follows: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the U. B.; the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

—Old Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The foregoing officers shall be elected by the general convention, and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Note: The new law conflicts with the old law, inasmuch as it provides that nominations only shall be made by the General Convention, while the old law provides that the election shall be held by the Convention. As the new law has already been carried by the referendum vote,

SHALL THE OLD SECTION BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing old Sec 15 (c)

No. of votes against repealing old Sec. 15 (c)

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (c). The names of all nominees for of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected. Nominations for all general offices shall be made during the sessions of the general convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system as follows: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the U. B.; the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

—Old Law—

Sec. 36. The election of all General and Local officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election.

Sec. 37. When there are more than two candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all.

Sec. 38. At all elections of officers, either General or Local, the presiding officer shall appoint two tellers. He shall then announce the names of the candidates in rotation, and a vote shall be taken.

Note: Section 15 (c), amended by recommendation of the Milwaukee Convention, which amendment has been ratified by referendum vote of the members of this U. B., is in direct conflict with Sections 36, 37 and 38 of the General Constitution, of which no mention was made in the amendment carried to Section 15 (c).

The New section provides that Nation Officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot, and the nominee receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected.

Section 36 of the old law, which has never been repealed, provides that the election of all General and Local Officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all vote cast to constitute an election.

The confliction between Section 15 (c) and Section 36 is plainly apparent. Section 15 (c), as amended, also conflicts with Sections 37 and 38 of our present laws.

SHALL SECTION 36 BE AMENDED TO CONFORM TO NEW SECTION 15 (c) BY STRIKING OUT THE WORDS, *"EITHER* AND," ON FIRST LINE?

No. of votes in favir of mending Sec. 36.....

No. of votes opposed to amending Sec. 36.....

SHALL SECTION 38 BE AMENDED TO CONFORM TO NEW SECTION 15 (c) BY INSERTING THE WORD *"LOCAL"* AFTER THE WORD *"OF"* ON FIRST LINE, AND STRIKING OUT THE WORDS, "GENERAL *GENERAL OR LOCAL,"* ON FIRST AND SECOND LINES?

No. of votes in favor of amending Sec. 38.....

No. of votes opposed to amending Sec. 38.....

—New Law—

Sec. 15 (d). New Section. No member shall be eligible as a general officer, organizer or deputy for the U. B. unless he is, at the time of his election or appointment, in the employ of the U. B. or is working at the trade and depending upon the same for a livelihood, and shall not enter or be in the employ of any other individual or organization during his term of office.

—Old Law—

Sec. 17. Any member shall be eligible as a general officer, provided he is a journeyman carpenter, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Sec. 21. The G. P. may appoint any member in good standing of the U. B. as an organizer on request of any D. C. or L. U. where D. C.'s do not exist, and wherever he thinks an organizer is necessary.

Note: Under Section 17 of the old Constitution it is provided that any member shall be eligible as a General Officer, provided he is a Journeyman Carpenter working at the tared, or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Section 21 provides that the G. P. may appoint any member in good standing of the U. B. as an organizer.

Section 15 (d) new section, is in direct conflict with Section 17 and 21. As the new section has already been carried,

SHALL SECTION 17 OF OLD LAW BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing Sec. 17.....

No. of votes opposed to repealing Sec. 17.....

SHALL SECTION 21 OF OLD LAW BE REPEALED?

No. of votes in favor of repealing Sec. 21.....

No. of votes opposed to repealing Sec. 21.....

A committee from Central Labor Union of Byesville, O., admitted and addressed the Board relative to damage suit pending against one of their members. Referred to General President with power to act.

Consideration of New York situation occupies remainder of day's session.

January 25.

Application of L. U.'s 1173, Trinidad, and 547, Cripple Creek, Colo., for payment of balance of money voted them by last convention. Denied until itemized account of money already sent those L. U.'s has been forthcoming and General President requested to send a deputy into the district to investigate and report on general situation.

The General Treasurer instructed to apply for bond, General President to be custodian of said bond until April session.

Request of L. U. 1506, Madisonville, Ky., for permission to circulate appeal for financial assistance on account of strike, denied.

Request of Window Glass Snappers' National Protective Association for sanction of appeal to L. U.'s for financial aid, on account of strike, denied.

Communication from Trades and Labor Congress of Canada requesting Board to urge upon L. U.'s in Canada to affiliate with congress. Not complied with.

Request of L. U.'s 888, Salem, Mass.; 910, Gloucester, Mass., and 473, New York City, to be relieved from payment of 50-cent assessment levied January 1, 1903, denied, and time for payment extended until April 26, 1905.

Report of delegates to A. F. of L. convention accepted and recommendations concurred in.

Transfer of money from Merchants' National Bank to American National Bank last November, concurred in.

Reports of General President Huber and First Vice-President Guerin read and adopted.

General Secretary instructed to correspond with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, expert accountants, relative to continuing their contract for examining accounts of General Office.

By decision, the question of leasing the required offices was left to the General Officers with full power to act.

Board decides to postpone printing of Constitution, as revised by Milwaukee Convention and approved by general vote, until return of vote on conflicting amendments.

Upon request of General Secretary, Brother Deyl and Brother Post are deputized to accompany him to Columbus, O., to attend a mass meeting night of January 25.

Application of L. U. 670, Brockton, Ala., for financial assistance, denied.

January 26.

Brothers Schardt and McCarthy absent on missions to New York City and Louisville, Ky., respectively.

Applications of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., and Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. for financial aid in lockout; $500 donated in each case.

Applications of L. U.'s 401, Pittston, Pa.; Middleton, Mass, D. C., and 644, Pekin, Ill., for financial assistance, denied.

Request of L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., for sanction of movement for increase in wages denied, the scale providing for grading of wages, which is in conflict with standing General Executive Board decision of September 17, 1887.

Requests of L. U.'s 370, Lenox, Mass.; 250, Lake Forest, Ill.; 1111, Ironton, O.; 363, Elgin, Ill.; 594, Dover, N. J.; 405, Wellsville, O., and Canton and Campbell county, Ky., D. C., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid. Sanction granted; question of financial aid to be considered later.

Similar requests of L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kas., and 109, Erie, Pa., not complied with, because of lack of proper organization, as evidenced by vote of L. U.'s; requests to be reconsidered at April session.

Request of L. U. 811, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for sanction of movement and financial assistance for enforcement of working card and reduction of hours denied because of lack of proper organization.

January 27.

Members all present, except Brother Schardt.

Requests of L. U.'s 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., and 555, Temple, Tex., for sanction of movement for eight hours, denied, because of lack of interest and lack of organization as evidenced by vote of membership on movements.

Requests of L. U.'s 263, Berwick, Pa.; 249, Kingston, Ont.; 197, Sherman, Tex.; 107, Pensacola, Fla.; 18, Hamilton, Ont.; 587, Coatsville, Pa., and 1232, Ft. Smith, Ark., for sanction of trade demands and for financial aid. Demands sanctioned, financial question to be considered later.

Requests of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. and Philadelphia, Pa., D. C., and L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid denied because of lack of proper organization.

Demand of L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., for increase in wages disapproved, Board recommending instead a demand for eight hours.

President Chas. Dold of Piano and Organ Workers admitted; question of jurisdiction discussed and Board decides that the U. B. claims no jurisdiction over any one engaged in the manufacture of pianos, organs or musical instruments.

Brothers Deyl, Sullivan and Walquist are deputized to address mass meeting in Terre Haute, Ind.

Brother Schardt, in New York City, informs Board by telegram of conference to be held with employers on January 31.

Requests of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass., for sanction of movement to enforce scale of wages and financial assistance, the scale providing for graded wages, Board disapproves demand and recommends adoption of minimum scale; the same to be submitted to April session.

January 28.

All members, except Brother Schardt, present.

The G. S.-T. of Ship Joiners and Caulkers notifies Board that their representatives were unable to meet them this session; General Secretary instructed to request meeting in April session.

Request of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase in wages and financial assistance. Movement sanctioned; financial assistance to be considered later.

A similar request of L. U. 1695, Baltimore, denied, the L. U. not being affiliated with U. B. one year.

The Board decides that granting of dispensation to L. U.'s to reduce initiation fee comes under the province of General President and the word G. S., in sixth line of standing decision of October 5, 1893, is ordered stricken out and the word G. P. substituted.

On application the sum of $500 is appropriated in support of members locked out in Yazoo City, Miss., and General President requested to send an organizer to locality.

Request of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., for permission to increase death benefit from funds of L. U. Denied.

Application of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. for financial assistance in lockout denied, the trouble being settled and aid not needed. The state of California principally being union in all departments of building industry, Board approves action of D. C. regarding handling of unfair material.

Jannary 30.

All members present except Brother Schardt.

Request of L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., for financial aid in organizing district. Denied and matter of organizing referred to General President.

Request of L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., for sanction of movement for eight-hours and raise in wages, denied on the ground that demand is excessive.

Requests of L. U. 1466, Hoopeston, Ill., and 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for sanction of movements for advance in wages and financial aid, denied on account of lack of interest in organization.

Requests of L. U. 792, Muscogee, I. T.; 1024, Cumberland, Md., and 186, Steubenville, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid; sanction granted, financial aid, if necessary, to be considered later.

Committee of Operative Plasterers granted the floor and points of jurisdiction discussed. Committee requested to submit their claims in writing.

President Buchanan of Structural Iron Workers also appears before Board on jurisdiction matters; the General President is requested to take up the matter with President Buchanan.

Request of L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., for rating their members as full beneficial who were over fifty years of age at time of affiliation of union with U. B. General Secretary instructed to demand further information and action postponed until April session.

Appeal of L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alb., Can., from decision of General Secretary disapproving J. C. Moulton death claim. The latter having paid but five months' dues at time of death of his wife, decision of General Secretary sustained.

Appeal of W. Schaap of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., from decision of General Secretary in disallowing wife death benefit; General Secretary ordered to reopen case.

Board decides to send the following communication to representatives of Operative Plasterers, relative to jurisdiction claims:

"Replying to your request under date of January 30, 1905, would say: The United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A. does not claim any jurisdiction over, or the privilege of putting up any work made of plaster.

"Fraternally yours,
"FRANKLIN PIMPLEY, S. G. E. B.
"FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y."

January 31.

All members except Brother Schardt present.

Appeal of L. U. 562, Everett, Wash., from decision of General Secretary in disapproving C. W. Schrader death claim; General Secretary sustained and L. U. called upon to amend its by-laws in conformity with general constitution.

Appeal of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S., disallowing P. G. Burns death claim. The deceased not having been in good standing for three months prior to his death, decision upheld.

Appeal of L. U. 616, San Francisco, Cal., from decision of G. S., disapproving A. Donaldson's wife's death benefit claim; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of General Secretary disallowing Henry Bopp's death claim; General Secretary sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., from action of General Secretary refusing reimbursement of legal expenses in case of the Carr claim vs. L. U. 20; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1184, Auburn, Ill., from decision of General Secretary refusing payment of death benefit on wife of D. M. Lynard; General Secretary sustained.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, expert accountants, notify the board that they will continue present contract for two years at $120 per quarter; accepted.

Request of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for sanction of movement to enforce working card and financial aid, denied because of lack of organization.

Appeal of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., from decision of General Secretary disallowing disability claim of E. O. Anderson; new evidence being submitted, General Secretary ordered to reopen case.

President Balhorn, G. S. Skemp and three other representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters, appear before the Board. The situation in New York and other matters of interest to both organizations discussed. The committee charging our men in Brooklyn, N. Y., with striking against their members; the matter is laid over until the return of President Schardt from New York.

February 1.

All members present except Brother Schardt.

General Secretary Frank Duffy deposits his bond with Board.

The General President submits the papers pertaining to a damage suit against E. R. Moore of Anniston, Ala., and others. Case referred to General President with full power to act.

Appeal of F. Brenton and others from decision of General President in case of appellants vs. E. St. Louis D. C. relative to fine imposed on appellants for working with men not equipped with working cards. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of R. B. Upton from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., dismissed and General President sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., from decision of General President in case of Brother Snyder vs. appellants, relative to fine imposed for not parading on Labor Day, while the brother participated in a parade in St. Louis; appeal dismissed.

A committee of the G. E. B. of Hodcarriers met with Board and the remainder of session was devoted to consideration of disputed points of jurisdiction. The Board submits the following resolutions to the representatives, who approve of them subject to sanction by their G. E. B.:

1. That when uprights or scaffolding are built upon uprights the framing and erecting shall be done by carpenters.

2. That all arches shall be made, erected and placed by carpenters.

3. Carpenters to build all boxing or casing for cement work unless otherwise agreed upon by carpenters.

4. That all carpentering or flooring, or other preparation requiring wood for the purpose of receiving concrete fireproof floors, be done by carpenters.

February 2.

President Samuel Gompers, in a communication calling the attention of the Board to submitting the Strasser award on amalgamation of U. B. and A. S. of C. & J. to a referendum vote, it is decided that this matter be submitted at once.

Appeal of L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., from decision of General President relative to the case of Brother Smith, who joined above L. U. without squaring up with L. U. 172, of which he was an ex-member. Board sustains General President in his decision that L. U. 880 is responsible for amount claimed by L. U. 172 and dismisses appeal.

Appeal of A. Hahn and others from decision of General President in case of appellants vs. St. Louis D. C. relative to fine imposed for disregarding order of business agent to quit work; appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass., from decision of General President in case of Jesse E. Smith vs. W. J. McLean. Appeal dismissed and L. U. ordered to remit fine imposed on Brother McLean.

Appeal of Jos. Culver from decision of General President in case of appellant vs. New York D. C.; new evidence being introduced, case is referred back to General President to be reopened.

The same course was taken on the same grounds in an appeal of John Craig from decision of General President in case of appellant vs. Kings County, N. Y., D. C. and in the appeal of L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., from decision of General President in case of Armstrong and others vs. L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill.

General President submits papers pertaining to expulsion and fine imposed on G. W. Smith, J. Hencheon, W. A. Heirs and D. Mercer by L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal. Board decides that the L. U. must reinstate the members at once, and upon payment of all dues from time of suspension, remit to them all fines.

Further information on situation in Pittston, Pa., reaching the general office, the sum of $200 appropriated for that locality.

Request of L. U. 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa., for sanction of movement for advance in wages and reduction of hours and for financial aid; sanction granted; as regards financial assistance, action deferred.

Request of L. U. 1505, Madisonville, Ky., for sanction of movement to enforce trade rules, denied because of lack of organization.

February 3.

All members, except Brother Schardt, present.

Requests of L. U.'s 31, Trenton, N. J.; 437, Portsmouth, O.; 154 Kewanee, Ill., and 369, Tonawanda, N. Y., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance; sanction granted; action on financial question deferred. Tonawanda movement, as regards millmen, sanctioned conditionally.

Request of L. U. 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., for sanction of movement for reduction of hours and increase in wages, not complied with, because of lack of interest evidenced by vote of L. U.

Demand of L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Iowa, for either return of per capita paid to general office or allowance of late Brother Jacob Hartman's death claim. The Board, finding that L. U. 1069 had accepted from its member 20c per month as full payment of dues for January and February, 1903, and January, February and March, 1904, had violated the constitution, and decides that no claim can be considered unless their members first pay the required amount into the general treasury. Pending compliance with this decision, action on Jacob Hartman's death claim is deferred.

Communication from Pittsburg, Pa., relative to lockout, placed on file.

The matter of printing The Carpenter again taken up and General Secretary instructed to go to Milwaukee, Chicago and Lafayette and secure bids from such firms as he may see fit.

The auditing of books and accounts of General Office occupied remainder of session.

February 4, 6, 7 and 8.

Auditing of books and accounts continued

and occupied entire time of above sessions. Brother Schardt returned from New York on February 6; the Board was again complete in number from that date.

February 9.

New York situation considered at length.

General Secretary submits circular calling for referendum vote on conflicting amendments and sections of constitution; approved.

On application the sum of $400 appropriated in support of members on strike in Palo Alto, Cal.

Requests of Cleveland, O., D. C.; L. U. 330, Roselle, N. Y., and 830, Oil City, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and for financial assistance; sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., for appropriation; laid over awaiting further information.

Application of L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., for reimbursement of money expended during strike last year; denied.

Further information from Erie, Pa., laid over until April session.

Request of Hudson County, N. J., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase in wages and for financial assistance. The board holds that demand is greater than can be supported; decides that D. C. should modify its demand, which will then receive further consideration at April session.

The matter of letting contract for printing of Carpenter again taken up. Bids examined and compared and the General Secretary instructed to enter into contract with Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis, in accordance with specifications submitted and prices offered, on February 2, for one year, beginning with March issue, 1905.

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns after having completed its work at this session, it shall meet again in the city of New York, on February 16.

Important business requiring Brother Schardt's presence in Chicago, he is excused from further attendance at this session.

February 10.

Brother Schardt being absent, Brother Post elected to the chair.

Appeal of S. D. Marmaduke from decision of General Secretary disallowing disability benefit, the appellant being only a semi-beneficial member, is only entitled to benefits specified for semi-beneficial members; General Secretary sustained.

A sample of cement block from Tonawanda, N. Y., being at hand and this material being the bone of contention between L. U. 369 and the bricklayers, Board decides that the work of putting up this material is not carpenter work and U. B. members can not claim any jurisdiction over such work.

February 11.

Communication from Milwaukee, Wis., D. C. relative to action of General President in conducting organizing work in that city. Board decided that all papers in connection with organizing in Milwaukee be and are hereby referred to the General President, who has entire charge of the organizing department of the U. B.

Resolved, That Board will reconvene on April 10, 1905.

The matter of tool insurance for cabinet makers and millmen generally laid over until the April meeting, when it will receive full consideration.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec'y. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Warnings.

From west of the Rocky mountains
To the East a warning goes—
Seek not work in fair Los Angeles,
Tempt not Washingtonian snows.
Boys, from 'Frisco stay away.
In Portland, Oregon, we're overstocked,
Our men go idle many a day.
From a less extreme of distance
We would also warning send;
Nothing's doing in Nevada
That the natives can not tend.
Soon of Goldfield you'll be reading,
And the wondrous wealth that's there;
Some there is, 'tis true, my brothers,
But the tale's three parts hot air,
Kept agoing by the railroads
For to gather in your fare.
Pastures always seem the greener
In the fields that are afar.
When it looks so to you, brother,
We advise, stay where you are.

WM. CHALMERS,
President of Goldfield Local No. 1761.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ft. Smith, Ark.	Murray, Ky.
Porum, I. T.	Palmetto, Fla.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Stigler, I. T.
Jackson, Miss.	Reeves, Ill.
Paris, Ark.	Laramie, Wyo.
Wapakoneta, O.	Georgetown, S. C.
Lewistown, Ill.	Trenton, Ill.
Jackson, Tenn.	Total, 15 local unions.

Expulsions.

C. R. Boland has been expelled by L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal., for defrauding them of local funds.

Harley S. Johnson, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds.

John F. Davis, of L. U. 478, New York City, has been expelled for receiving lockout pay and working at the same time.

Walter Brinks has been expelled by L. U. 1302, Spadra, Ark., for embezzlement of local funds.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

R. E. L. Connolly.

I was in Louisville, Ky., and found the organization in very bad shape. The mass meeting, which was addressed by General President Huber and P. H. McCarthy of the General Executive Board, was a success, and the remarks of the speakers seemed to put new life and energy in them, and they have started out with the determination to again organize that city. Having to leave, by instructions received from General President Huber, for Yazoo City, Miss., where our members were locked out on account of the "open shop," I requested Brother Schultz to take up my work.

I found the Yazoo boys standing pat against the "open shop," and determined that they will not work under those conditions. They have been locked out for about three months, and are as determined now as when the lockout was first inaugurated.

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S. G. Cunningham.

I have been for the past four weeks in Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., in the attempt to get the craft better organized. The success I met with in that city is certainly very encouraging. At every meeting applications were received. Members are paying up their arrearages, and I am looking for a better organization in that city than ever before. We had a number of open meetings, which were addressed by different speakers, who were frequently interrupted by prolonged cheering when making their good points.

In Knoxville the organization has increased at least 25 per cent., and we held some very interesting meetings; one in particular, was addressed by Colonel Holt and myself. Colonel Holt was frequently interrupted by continued cheering and hand clapping. The boys seem wide awake, and able to take care of themselves.

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R. Fuelle.

I have been in Milwaukee for some weeks, and it is certainly a hard proposition I am up against here. I find that the city lacks organization. But with the able assistance of Deputy Organizer Teichert, we have succeeded in dispelling their indifference, and putting a little life in them. I have been able to organize some of the mills that were unorganized, and have increased the membership of the different locals considerably. We have held several open meetings, which were more of a success than I anticipated. We are at present having some trouble with the breweries, but have no doubt but what the matter will be settled or adjusted satisfactorily. Cold weather coming on tied up work some, but taking it all in all, we have had a successful season, and look forward to greater success as soon as spring opens up.

Lost His Mind.

Representative of the A. W. W., known as Dick Braunschweig, called on one of the brewers in Milwaukee, on Feb. 17 last, in order to protect four of his "scabs," and told the brewer, when his attention was called that the carpenters' organization had a membership of 200,000 and he only represented 20,000, said Braunschweig told the brewer that he had 2,000,000 behind him that would fight his case.

One thing is sure, and that is, the 200,000 carpenters are in front of and not behind him. The carpenters' representative told the brewer that if Braunschweig did not tell those cyclone stories, the ship he is sailing in would be at the bottom of the sea years ago.

California.

James A. Gray.

Los Angeles.—Situation here about the same. Have been helping the boys in the mill trouble, and expect a satisfactory adjustment in the near future. We have succeeded in getting the plumbers and bricklayers to affiliate with the central body, and are now getting in position to help ourselves. There are many idle men here, caused mainly by members of the various organizations coming here to spend the winter with us. Expect plenty of work this spring, and an increased interest in unionism.

Sacramento.—Have spent the last two weeks in this city. I believe that the boys have the situation well in hand now. Many of the employers are getting disgusted with the "open shop" policy. They claim they can rely on Brotherhood men, when work is to be done and done right.

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W. M. Macfarlane.

I have been in Philadelphia for the past month, and in conjunction with the organization committee, assisted by Deputy Organizers Carroll and Ryan, we have been doing all it was possible to do to get our organization in better shape. It is uphill work, on account of the extreme cold weather, and many men are out of work. We have held several mass meetings, and results are now being realized. As soon as the spring work commences, no doubt there will be a renewed interest, and the Philadelphia boys will hold their own. We are endeavoring to make a scale for the coming year, but, so far, can only report progress.

Pursuant to instructions from General President Huber, I visited Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 2., and addressed a mass meeting which was held on that date. It was the largest and best ever held there, and the following speakers entertained us: Hon. F. P. Stoy, mayor; Hon. J. C. Mowrey, ex-mayor of Camden; Rev. C. D. Sinkinson, pastor Christ M. P. Church. They were frequently interrupted by hand clapping, etc. Also the Prof. Schellenberg orchestra entertained us, and in addition we had selections from well-known vocal and instrumental soloists of the city.

I returned to Philadelphia in time to address a called meeting which had been arranged for by the organization committee prior to my visit to Atlantic City. There was an unusual amount of interest taken in this meeting. I predict that the Philadelphia boys will make a record for themselves this coming season.

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T. M. Guerin, First Vice-President.

I have been active for the past few weeks in a number of different cities, such as Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Jamestown, N. Y.

The extreme cold weather has to some extent prevented me from accomplishing what I would have liked to accomplish. The boys in the various places visited are greatly encouraged, and think prospects bright for spring work.

Schenectady expects to organize a D. C. that will be a power in that locality. All locals in the nearby neighborhood have signified their intention of becoming affiliated, and are taking a great amount of interest in the movement.

In Albany the boys are greatly interested in labor legislation, and I rendered them such assistance as I could.

At Jamestown the weather was so cold that I could accomplish but little. We held a mass meeting and it was well attended, in spite of the fact that the thermometer registered 1-16 degree below zero. Next spring Jamestown will come to the front, as the interest of the members in the movement has been thoroughly aroused, and the prospects are bright for plenty of work this coming season.

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Arkansas.

W. D. Michler.

Fort Smith.—Held a meeting here, and same was well attended. Am sending under separate cover, an application, properly filled out, for another local union to be located here. The two will form a D. C. Good prospect to organize the railroad carpenters also. Will report on this later.

Paris.—Visited this city, and found work fairly plentiful. The men of our

craft were anxious to organize, and I am enclosing an application blank, properly filled out. Will return here from Fort Smith, and institute the new union.

Fort Smith.—The boys are all working hard for the success of the movement, and if they continue to work in the future as they have during the past two weeks, I believe it is safe to say that Fort Smith will be one of the best organized cities of the South. On the 21st of February, I attended a meeting of the Fort Smith Local, and initiated several new members. From there I went to Stigler, Ind. Ter., and, with a little energetic work, together with the assistance of some of our members who were working there, I was successful in organizing another Local. Charter is being sent for under separate cover. The weather has been pretty severe for this part of the country, but there is plenty of work contracted for, which will be started as soon as conditions are favorable.

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Massachusetts.

W. J. Shields.

Holyoke.—I have had some very successful meetings here, and our members are all striving to increase the membership of their respective locals.

Met Sec. Curley, of the bosses' association, in conjunction with the secretary of the D. C., and had quite a talk with him, as well as other members of the employers' association. Our talk was mainly about the condition of trade and prospects for building this spring.

Springfield.—The boys have practically recovered from their recent strike, and have only about 40 non-unionists in the city. They are hot after them.

Westfield.—This place is well organized; not over 10 non-union carpenters in the city.

Chicopee.—Owing to a blizzard it was impossible to see many outside men. The union is in fair shape, and expect plenty of work this spring.

Easthampton.—Business is quiet in this place. Everyone carrying a working card. Expect quite a good deal of building this spring.

Northampton.—The union is in fair shape, but not the average number of members working, on account of inclement weather.

Greenfield.—Met with committee of central labor union. Bro. Ryan, the chairman of the organization committee, is a hustler, and in a very short time we will be able to report a good, strong local in Greenfield.

Pittsfield.—Business fair for this season of the year. An eight-hour day, with $2.50 minimum. These conditions prescribe to the mills as well as the outside men.

Lenox.—Conditions about the same as in Pittsfield. The boys are out for a slight increase in wages, which I anticipate they will get.

Great Barrington.—Found business good, where the men were working, but like the rest of the cities in this section, they have been handicapped to a great extent by the cold weather and plenty of snow. We had a well-attended meeting at this place.

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George R. Murray.

I have visited several cities in Connecticut during the past month, including Danbury, Greenwich, Hartford, Bridgeport and Waterbury. I find our members very hopeful, and prospects good for plenty of work this spring. Have been successful in organizing a local union to be composed of bridge carpenters and car builders. Have sent for charter under separate cover, and will stay in this vicinity and do what I can to assist the new local in getting the proper start.

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M. C. Hughes.

I have been in Fort Collins for the past week, and do not find conditions so very favorable. The membership of the Local do not take the proper interst in this organization. If they would wake up and learn to make a little effort for themselves, there is nothing to prevent them from having as good conditions as any other western town. However, we have a few good hard workers, who are rendering me all the assistance possible, and, I believe, in a short time, we can report something besides progress. On account of the extremely cold weather and the amount of snow they have had

in this section of the country, we can not expect to accomplish very much at this time, but several of the boys are showing the proper spirit, which will win in the long run.

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P. B. Keefe.

The conditions in this territory (Worcester and vicinity) are good for the coming spring. All the Locals report increased membership, and especially is this true where it has been possible to do any outside work. We have held several mass meetings in various towns throughout the county, and the amount of interest the members display is surprising. One would naturally think that they would rather stay indoors during the severe weather, but the opposite has been my experience. I have audited the books of No. 23, and find them correct and very well kept.

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N. Arcand.

I have been in Sorel, P. Q., this week. Sorel has a population of 6,000 inhabitants. I believe it is difficult to find another city where the salaries are so low, and one having so many carpenters in proportion to its population. There are over 400 working at the rate of 15 cents an hour, and ten hours a day. Before the foundation of Local 761, the highest rates were 12½ cents an hour. Until now the members of our U. B. have been the only organized body struggling for better conditions. The only employers in that city are the Canadian government and the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., two powerful opponents. However, though in unfavorable conditions, the 72 members of that Local have done effective work. They have succeeded in getting three of their members elected as aldermen of the city council. This will have the effect of opening the eyes of those who have delayed joining our organization. At the open meeting, held on February 15, at which I addressed the workers, seven new members were inscribed. A favorable impulse has been given here, and we may hope that our brethren of Sorel will be successful when asking for an increase of wages. In doing so we must not look upon them as being too ambitious, the conditions of life there being the same as in the great centers.

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G. A. Cameron.

In January I went to Beloit, Wis., as per request of G. P. I found a great change from a year ago. At that time the members of the Local were afraid to be seen going to their union, for fear the Citizens' Alliance would boycott them. But the faithful work of the staunch union men has brought the Alliance to their knees, begging for peace. We had a rousing meeting. Every man placed his name on the roll of the local.

From there I went to Michigan City. The local had given up holding meetings in November, and as soon as the employers found out that they had ceased to meet they cut the wages from 35 cents to 25 cents, and declared open shop. The men found it paid best to be union men, and got back into line.

From there I went to Kalamazoo. After two years' fighting with the employers I find the men just as determined as on the first day they went on strike, May 1, 1903. Their Local is growing stronger every meeting, and they are sure of victory this spring. The scab secures 30 cents per hour for nine hours; the union man 35 cents per hour for eight hours. The men are taking a tumble and falling into line.

Next I went to Battle Creek, the home of C. W. Post, Parry's right bower. Find there is a number of true union men there yet, and they are making it so warm for him that he had to get Frederick Job, of Chicago, to come and assist him.

Next I went to Charlotte, Mich. Find the carpenters there up and doing all they can for the union cause. At Owosso, Mich., I find the union carpenters control the situation. We had a fine meeting. Afterwards they served an oyster supper, their wives and families being present, and all enjoyed themselves and spent a pleasant evening.

From there I went to Flint. The carpenters there are not as enthusiastic as they might be. Next I went to Pontiac. It being a very stormy evening, the crowd

was not so large as it would have been. I find the true spirit of unionism, and the men are going to try and better their condition this spring. They are out after the members in earnest.

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J. W. Adams.

I visited Local Union 604, of Murphysboro, Ill. I found there one of the best conducted locals that I have visited in the country. Their condition would be a credit to many a town with five times their population, as they have only a population of 7,000, and have every man who works at the trade in their town in the local, with a wage scale of 35 cents, and an eight-hour day, and their members all working in harmony. They certainly deserve credit for their good work.

I also visited Local 841, of Carbondale. On Friday evening, Feb. 24, we held an open meeting, some non-union carpenters being among the audience. At this meeting we had an old-fashioned experience meeting, nearly all the members present giving their experience before joining the U. B., and also since they became members, as also did some of the non-union men present give their reasons for not being in the union, which in the main was owing to the fact that there was no local where they were working. The result of the meeting was that we will get at least three new members. This Local is in fine condition, and only a few non-union men in their town. The Local has established an eight-hour day, with $2.50 pay. The financial secretary of this Local had the misfortune to have his house burned, as were also the books of the Local, which caused a great deal of trouble to get a new membership list. This can be easily accomplished in the future, when we get the new list the general secretary is now endeavoring to establish, and each member should assist him by going promptly to his financial secretary and giving the information required.

Significant Figures.

Recently there was an undertaking to construct two battleships at the same time. One was to be the product of government work, and the other of a private yard. These ships are the Connecticut and Louisiana. In the present stage of completion, in this respect the ships being equally advanced, one has cost $2,234,937.08, and the other $3,548,250.66. This saving of nearly a million and a quarter is in favor of government construction.

Owners of the shipbuilding plants have been free with the assurance that they could do work at less cost than it could be done by the government. They have appealed to the people of the country to uphold them in this contention. They have pointed out the industrial advantage in the maintenance of extensive private plants.

The sentiment in favor of a large navy does not rest upon the belief that it would benefit the promoters of any particular industry. There is a friendly feeling toward shipbuilders, but there is not an extreme devotion to their welfare that would sanction the letting of contracts to them at the ruinous disparity made manifest in an actual test. If the government can so far outdo individual bidders, the conclusion can not be avoided that these bidders, through a process known as collusion, and not generally approved, make the bids upon a basis of contemplated profit far greater than would fairly represent a return for their investment. The government has not the slightest reason, after demonstrating that it can do its own work well and cheaply, to let others do this work no better and at a cost much greater.—Washington Times, Jan. 24, 1905.

$50 Reward.

The above reward will be paid to any person for the arrest and return of one Walter Brinks to the sheriff of Johnson county, Ark., and $10 for information leading to his capture, by the undersigned Local Union. Walter Brinks is about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, has blue eyes, is clean shaved and rather Swedish looking, weighs about 165 pounds, and is a carpenter, generally a foreman. He is an embezzler.

CHAS. KINGWOOD, R. S.,
L. U. 1302, Spadra, Ark.

Correspondence

From Stockton, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

California has long been known as the "Golden State," and the attention of the world has been repeatedly called to the richness of the mines, the remarkable fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the vast opportunities for the investment of capital which are presented. As a sanitarium this state has become a sort of mecca for those who are afflicted with physical ills, and it is fast becoming a mecca for those who are afflicted with a lack of wealth—people who, hearing and reading so much in praise of the conditions here, become imbued with a desire to leave the East and make new homes upon the Pacific coast. Within the last few months various "improvement committees," "chambers of commerce," "development committees," and "associations" of one sort and another have been very busy in their efforts to widely advertise California throughout the eastern states. Arrangements have been made with many magazines and other publications for the printing and illustration of articles bearing directly upon the subject. Special rates have been made with the railroads for the express purpose of enabling people whose means are limited to reach this state. In fact, no expense will be too great for those who expect to reap a rich harvest from the pockets of the eastern travelers. It is also a fact that those who expect to reap the greatest harvest are the dealers in real estate—the great "motif" of all this scheming is the sale of land, while those who have no land to sell are anticipating a profit from the "general results." In all this great work of "booming" the state it is needless to say that the laboring class have no part. To them the entire scheme presents no chance for profit in any way, shape, form or manner; on the contrary, labor can see in this movement nothing more than a threatened danger.

California is a good state, and at the present time prosperous, but there is in California now more than enough of labor, both skilled and unskilled, to meet the demand, and the influx of an army of people who must depend upon their labor for subsistence means a depreciation of the price of labor and hard times for all. It is also a fact that one Ready, of the firm of Murray & Ready, employment agents, of San Francisco, has been canvassing the East for non-union men of all crafts, grossly misrepresenting the conditions as they exist on the Pacific coast, and promising immediate employment at good wages to all who will accept their terms and come. Many men who believed this man Ready, have reached California and found that Ready's tale was a lie; that before he would make an effort to provide them with a job it was necessary to pay him a fee; that when such fees had been paid and the applicant failed to secure the job, the fee could not be recovered without a vast amount of trouble; that the reason for persuading them to come to this state was simply to provide an army of hungry men who could be used as strike-breakers. It is a well-known fact that a non-union man is a bad proposition for organized labor to handle, but a non-union man with an empty stomach is infinitely worse, and it is upon this principle the Citizens' Alliance, that most infamous organization which has already brought disgrace upon the entire country, is working. The motto of the Alliance is: "Get your man here—then starve him until he will do anything."

As I have just stated, California is a good state, and, at the present time, prosperous. There is room here for all those people who wish to buy land and establish homes, or who desire to embark in any sort of commercial business, but there is not room here for any more people who must depend upon their manual labor for

the necessaries of life. If the vast amount of exaggerated advertising which is being scattered broadcast throughout the East would bring to California only those who already have sufficient means to enable them to live without the necessity of seeking a job, the craftsmen of this state would not object, because every investment of capital means the employment of labor. To assert that California presents a good field for the laborer or craftsman, and to induce him to come to this state, is doing him a most damnable injustice. The great pity of it all is that so many men who have families and homes in the East will dispose of their homes and go blindly to their fate, and then curse the day that they did so. Not long ago I met a man who told me he had once owned a little home in Illinois. Said he:

"I owned a comfortable little home. It was not mortgaged, and I was making enough at my trade to live in comfort, but we were not getting rich. I have three daughters and two sons. One day we received a copy of a Stockton paper—one of those 'special editions' in which everything is beautifully illustrated—and we read it carefully. We were struck by the great number of manufacturing firms which were described, and it occurred to our minds that in Stockton, California, which was described as 'the Pittsburg of the Pacific coast,' our fortunes could be immensely bettered. My wife and I talked it over and decided to go to California. Our daughters, we said, could obtain employment in the Stockton woolen mills; our sons could obtain work in some of the many shops; I could easily find a good berth, and my wife could act as housekeeper for us all. We sold our home, came to Stockton, spent all our money, and have been living in a hand-to-mouth sort of way ever since. Not one of us has yet found steady employment, and while we are anxious to return to the East, we can not go, because we have not the means."

This man's experience is not an exception. There are hundreds of families who have been misled by the California "boomers." Stockton is not the only city which is lauded to the skies as a "get-rich-quick" proposition.

Therefore I wish to say to all organized craftsmen that unless they wish to buy land and become tillers of the soil, they should either remain where they are, or, leaving their families at home, spend a few weeks in California, looking over the ground, investigating the labor conditions, before deciding to change their locations. And I would like to caution them all not to believe all that is set forth in the highly-colored descriptions which are being published throughout the land by the California capitalistic associations, which, after they have secured their profit, do not care a "tinker's dam" what becomes of those whom they have deceived.

It is a lamentable fact that while the enemies of organized labor are publishing an unlimited amount of stuff to induce the non-union element to come to California, organized labor in this state is not doing anything to counteract the movement. Warnings published in the union papers are good, in so far as they reach the union men, but they do not reach the non-union class, which is more to be feared. Some means should be adopted by organized bodies in every state and locality to place before the general public, the mass of the people, the true condition of affairs in such cases. In this way the non-union element could be reached, and a non-union man is no more eager to jump from bad to worse than a union man. But so long as the enemies of organized labor are allowed to publish their misrepresentations without any attempt at refutation, there will be a constant drifting of non-union craftsmen from state to state and from one community to another, and the old problem, How are they to be handled? will remain unsolved. Again, it has always seemed to me that an immense amount of good could be accomplished if union literature could be circulated among the non-union craftsmen who have "heard the gospel" only from the lips of pickets and from individual members of the unions; arguments which are often extremely crude or are uttered in the heat of passion, or are too brief and fleeting to accomplish any good and lasting effects. It is the constant hammering which does

the most good; the argument that is presented when the excitement of the day has passed; the argument which, quietly presented and allowed to "soak in," gradually brings about an evolution in the mind of the reader and eventually converts him.

A. V. HOFFMAN,
L. U. 266, C. & J. of A.,
Stockton, Cal.

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They Are Not Scabs But Creatures of Industrial Circumstances.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the January issue of our Journal Bro. Wm. F. Smith, of L. U. 29, Baltimore, Md., asks the question: What kind of a scab is a union man who will put up trim that is the product of non-union labor?

Answer: He is not a scab in the true sense of the word, unless he does so when necessity has not directed that he must.

Man is but the creature of his environment and in consequence can not be held accountable for his actions, which are in accord with existing local conditions, by those who are more fortunately situated. Variant conditions are due to diversity of thought, and as long as the earth remains inhabited, without the reconstruction of man, dwarfed, undeveloped, partially matured and matured intellects will come in contact and in combat with each other, and the result, the unionist, the scab, etc.

If the human race was enlightened to the extent desired and advocated as the standard by some, there would be no need of trades unions, and in consequence, no scabs. But the race is not. If the masses were enlightened to the extent of becoming cognizant of the purpose and the benefits to be derived by the trades unions all would become trades unionists and there would be no scabs. But the masses are not. The present train of thought permits of unions and employers' associations, trades unionists and scabs, and the less objectionable the union appears the more accessible will become the masses. In consequence, to consistently expect to establish satisfactory conditions and harmonious relations, those who are now considered scabs because of having committed certain acts derogatory to the ideal of those more fortunate, must be recognized by the trade unions not as scabs, but as what in reality they are, simply creatures of industrial circumstances. Those of the trade union movement are supposedly of a more highly developed mental type than those who are termed "scabs," but crude and abnormal expressions are not indicative of it, and the knowledge that it is purely assumption is acquired with the realization that one's necessities dictate much more authoritatively than sentiment. The epidemic scab of the trade union would to a much greater extent become a matter of tradition, were their enunciation in regard to the same less emphatic and more consistent.

A word in regard to assisting mill men.

The organized carpenters of Detroit have refused heretofore to recognize any difference between inside and outside men respecting wages, which means that the outside man has made numerous sacrifices in order to keep his inside brother workman on an equal footing with him, and in return, before our last difficulty was three weeks old, a large number returned to work. And still, they were much better situated financially than the outside workmen.

Very few cities are to be found where the inside and outside carpenters' wages are the same, but for years that has been the condition here, due mainly to the efforts of the outside men.

F. P. McCORMICK,
L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.

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Pittsburg, Pa., March 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the District Councils and the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The employers belonging to the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Vicinity, have locked out the carpenters in their employ, in order to force them to agree to the open shop and other obnoxious regulations, which, if agreed to, would disrupt our organization. Employers are advertising for carpenters to come to Pittsburg and vicinity, to take the

place of the locked-out carpenters. In order to protect our members and organization, we would kindly request you to notify all members in your locality to stay away from the following named places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport, Wilmerding, Jeannette, Clairton, Du Quesne Verona, New Kensington, Tarentum, Sharpsburgh, McKeesrocks, Carnegie, Sewickley and Ambridge. As hundreds of our members are now in idleness, we sincerely hope you will use every possible endeavor to keep members from coming to any of the above named places, or surrounding towns represented in our District Council.

Fraternally yours,

A. M. SWARTZ, Chairman.

H. C. WHITFIELD, Secretary,

Lockout Committee.

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A Voice From the Locked-Out District of Greater New York.

Editor The Carpenter:

What is to be the outcome of these continued building trades troubles? We no sooner have one difficulty bridged over when another springs up, and I must confess things here are in a deplorable condition. Our trouble with the Amalgamated Carpenters hurt us very much here, but now that is happily settled, I find their staying qualities are second to none. They are as good a bunch of men as you will find the world over; and the question to me and others is, what poor judgment we displayed in going up against such a fine body of men. I wish we could say the same of the Greater New York Union, a conglomeration of disreputables, organized and solely held together by the bosses' association, to starve us into submission. Well, I guess not. We are in this fight to win. It is now over six months old, and the men, I am proud to say, are as determined as ever to stick and fight it out, for the principles of unionism, as only free men know how to do. There is a large quantity of work to let loose here in the spring, or when our troubles are settled, or the bosses' association busts, which is not at all unlikely, as several of their members have departed from their councils and declare that union men were good enough for them to employ; in fact, they have demanded them, not even giving their bonds to the association a second's consideration, so eager are they to get them. But, Bro. Editor, what about those renegades who have deserted us, but for whom the fight would have been won long ago—those traitors?

In conclusion, I will say that I'm for a closer union, an obligation that is binding, one that will hold; in fact, a reorganization, a closing up of the ranks; for the time has come here, that if we want to preserve our trades union, we must first have a school where the principles of trades unionism are taught and molded into men, and the interests of the organization to be an after consideration.

H. S. REED.

Local 476, U. B.

New York, Feb. 14, 1905.

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A Chronic Periodicity.

Editor The Carpenter:

Knowing that at this time of the year you will not be very busy, and that you are no doubt waiting, with your feet on the desk, wishing and longing for some one to send you something that would break the monotony, and being of a disposition to do all that I can to furnish employment for the poor and industrious, I determined to lay a matter before you which you may consider in your leisure hours, and in case you can arrive at a conclusion that will be of benefit to us, you can forward the results of your deliberations by fast freight, as if we were to get anything that would help us real suddenly, it might prove too much for our nerves, in our present hysterical state.

The case is this as near as I can state it:

We have a member here, and have had for several years. I will not give you his name at this time, as I do not want to overload you at the start. For the first few years he was an ordinary wood butcher and did not attract attention.

But within the last three years he has contracted the disagreeable habit of being sick in the winter time. Just what he does in the summer, I do not know, but suppose that he either works or keeps a cow. But it is a cinch that he is sick

in winter. At one time, in order to demonstrate to us that he was sick, he had a habit of coming around the office with a fly blister on his belly, which he would exhibit as proof, as long as he could get anyone to look at it. Whether the sore was real or acquired, we were never able to find out; at any rate, we finally objected to the exhibition, and he does not appear to wear the blister any more. We would naturally suppose that if a man was sick he would say so, and if not, he would not try to be; but owing to the fact that the local maintains a weekly sick benefit of $5, there may be a method in the madness. At any rate, $50 is the limit of the benefit for each year, and our strenuous brother never fails to draw down the limit.

Now this is a hard knot for us. He never neglects to pay his dues; is perennially in good standing; he is undoubtedly a member of the Brotherhood, and he does not show the slightest disposition to drop out of the union or keep in good health in winter.

Every week of the world, while the benefit lasts, he sends in the doctor's certificate, and carries away the regulation $5.

We do not wish that he would die, but we do wish he would get well, or that we could devise some means whereby we could save at least a part of the $50.

Now, do not hurry too much on this, as we have endured it for three years, and can stand it till you get around to it.

While the union has some sickness at this time, this is by far the worst case we have. Do you think we could get it off our hands by changing the number of the union?

Our secretary is all right at this writing. He fell down a bank a few days ago, and broke his wooden leg, but a blacksmith made that all right, and he will be in good condition for the spring work, if he can work off a hard spell of the grip, which he has contracted by overwork in getting out this quarter's cards and transferring to the new ledger.

(To be continued.)

Fraternally yours,
J. T. OLDHAM,
Bus. Agent, Seattle Wash.

The Carpenter of Galilee.

"Is not this the carpenter, son of Mary?"—
Mark vi, 3.
No dreamer He, who spoke of toil,
Whose simple message to us all
Breathed with the savor of the soil
And thrilled with its compelling call.
No dreamer, for He knew the worth
That in the finished task must be—
This greatest workman of the earth,
The Carpenter of Galilee.

He knew the striving and the stress
Of labor; He could understand
The soul-depressing weariness
That often comes to heart and hand;
He knew how weary night and day
Brought heavy longings for relief—
He, too, had walked on Sorrow's way
And He was well acquaint with Grief.
But He knew also of the strength
That grows with striving—did this One—
The confidence that comes at length
In viewing all that is well done.
The endlessness of Labor's quest
Was His; and He said: "Come to Me
All ye that labor, and find rest"—
This Carpenter of Galilee.

Ah, learning that is not of schools,
And knowledge that is gathered in
From comradeship of bench and tools!
He knew what battles were to win
In daily toilings; and He knew
The satisfaction and the pride
Of doing best what one may do—
And that is labor glorified.

Perchance he looked from out the door
With prescient eyes, and saw the lands
Where all our toil should cease—and more,
He saw the House Not Made with Hands—
The end of all His laborings.
The dwelling that He said should be;
This Man of Great and Common Things,
The Carpenter of Galilee.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

A Winter Rhyme.

Have you any pent-up sunshine
Put by for a rainy day?
Any little scraps of brightness
In the memory laid away?
Bring them out when chill and dreary,
Heavy clouds are hanging low,
Serve them hot, the sunbeams merry,
Let the sparks of brightness glow.

Winter time is cold and gloomy,
Rainy days right often come—
Have you any bits of sunshine
Just preserved to use at home?
Turn it loose and let it scatter,
Do not keep it laid away,
For we need it all to brighten
Up the dreary, rainy day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

News Notes from Local Unions

Local Union 587, Coatsville, Pa.—We are asking for an increase in wages of a few cents per hour. Our present scale is 27 7-9 cents. We are now demanding 30 cents per hour.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The L. & I. J. White Tool Co., of this city, have been placed on the unfair list by the Buffalo District Council of Carpenters, and members are requested not to purchase any of the products of the above firm.

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Fort Myers, Fla.—In view of Local Union 1529 making a stand for the nine-hour day on March 1, and the determination of the contractors to hold the ten-hour system by importing help, we would call on all carpenters to keep shy of this locality. Business is greatly depressed and there is not near work enough for us here.

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New Orleans, La.—Trade in this city is very dull, and as yet, not having reached any settlement with the bosses, a large percentage of our men are either unemployed through lack of work or out on strike. Union men are again reminded of the unsettled conditions existing here, and are earnestly advised to remain away for the present.

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Aberdeen, Wash.—Local Union 883 is alive and ready for business. Trade has been good for the past year, and indications point to a fair season's work next spring. At present trade is exceedingly dull; most of the brothers are idle, and will be so until spring trade opens up. This locality is well organized in all crafts; it is a poor place for non-union men to come to at any time. Our R. S. recently visited Local Union 775, Gray Harbor, and found that local union in flourishing condition; but, as regards work, the same conditions prevail there as in Aberdeen. Migrating brothers are advised to remain away from both places until further notice.

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Tulsa, I. T.—We would request all carpenters to stay away from Tulsa, and to pay no attention to advertisements in the papers stating that carpenters are wanted here. We are more than fully supplied. Our new scale of 33⅓ cents per hour, for nine hours, will take effect on April 1, and not knowing how it will be received, we would warn carpenters to remain away until the trouble is bridged over.

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Altoona, Pa.—We would request all carpenters to steer clear of this city at this time. There may be some work, but we have an abundance of men to do it, and numbers of brothers walking the streets. Aside from this, the bosses are fighting our terms, and are trying to run open shop. Migrating brothers will please heed this notice. Any improvement in trade conditions will be duly reported in our journal.

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Charlotte, N. C.—The situation here is not what we would like it to be. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there is little doing, and as a consequence our members are lacking in interest in the union and are dilatory in the payment of their dues. Prospects for work are good this year, but at present we have more than enough brothers in the two local unions to do all the work without outside assistance, and we would request traveling brothers to stay away.

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Vancouver, B. C.—The dullness of trade existing in this entire province is causing considerable idleness and even distress among the members of L. U. 617. We have admitted a number of brothers on

clearance cards lately, who came here on the strength of reports circulated east and south of us, by our enemies, setting forth that labor is scarce in this vicinity. Not only are these reports without the slightest foundation, but we are also overflooded by Mongolian labor, which, for reasons well known to any union man, is given preference by employers, especially by the members of the Employers' Association here, who are a most detestable gang of men. While the present state of trade is a deplorable one, prospects for the coming season are not in the least promising, and we would advise all craftsmen to give Vancouver a wide berth at this time. Those contemplating coming here in the future would do well to first communicate with the secretary of L. U. 617, and ascertain condition of trade.

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Bridgeton, N. J.—We would warn all carpenters to remain away from this city for the present, as the lockout declared by the Contractors' Association last April, in an attempt to inaugurate the open shop, is still in progress. Our members are holding together remarkably well, and reports are reaching us indicative of a revival of trade next spring. We have strong hopes of winning out if traveling carpenters will assist us by staying away.

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Yazoo City, Miss.—The fire that swept this city last summer caused a large number of carpenters to come here in search of employment, and only by hard work were we able to control the situation and hold the city straight. At this time the burnt-down district has been entirely rebuilt and prospects for the coming season are decidedly unfavorable. About 150 of our transient members were obliged to leave here owing to lack of work. In addition to this, contractors have taken advantage of the dull times, and are now trying to force the open shop on us, for which we can not and will not stand, and propose to fight the scheme to a finish. Our men are firm and determined to win, but we must ask all union carpenters to stay away from here until this fight is ended. We will positively accept no clearance card during this difficulty (See Sec. 122, Gen. Con.)

As this journal goes to press we are advised by our Yazoo brothers that one of the most prominent contractors has capitulated and agrees to employ none but union men.—Ed.

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Waterbury, Conn.—Quite a number of our men are still out on strike against the introduction of the open-shop policy, and we urgently request traveling brothers to remain away from this city at this time. The financial assistance rendered us by the General Office and the breaking away recently from the Manufacturers' Association of one of our contractors, had a tendency to greatly encourage our members to fight out the battle to the bitter end. We are looking for a final victory in the spring.

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Bicknell, Ind.—The contracting firm of Mason & Grigsby, of this place, have been placed on the unfair list of Local Union 1712. They have been members of the union, but because they could not run things to suit themselves, they have refused to pay their dues and have done all they could against us. Being affiliated with the Central Labor Union, other trades sympathize and co-operate with us. As a result, the unfair firm can get neither plasterers nor painters to work for them. One brick mason has already withdrawn his contract from the firm.

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Nashville, Tenn.—We recently held another open meeting, and again had a large crowd in attendance with several good speakers to address them. Since our meeting held on Dec. 14, we have gained 90 new members, and our boys are jubilant over the success. We have now rented a hall for our own exclusive use, and hope to have the town thoroughly organized by June. In the meantime we would ask all carpenters to keep away from this locality, as we are in fear of trouble arising this spring. Having now about all of the best mechanics on our roll, and believing that we control the town fairly well, we do not look for any strike, but we want to be prepared for any emergency.

Trade Notes

Intended Trade Movements.

District Council, Baltimore, Md.—Our trade demand this spring will be for $3.50 a day of eight hours, being an advance of 50 cents a day, to go into effect on May 1.

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Local Union 186, Steubenville, O.—Our schedule now in force calls for eight hours at $3 per day straight, or 48 hours per week. We are now asking for $3.25 per day, and one hour off on Saturday at same or full pay.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 154, Kewanee, Ill.—A full attended meeting of our Local Union unanimously decided that our move this spring should be for a change of our schedule from $2.50 to $2.80 for eight hours; to take effect on April 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.—This Local Union has appointed a committee to present to the contractors a new series of agreements for 1905, which, however, calls but for a change in the wage schedule, viz., from 45 to 50 cents per hour and eight hours' work. Our present agreement expires on May 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union, 225, Knoxville, Tenn.—We have entered into negotiations with our employers, with a view of obtaining their signatures to our new schedule, providing for a minimum rate of wages of 27½ cents per hour for nine hours' work, and the adoption of the working card system, to take effect May 1, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 370, Lenox, Mass.—This city is the summer home of many New York and Boston capitalists, who, almost as a rule, let their largest jobs to builders from above-named cities, who bring a good share of their own help with them, and pay them the rate of wages prevailing in the city they come from. To a local man, however, these same builders only pay the scale the Local Union calls for, which, at the present time, is $2.50 a day of eight hours. We are now making preparations to carry out a resolution, passed at the end of November, to the effect that from the 1st of May on, our wages shall be $3 per day, or 37½ cents per hour. While we do not anticipate any serious trouble as a result of our demand, traveling brothers may greatly assist us by staying away from Lenox until we have reached a settlement with the bosses.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa.—Finding our present rate of wages of $2.25 per day entirely inadequate, in view of the high prices of all means of subsistence, we have unanimously decided to demand an advance of 3 cents per hour, on and after April 1. All of our contractors but two, have, so far, agreed to our new terms.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 594, Dover, N. J.—Thinking that we are justly entitled to a raise in our wages, we have voted to make a demand for an increase of 25 cents per day, to take effect on the 1st of May. Our wages at present are $2.50 per day of nine hours. The members of the union are all employed, prospects are good for plenty of work in the spring, and it is the prevailing idea that we will have little or no trouble in obtaining the increase.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 369, Tonawanda, N. Y.—We demand an increase in our wages from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour, so as to bring us nearly on an equality, in this respect, with our brethen in Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Lockport. We do not anticipate any great difficulty in obtaining what we demand, but can not feel certain until we have met a committee of employers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa.—By unanimous vote we have decided to make a demand upon our contractors for a nine-hour workday, at $2.75 a day, and the employment of union men in preference to non-union men. Also, that overtime be paid at the rate of time and a half, and double time for work on Sunday; to take force on April 1 next. Our present rate of wages is $2.65 for ten hours. The contractors have been notified of our action, but, so far, only one

of them has replied favorably; the rest appear to be waiting for each one to make a break. We have but few carpenters who are not members of our union. These we hope to bring in by spring.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1111, Ironton, O.—This Local Union has never made any demand for better conditions, and in demanding, at this time, an increase of 2½ cents per hour in our wage scale, we propose to proceed in such a way that the contractors must concede that we are entitled to the advance we ask for. Prospects for a busy season are bright.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md.—The changes of importance in our new working rules recently adopted, are, that eight hours shall be the working time on Saturday, and that $2.50 per day shall be the minimum rate. Our present wage scale ranges from $2 to $2.75 per day. The contractors have been presented with an agreement embodying these changes.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 250, Lake Forest, Ill.—Deeming the time opportune for the move we shall demand that on and after April 1 our minimum rate of wages be 50 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour. All our employers employ union men; in fact, there is not a carpenter in town not in the union, and we are confident of success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1232, Fort Smith, Ark.—The majority of our contractors, who have been fighting us so hard and long, are about ready to make peace with the Union, and we anticipate but little difficulty in having this year's trade demands acceded to. We demand that eight hours constitute a day's work, and that $2.70 per day be the minimum rate.

❖ ❖ ❖

Douglas, Ariz.—Local Union 1631 can boast of comprising within its fold all competent carpenters in town, and is in a fair condition. The state of trade, however, is very unsatisfactory, many of our members are idle, hence we would advise all traveling carpenters to wend their way elsewhere in search of employment, until trade conditions have improved.

Kenton and Campbell Cos., Ky., D. C.—As early as Jan. 1, we have mailed an agreement to our contractors for their signatures, wherein we demand an increase of 2½ cents, or 40 cents per hour, on and after May 1, 1905. Between now and that date our business agent will call on the contractors, to either receive their signatures or their refusal to agree to our demand. Judging from incidental reports received our employers are favorably inclined towards our proposition.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1072, Muscogee, I. T.—Realizing the necessity of establishing a minimum rate of wages, the wages heretofore paid ranging all the way up from 22½ cents to 40 cents per hour, we are endeavoring to obtain the signatures of our employers to an agreement stipulating the minimum rate at 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work. Our demand being very moderate, we do not anticipate encountering any great difficulty in inducing the contractors to agree to it, and hope that we will be successful.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—After our present schedule has been in force two years and never any change attempted, we have now come to the conclusion that we are entitled to an advance in wages. At the present time we receive 25 cents per hour for nine hours a day's work, the eight hours on Saturday being paid for at the rate of nine hours. Our new schedule calls for $2.50 a day, Saturday included. Having never had any trouble with the contractors of this city, when a demand was made upon them, we do not anticipate any trouble this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 437, Portsmouth, O.—The time for obtaining eight hours, in our judgment, having arrived, we have made a demand on our contractors to that effect, to take effect April 1. We demand the present rate of wages, $2.50 per day. The past season has been a good one, and the coming one promising to be still better, there is a good chance of success. We have only about ten non-union men in town. Our members are sticking well; those who became delinquent by a long siege of bad weather are now paying up.

Local Union 632, Providence, R. I. We expect very soon to meet the Master Builders and the Master Carpenters in committee in an endeavor to adjust the hours and wages for the year 1905. Our intended demands for the coming spring embody a change in the rate of wages now paid, to include payment for the Saturday half-holiday.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 363, Elgin, Ill.—In determining what should be our wage scale for 1905, our union voted for 35 cents an hour, an increase of 2 cents per hour, which we will demand on and after April 1 next. We look for a little trouble with our contractors, but there being but a dozen carpenters in town not members of the union, and the city being thoroughly organized, we do not think their opposition will last long.

Successful Trade Movement.

Wellsville, O.—It is with pleasure we have to report that our movement for eight hours and an advance in pay, has been entirely successful. All union contractors have signed the scale, therefore, after April 1, Wellsville may be classed with the eight-hour cities, with a minimum wage of $3 per day.

Stolen.—A Kit of Carpenter Tools.

Bro. J. C. Bunn, of L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., had all his tools stolen by burglars. The tools are marked, "J. C. Bunn, Damly." Any brother who can give any information leading to their recovery will kindly notify Local Union 486 or

J. C. BUNN,
39 W. 44th st., Bayonne, N. J.

Who Can Locate Seth Ford?

The undersigned is very anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of Seth Ford, last heard of in Lynn, Mass. He is about 56 years of age, tall and slender. Any Local Union or brother who can locate him, will kindly communicate with

JOHN B. MICHLE, R. S., L. U. 444,
Pittsfield, Mass.

A Parry Ad. Answered.

A well-known stenographer sent the following reply to this advertisement:

WANTED—A young man for office. Must be an experienced stenographer and typewriter and able to correspond in English and German. Salary to start $3.00 per week. Address H. O. G. 711, The Ledger.

Bird Center, Oct. 18, 1904.

H. O. G. 711, The Ledger.

Dear Sir—I beg to offer myself as an applicant for the position advertised this morning. I am a young man, 37 years of age, have had 23 years' business experience, being connected with the U. S. Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident if you will give me a trial I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent telegrapher and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which may make me desirable. I am an experienced snow shoveler, a first class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears, and have a medal for reciting "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight"; am a skillful chiropodist and a practical farmer; can cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas, and am also the Champion Plug Tobacco Chewer of Pennsylvania, my spitting record being 38 feet.

Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or a stuffed billy goat would. My whiskers being quite extensive and luxuriant, my face could be used for a penwiper and feather duster.

I can furnish high recommendations from Chauncey Depew, Jacob J. Coxey, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Captain Clark, the Prime Minister of Dahomey and the Ahkoon of Swat.

Can call any night after 00 o'clock, or can be seen Sunday morning in the loft of the church, Broad and Dock sts., where I am employed as First Assistant Organ Blower and understudy to the janitor. Respectfully yours,

SOCRATES McGEE.

OUR LABEL.

Our Union Label.

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.



The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.

It further consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It may also consist of a rubber stamp or a steel die, if so desired by any locality, subject to approval of the General Office.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mil', to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any district council or local union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they can not be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all district councils and local unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Craft Problems

For the Craft Generally.

(By Fred T. Hodgson.)

I HAVE gathered from a number of sources the following "kinks" and

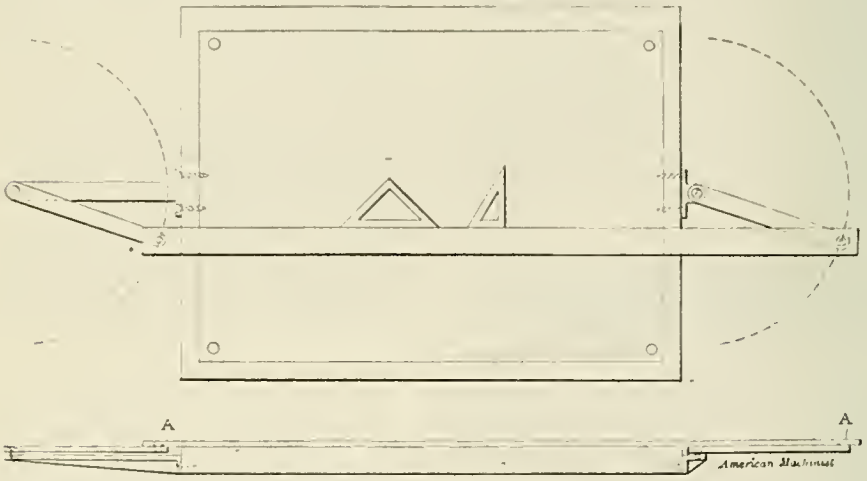


Fig. 1.

novelties which I think will be appreciated by the readers of The Carpenter, even though only a few have occasion to make use of them.

The first is a new countersink, Fig. 1. It is made of the best tool steel. Two countersinks are supplied, one for wood and the other for metals. The cutters are easily movable and may be quickly substituted, one for the other, as the work demands. The shank is made to fit any ordinary bit brace, and the range of the countersinking tool is from the smallest size screw to one with three-quarter-inch head. The adjustment is simple and sure, so that when the gauge has been determined and set, the screw holes will be made exactly the same size. The tools are put up singly in wooden boxes, with a separate compartment for the additional cutter. The manufacturers state that the countersink has been thoroughly tried and tested in wood and metals of all kinds.

Fig. 2 shows a parallel-moving straight-edge, which consists of an ordinary drawing board with brackets on each end. The blade is connected with these brackets by links, which cause the ends of the blade to follow in the path indicated by the dotted lines and to remain parallel. This was sent for illustration to the American Machinist by Mr. C. W. Putnam, and will prove a valuable addition to a drawing board.



A PARALLEL MOTION STRAIGHT-EDGE.

Fig. 2.

At Fig. 3 I show a novel bicycle holder, which is taken from an old country source. It is made from one 1x2-inch stuff throughout, fixed entirely with screws. The diagonal part of the frame of cycle rests on the part A, the crank bar resting in the fork B; the swinging parts, C and D, grip the front and back wheels respectively, the blocks being the proper thickness to allow them to do so. The struts, E, keep the stand upright, and the stretches, F, keeps all firm and tight

together. The stand can be made from deal and varnished, but it will be more lasting if made from hard wood, say ash or beech. If it is likely to have much rough usage the screws for fixing together should be discarded in favor of small bolts and nuts, not omitting the washers between the latter and the wood. Suitable lengths for A and B will be 3 feet 3

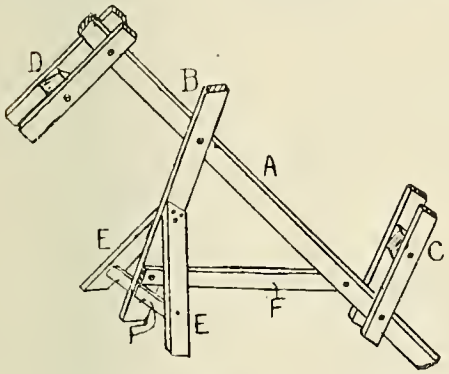


Fig. 3.

inches and 2 feet 2 inches, respectively. The other parts will find their own length as you proceed in building the stand.

An improved gauge for a circular saw is shown at Figs. 4 and 5. The object of this device being to prevent the uprising teeth at the back of the saw catching the wood as it passes forward, which is the

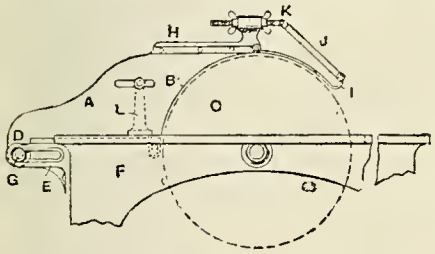


Fig. 4.

cause of many accidents, and to offer no obstruction to the passage of the sawn wood on either side of the saw as well as to protect the saw generally. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the guard as fixed, and Fig. 5 a plan of the same. A thin plate, A, is made, preferably of steel, and having its edge, B, next the saw, of a segmental form to correspond with the periphery of the circular saw, C. The tail end of the plate is turned down at D, and is pivotally secured to a bracket, E, in which it may be moved horizontally; or, alternatively, a slot may be made in the plate instead of the bracket. The lower edge of the plate is made to enter a groove cut in the bench, F, in line with the space for the saw, in order to regulate the distance between the edge, B, and the periphery of the saw, and it is secured in position by the bolt, G. Alternatively in some cases when there

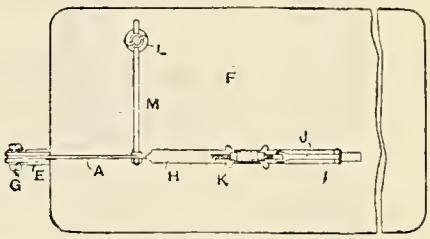


Fig. 5.

is no groove in the bench a depending lug is made at the bottom of the curved edge, B, which passes through the saw space and can be secured to the under side of the bench by a cross-pin, as indicated. The guard plate preferably extends to the top of the saw where it is provided with a fitting, H, and a pivoted adjustable guard piece, I, which can be raised and lowered by means of the arm, J, and screw, K. On the bench is fixed a pillar, L, at a sufficient distance from the saw, carrying a rod, M, which can be adjustably secured to the plate, A, so as to support it in position and prevent any lateral movement. It is intended that the guard plate, A, shall be thinner than the saw gate cut by the saw for which the guard is to be used, or the edge, B, may be beveled so as to form no obstruction to the forward movement of the wood on both sides of the saw.

A Cheap, Perfect Acting, Parallel Vise.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of bench and vise, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of A C D in Fig. 1, and taken together, need little explanation.

The pieces marked A are of hard wood, about 2 inches by 5, and the piece C 1¼

by 5 inches, is firmly screwed to them in position shown and bolted to bench top when everything is ready.

The piece D is 6 inches long, 1¼ inches thick and 4 inches deep, and has a tongue or projection on each side ⅝ by ⅝, sliding in grooves, as shown.

The brace B, ⅞ by 4 inches, has a tongue worked on the upper end, which sets into a corresponding mortice in the

Three-fourths inch equals one foot.

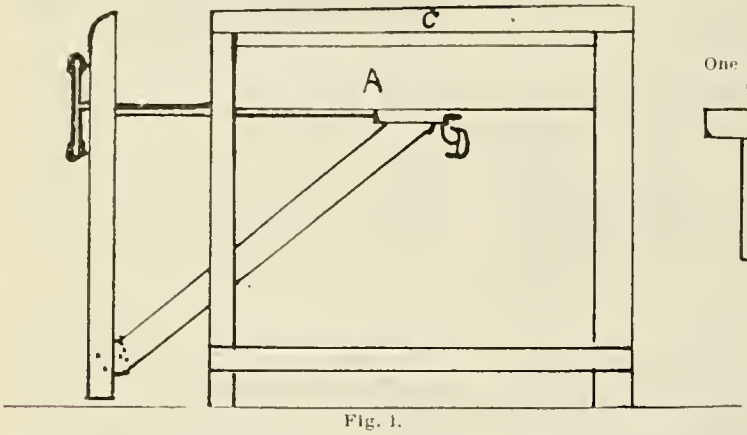


Fig. 1.

One and one-half inches equal one foot.

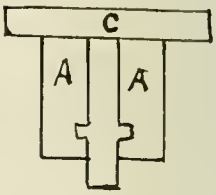


Fig. 2.

sliding block D, but is not fastened in any way. The reason for this will be apparent when the parts are assembled. From vise to block D should be about 22 inches.

The iron rod running through half inch below vise screw is seven-sixteenths of an inch, and has a nut on each side of the vise jaw, flush on the inside, but let in below the screw plate on the outside, and had better be battered down to prevent unscrewing.

A thread should be cut on each end of the rod, 4 or 5 inches up, for purposes of adjustment.

A slot of the necessary height is cut in the vise post for the brace to slide in.

The seven-sixteenths rod runs loosely through the block D, to admit of easy adjustment.

It should be stated that the depth of the pieces A will depend on the distance down from the top of the bench to the vise screw.

RODERICK WHITE,
Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

For Alleged Union Men.

As soon as you have elected your officers begin to mistrust and find fault with them.

Make the most of every little difference that occurs, and blazon it abroad to the world.

If you can not have your own way make sure the union is going to the dogs.

Make much of the little mechanical rules by which the union is to work, and keep in the background the real motive for its existence.

When any scheme does fail, always remind the members that you said it would.

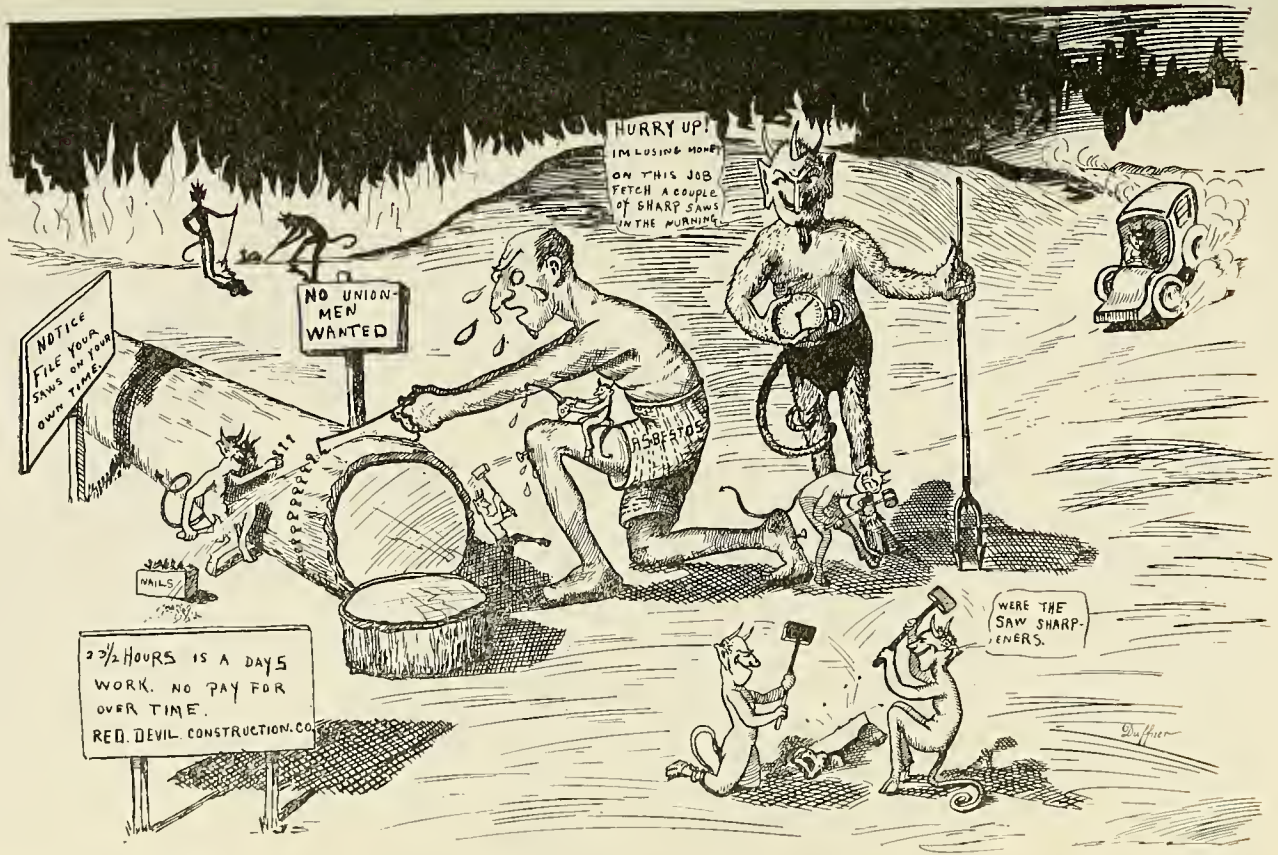
Always take the word of an enemy in preference to the word of a friend. Always be ready to get your back up, and remember your inalienable right is to find fault and never to praise.

Never attend the meetings of your union, but stand around on the street corners or conspicuous refreshment stands and criticize measures which you should oppose on the "floor."

Wanted—A Plan for a Movable Hoisting Derrick.

The undersigned having frequent use for a movable hoisting derrick, would be greatly obliged to any brother or reader for suggesting a plan for the construction of a derrick, capable of lifting heavy timber, such as 14x16x25. Respectfully,

CHIP, of Jackson, Tenn.



IN HADES.—Proper Punishment for the Contractor for Whom a Fair Day's Work Is Not Enough.

Verhandlungen der ersten Viertel jahres-Sitzung 1903 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

23. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Vergebung des Kontraktes für den Druck des „Carpenter" wird erörtert und der G.-S. angewiesen, drei ihm bezeichnete Drucker zu ersuchen, Angebote zu machen. Beschlossen: Der Kontrakt muß eine Klausel enthalten, welche bestimmt, daß der Drucker des „Carpenter" während der Dauer des Kontraktes keiner den organisirten Arbeitern feindlich gegenüberstehenden Organisation angehören oder beitreten darf.

Die Lokal-Unions 3 Wheeling, W. Va., 31 Trenton, N. J., 554 Davenport, Ja., 1055 Lincoln, Neb., 471 Brooklyn, N. Y., 712 Covington, Ky., 206 New Castle, Pa., 166 Rockland, Ill., und 1445 Topeka, Kan., unterbreiten ein Amendement zur Konstitution, welches die Wahl der General-Beamten auf der Konvention vorsieht, (der vollständige Wortlaut dieses Amendements erscheint im englischen Bericht) und wünscht dessen Verweisung an die Urabstimmung. Einstimmig abgelehnt.

In Erledigung verschiedener Schreiben von Sam. Gompers, Jurisdiktionsfragen betreffend, beschließt der Board, mit dem Komite der Shipwrights und Caulkers am 27. Januar, mit dem Komite der Pianomacher am 26. Januar, mit dem der Brotherhood of Painters am 31. Januar und mit dem Komite der Operative Plasterers am 30. Januar in Berathung zu treten.

In einem Schreiben ersucht die L.-U. 369 Tonnawanda, N. Y., um Entscheidung in der Jurisdiktionsfrage über auf Cementblocks aufzunagelnde Holzarbeit. Der G.-S. wird instruirt, nähere Information und womöglich eine Probe des fraglichen Materials einzuholen.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 1095 Cheboygan, Mich., und 893 Metropolis, Ill., um Sanktionirung von Cirkularen an die L.-U's., zu Geldbeiträgen im Interesse bedürftiger Mitglieder auffordernd, werden abgewiesen.

24. Januar.

Der G.-S. macht den Board darauf aufmerksam, daß einige der amendirten und von der Urabstimmung angenommenen Sektionen der General-Konstitution mit den alten Gesetzen im Widerspruch stehen, indem die Milwaukee'er Konvention es unterlassen habe, letztere zu widerrufen. Da der Board nicht die Machtbefugniß besitzt, konstitutionelle Aenderungen vorzunehmen, so beschließt er, diese Angelegenheit einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten und diese entscheiden zu lassen, ob die amendirten oder die alten der betreffenden Sektionen Gesetzeskraft haben sollen. (Siehe englischen Bericht.)

Ein Komite der Central Labor Union von Beyesville, O., erhält Gehör und ersucht um Unterstützung in einer Schadenersatzklage gegen eines ihrer Mitglieder. Dem G.-P. mit Vollmacht überwiesen.

Die Erwägung der Situation in New York nimmt den übrigen Theil dieser Tages Sitzung in Anspruch.

25. Januar.

Applikation der L.-U's. 1173 Trinidad und 517 Cripple Creek, Col., um Auszahlung des Restes der von der letzten Konvention diesen Lokal-Unions bewilligten Gelder. Bis zum Eintreffen eines Rechnungsausweises über die schon erhaltenen Gelder zurückgelegt. Der G.-P. wird ersucht, einen Deputirten nach diesen Orten zu senden, um über die Verwendung dieser Gelder und über die allgemeine Situation zu berichten.

Der G.-Sch. wird beauftragt, seine Bürgschaftspapiere bei der U. S. Fidelity Co. in Baltimore, Md., erneuern zu lassen und der G.-P. wird bis zur April-Sitzung zum Verwahrer der Papiere bestimmt.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1506 Madisonville, Ky., um Indossirung eines Aufrufes für finanzielle Unterstützung. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der Window Glaß Snappers Nat. Prot. Ass. um Genehmigung eines Aufrufes an unsere Lokal-Unions um finanzielle Hülfe. Abgewiesen.

In einem Schreiben ersucht der Trade & Labor Congreß von Canada den Board, die canadischen Lokal-Unions anzuweisen, sich dieser Organisation anzuschließen. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuche der Lokal Unions 888 Salem, Mass., 910 Gloucester, Mass., und 473 New York City um Erlassung des am 1. Januar 1903 ausgeschriebenen Assessments von 50 Cents pro Mitglied. Wird abschläglich beschieden, aber weitere Zahlungsfrist bis zum 26. April gewährt.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. wird entgegengenommen und die beigefügten Empfehlungen indossirt.

Die Vierteljahres Berichte des G.-P. Huber und des Ersten Vize-Präsidenten Guerin werden verlesen und angenommen.

Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, den Kontrakt mit dem Rechnungs-Experten Lybrand Roß Bros. & Montgomery, zur Prüfung der Finanzen der General Office, zu erneuern.

Der Board beschließt, den Druck der neuen Konstitution so lange aufzuschieben, bis die Urabstimmung über die widersprechenden Sektionen entschieden hat.

Die Board-Mitglieder Deyl und Post werden in Gemeinschaft mit dem G.-S. nach Columbus, O., beordert, um einer Massenversammlung beizuwohnen.

Einer Applikation der Lokal-Union 670 Brockton, Ala., um Geldbewilligung wird nicht willfahrt.

26. Januar.

Schardt und McCarthy sind auf einer Mission in New York City und Louisville, Ky., und mithin abwesend.

Applikation der L.-U. 260 Woterbury, Conn., und des Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Summe von $500, in jedem Falle, bewilligt.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L.-U's. 644 Pekin, Ill., 401 Pittston, Pa., und des Middleton, Mass., D. C. werden abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1207 Charlston, W. Va., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderung wird abgewiesen, weil dieselbe verschiedene Lohnraten vorsieht und mit der stehenden Resolution des G. E. B. vom 17. September 1887 im Widerspruch steht.

Gesuche der Lokal Unions 370 Lenox, Mass., 250 Lake Forest, Jll., 1111 Fronton, O., 363 Elgin, Jll., 594 Dover, N. J., 405 Wellsville, O., und des Canton und Campbell Co., Ky., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung gewährt; die finanzielle Frage soll später erörtert werden.

Aehnliche Gesuche der L.-U's. 1445 Topeka, Kas., und 409 Erie, Pa., werden abgewiesen, weil deren Organisation zu mangelhaft ist, wie aus dem Resultat der Abstimmung über die zu stellende Forderung hervorgeht. Die Applikation der L.-U. 409 soll in der April-Sitzung nochmals in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Ein Gesuch der L.-U. 811 Atlantic City, N. J., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Inforcirung der Arbeitskarten wird aus denselben Gründen abgewiesen.

27. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Schardt, anwesend.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 999 Mt. Vernon, Jll., und 555 Temple, Tex., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für 8 Stunden. Wegen erwiesenen Mangels an Interesse für die Sache unter den Mitgliedern und wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unions 263 Berwick, Pa., 249 Kingston, Ont., 197 Sherman, Tex., 107 Pensacola, Fla., 18 Hamilton, Ont., 587 Coatsville, Pa., und 1232 Ft. Smith, Ark., erhalten Genehmigung; finanzieller Beistand soll später besprochen werden.

Gesuche des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. und des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. und der Lokal-Union 747 Oswego, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderungen werden wegen mangelhafter Organisation dieser Lokal-Unions abgewiesen.

Eine Lohn-Forderung der L.-U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., findet nicht die Billigung des Board und empfiehlt derselbe die Erhebung einer Forderung auf 8 Stunden.

Präsident Dold der Int. Pianomacher wird zugelassen; verschiedene Jurisdiktionsfragen werden diskutirt und beschlossen, daß die V. B. keine Jurisdiktion über irgend Jemand beansprucht, welcher an der Verfertigung von Pianos oder dergleichen Musik-Instrumenten beschäftigt ist.

Deyl, Sullivan und Walquist werden als Redner zu einer in Terre Haute, Ind., stattfindenden Massenversammlung beordert.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 1063 Stoughton, Mass., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung wird zurückgewiesen, weil dieselbe mehrere Lohnraten vorsieht. Der Board empfiehlt der Lokal-Union die Annahme eines Minimallohnes und die nochmalige Unterbreitung der Forderung in der April-Sitzung.

28. Januar.

Die Ship Joiners theiten dem Board mit, daß sie augenblicklich an einer Konferenz nicht theilnehmen können; es wird versucht werden, eine solche während der Aprilsitzung abzuhalten.

Eine Lohnforderung des Baltimore, Md., Distrikts wird gutgeheißen, Geldbewilligung aber verschoben. Lokal-Union 1695 Baltimore soll hier nicht mit einbegriffen sein, da dieselbe noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

Der Board beschließt: Da es zu den Befugnissen des G. P. gehört, zeitweilige Erhebung niedrigerer Eintrittsgelder zu gestatten, sind die Worte: G. S. in der 7. Zeile des G. E. B. Beschlusses vom 5. Oktober 1893 zu streichen und durch die Worte: G. P. zu ersetzen.

Den ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern in Yazoo City, Miss., wird die Summe von $500.00 bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht, einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L.-U. 36 Oakland, Cal., derselben zu gestatten, das Sterbe-Benefit zu erhöhen, wird nicht gewährt.

Applikation des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. um finanzielle Hülfe in ihrem Lock-out ist durch Beendigung des letzteren erledigt. Der Board billigt das Vorgehen des Distrikts gegen Nicht-Union-Material und Begleitungsgegenstände, da im Staate California alle Zweige des Baugewerkes organisirt sind und Union-Material zur Genüge zu haben ist.

30. Januar.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 792 Rockford, Jll., um eine Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke, wird durch Verweisung der Organisationsfrage an den G.-P. erledigt.

Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 29 Danville, Jll., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung wird als zu weitgehend erachtet und abgewiesen.

Aehnliche Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 1466 Hoopeston, Jll., und 469 Cheyenne, Wyo., werden abgewiesen wegen Mangels an Interesse für die betreffenden Forderungen unter den Mitgliedern und wegen mangelhafter Organisation der betreffenden Lokalitäten.

Die Forderungen der Lokal-Unions 792 Muscogee, Ind., 1024 Cumberland, Md., und 186 Steubenville, O., werden genehmigt, aber die finanzielle Frage vorläufig zurückgelegt.

Der Board konferirt mit einem Komite der Operative Plasterers über Jurisdiktionsfragen, letzteres wird ersucht, seine Ansprüche schriftlich einzureichen.

In ähnlicher Sache erscheint Frank Buchanan, Präsident der Structural Iron Workers, welcher schließlich an den G.-P. verwiesen wird.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., ihre Mitglieder, die bei dem Uebertritt der L.-U. über 50 Jahre alt waren, als zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder einreihen zu dürfen. Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, weitere Einzelheiten einzuholen und die Angelegenheit bis zur April-Sitzung vertagt.

Appellation der L.-U. 1779 Calgary, Alb. Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Sterbebenefit-Forderung im Falle J. C. Moulton's zurückweisend. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit des Ablebens seiner Ehefrau erst fünf Monatsbeiträge entrichtet hatte, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation W. Schaap's von L.-U. 1186 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des

G.-S., die Forderung für Frauen-Sterbegeld als unberechtigt erklärend. Der G.-S. wird angewiesen, den Fall nochmals zu untersuchen.

Der Board einigt sich auf nachstehende Antwort an die Vertreter der Operative Plasterers:

> In Beantwortung Ihres Gesuches vom 30. Januar wünschen wir zu bemerken, daß die V. B. der J. und B. von A. keine Jurisdiktion über aus Gyps verfertigte Arbeit, noch das Recht beansprucht, solche Arbeit aufzustellen.

31. Januar.

Appellation der L.-U. 562 Everetts, Wash., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., in welcher er die Sterbegeldforderung C. W. Schrader's abwies. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die L.-U. aufgefordert, ihre Nebengesetze mit der General-Konstitution in Einklang zu bringen.

Appellation der L.-U. 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Sterbebenefit-Forderung P. G. Burns' zurückweisend. Da der Verstorbene vor seinem Tode drei Monate lang im Rückstande war, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 616 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S. im Falle A. Donaldson's, Sterbegeld betreffend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L.-U. 3 Wheeling, W. Va., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Henry Bopp Sterbebenefit-Forderung abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L.-U. 20 Camden, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S. im Falle Lizzie Carr's gegen L.-U. 20, Vergütung von Gerichtskosten betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 1184 Auburn, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Auszahlung des Frauen-Sterbegeldes an D. M. Lynard verweigernd. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Lybrand Roß Bros. & Montgomery zeigen an, daß sie den Kontrakt für Prüfung der Finanzen der General-Office auf zwei weitere Jahre, zu dem Preise von $120 pro Quartal, zu übernehmen bereit seien. Wird angenommen.

Gesuch der L.-U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn., um Genehmigung ihrer Bewegung zur Inforcirung ihrer Arbeitskarte und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 622 Waco, Texas, gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., die Forderung für Unfall-Benefit E. O. Anderson's als nicht zulässig erklärend. G.-S. angewiesen, die Untersuchung des Falles wieder zu eröffnen.

Der Board konferirt mit den Vertretern der Brotherhood of Painters über New Yorker Vorkommnisse und andere Fragen beiderseitigen Interesses. Da Letztere unsere Mitglieder in Brooklyn, N. Y., beschuldigen, gegen ihre Mitglieder gestrikt zu haben, wurde diese Angelegenheit bis zur Rückkunft Schardt's von New York zurückgelegt.

1. Februar.

G.-S. Frank Duffy überreicht seine Bürgschaftspapiere.

Der G.-P. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich eines Schadenersatzverfahrens gegen E. N. Moor und Andere in Anniston, Ala. An den G.-P. mit voller Machtbefugniß zurückverwiesen.

Appellation F. Brenton's und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den East St. Louis D. C., in dem es sich um eine den Appellanten auferlegte Geldstrafe wegen Arbeitens mit Leuten, die nicht mit einer Arbeitskarte versehen waren, handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation A. B. Upton's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle des Ersteren gegen L.-U. 183 Peoria, Ill. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 183 Peoria, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Snyder's gegen die Lokal-Union, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichttheilnahme an einer Labor Day-Parade betreffend, während Snyder an einer Parade in St. Louis theilnahm. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Komite des G. E. B. der Hodcarriers wird zugelassen und die übrige Zeit dieser Sitzung mit Diskutirung streitiger Jurisdiktionspunkte zugebracht. Der Board unterbreitet dem Komite nachstehende Resolution, und das Komite erklärt, daß dieselbe zufriedenstellend, jedoch der Gutheißung ihres G. E. B. unterworfen sei:

1. Wenn Gerüstpfosten auf ebensolchen anzubringen sind, soll die Zusammenfügung und Aufstellung durch Carpenters geschehen.
2. Alle Bogenarbeiten (arches) sollen durch Carpenters angefertigt, angebracht und aufgestellt werden.
3. Alle Umschaalungen von Cementarbeit soll durch Carpenters geschehen, es sei denn, daß dieselben anderweitig vereinbaren.
4. Daß alle Carpenterarbeit, Fußböden oder andere Vorarbeiten für concrete fire proof Fußböden von Carpenters ausgeführt werden soll.

2. Februar.

Ein Schreiben von Sam. Gompers macht den Board darauf aufmerksam, daß die Strasser'sche Entscheidung über die Verschmelzung der A. S. of Carpenters mit der V. B. einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten sei. Es wird beschlossen, dies sofort zu thun.

Appellation der L.-U. 880 Bernardsville, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Bruder Smith's, welcher der L.-U. beitrat, ohne seine Rückstände in L.-U. 172, welcher er früher angehörte, beglichen zu haben. Der Board hält die Entscheidung des G.-P. aufrecht, dahingehend, daß L.-U. 880 für den von L.-U. 172 geforderten Betrag an Beiträgen aufzukommen habe, und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation A. Hahn's und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den St. Louis D. C., wo es sich um eine Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbefolgung der Anweisung des Geschäftsagenten, die Arbeit zu verlassen, handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L.-U. 1063 Stoughton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle

Jesse E. Smith gegen W. J. McLean. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und die L.-U. angewiesen, den von McLean erhobenen Strafbetrag an denselben zurückzuzahlen.

Appellation Jos. Culver's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C. Da neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird eine Wiedereröffnung des Falles verfügt.

Dieselbe Verfügung wird getroffen, in der Appellation John Craig's im Falle desselben gegen den Kings Co., N. Y., D. C., und in der Appellation der L.-U. 161 Kenosha gegen die Entscheidung des G.-P. im Falle Armstrong und Andere gegen L.-U. 461 Highland Park, Ill.

Der G.-P. unterbreitet die auf die Ausstoßung und Bestrafung der Mitglieder G. W. Smith, J. Hucheon, W. A. Heirs und D. Mercer seitens L.-U. 550 Oakland, Cal., bezüglichen Papiere und der Board beschließt, daß die L.-U. diese Mitglieder sofort wieder in ihre Rechte einzusetzen und nach Entrichtung ihrer Beiträge bis zu ihrer Suspendirung, denselben alle Strafbeträge zurückzuerstatten hat.

Den Mitgliedern in Pittston, Pa., wird die Summe von $200 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1094 Mahoney City, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung ertheilt, Finanzfrage verschoben.

Gesuch der L.-U. 1505 Madisonville, Ky., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Inforcirung ihrer Arbeitsregeln. Wegen mangelhafter Organisation abgewiesen.

3. Februar.

Gesuche der Lokal-Unions 31 Trenton, N. J., 437 Portsmouth, O., 154 Kewanee, Ill., und 369 Tonnawanda, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Hülfe. Genehmigung gewährt, Finanzfrage vertagt. Die Tonnawanda-Forderung, soweit sich diese auf Fabrikarbeiter bezieht, erhält jedoch nur bedingungsweise Genehmigung.

Gesuch der L.-U. 999 Mt. Vernon, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit wird nicht gewährt, weil das Abstimmungsresultat auf geringe Begeisterung der Mitglieder für die Frage selbst und Interesselosigkeit bekundet.

L.-U. 1069 Muscatine, Pa., verlangt Rückzahlung ihrer geleisteten Kopfsteuer oder Auszahlung der für Jakob Hartmann beanspruchten Sterbegelder. Der Board findet, daß sich die Lokal-Union im Januar und Februar 1903 und Februar und März 1904 mit 20 Cents Monatsbeitrag pro Mitglied begnügte und somit die Konstitution verletzt hat, und beschließt, daß Ansprüche der Lokal-Union 1069 so lange nicht berücksichtigt werden können, bis deren Mitglieder den sämmtlichen vorgeschriebenen Beitragsbetrag entrichtet haben. Die Forderung Jakob Hartman wird bis dahin zurückgelegt.

Eine Mittheilung von Pittsburg, Pa., den Lock out betreffend, wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Ueber die Vergebung des Kontraktes für den Druck des „Carpenter" wird nochmals berathen und der G.-P. angewiesen, nach Milwaukee zu reisen, um von einem dortigen Drucker ein Angebot zu erhalten oder solch andere Angebote, als er es für gut halten mag.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird begonnen und nimmt den übrigen Theil der Sitzung in Anspruch.

4., 6., 7. und 8. Februar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher nimmt diese Sitzungen vollständig in Anspruch. Schardt rifft am 6. Februar wieder ein, und von diesem Tage an ist der Board wieder vollzählig.

9. Februar.

Die Situation in New York wird des längeren besprochen.

Den ausstehenden Mitgliedern in Palo Alto, Cal., wird die Summe von $400 bewilligt.

Gesuche des Cleveland, O., D. C. und der Lokal-Unions 330 Roselle, N. Y., und 830 Oil City, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigung ertheilt, Finanzfrage zurückgelegt.

Applikation der L.-U. 31 Trenton, N. J., um Geldbewilligung. Bis zum Entreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Applikation der L.-U. 685 Chicopee, Mass., um Rückerstattung der während ihres letzten Ausstandes verausgabten Gelder. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Hudson Co., N. J., D. C. um Genehmigung der Gewerksforderung des Distrikts und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Der Board findet, daß die Forderung augenblicklich zu schwer durchführbar ist und beschließt, dem D. C. zu empfehlen, die Forderung zu modifiziren, um diese in der April-Sitzung in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die „Carpenter" = Kontrakt = Angelegenheit wird wieder aufgenommen. Die verschiedenen eingereichten Angebote werden geprüft und verglichen und der G.-S. instruirt, mit der Cheltenham Preß von Indianapolis einen Kontrakt abzuschließen gemäß dem am 2. Februar offerirten Preise für den Druck u.s.w. des „Carpenter" und den unterbreiteten Spezifikationen; für den Zeitraum von einem Jahre, beginnend mit dem Monat März 1905.

Beschlossen, daß, nachdem der Board seine Arbeiten in der General-Office beendet und sich v'rtagt hat, derselbe am 16. Februar in New York wieder zusammentreten soll.

Vorsitzender Schardt ist gezwungen, nach Chicago abzureisen; dessen Abwesenheit wird entschuldigt.

10. Februar.

In Abwesenheit Schardt's übernimmt Post den Vorsitz.

Appellation S. D. Marmaduke's gegen die Entscheidung des G.-S., in welcher er die Auszahlung des beanspruchten Unfallbenefits verweigert. Da der Appellant nur theilweise zu Benefit berechtigt ist, kann ihm obiges Benefit nicht gewährt werden, und die Entscheidung des G.-S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Von Tonnawanda, N. Y., ist ein Cementblock eingetroffen, eine Probe des Materials, welches zu Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen L.-U. 369 und den Bricklayers Veranlassung gab.

Beschlossen, daß das Anbringen derartigen Materials keine Carpenterarbeit ist und Mit-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 54.)

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Les Travailleurs de l'Etat.

"Les Allumettiers." J'ai déjà dit, l'année dernière, la façon dont s'exerçait en France, la fabrication des allumettes, c'est un monopole de l'Etat, par conséquent à l'abri de toute concurrence. J'ai dit également la situation faite aux ouvriers par l'introduction, dans les manufactures nationales, de nouvelles machines américaines à grand rendement, et aussi comment ils avaient réussi à esquiver le danger qui les menaçait.

La mise en marche d'un certain nombre d'autres machines, motiva dernièrement encore une menace de licenciement d'une partie du personnel, menace qui alarma la Fédération des allumettiers laquelle à la suite de démarches auprès du ministre compétent, obtint une fois de plus que les choses restassent en l'état. Mais en présence des commandes d'allumettes faites à l'étranger et devant l'attitude prise par le directeur du personnel, la Fédération a decidé, pour sauvegarder la situation de ses adhérents, de réclamer la journée de huit heures, comme cela se pratique d'ailleurs dans les arsenaux de la marine, et d'en poursuivre la réalisation au besoin par la grève générale.

"Les Ouvriers des Tabacs."—L'exploitation et la vente du tabac constituent aussi chez nous un monopole de l'etat. C'est une grande source de revenus pour le budget. Cette situation est on ne peut plus favorable pour le personnel occupé qui, solidement groupé par la Fédération des tabacs, ne cesse d'introduire des réclamations soit au Parlement grâce au concours des deputés sympathiques, soit auprès du ministre des finances par l'entremise de délégués pris directement au sein de la corporation. Actuellement, la question qu'ils s'efforcent de faire aboutir c'est la réduction à huit heures de la durée de la journée de travail. Tout comme les allumettiers, ils sont résolus à aller jusqu'à la grève générale pour l'obtenir. Aux considérations budgétaires opposées par le ministre des finances, Ils répondent que la rèforme peut-être accordée, sans qu'il eu couté un sou pour le budget, par une diminution des frais généraux, une meilleure repartition du travail et surtout la mise en marche de nouvelles machines dont la plupart existent déjà dans les magasins mais ne sont pas utilisées. La question sera soulevée à la chambre au moment de la discussion du budget.

"L'Union fédérative des Travailleurs de l'Etat."—Comme on vient de le voir pour les allumettiers et les ouvriers des tabacs, les travailleurs de l'Etat se groupent par corporation en fédérations distinctes, c'est ainsi qu'à côté des deux dont je viens de parler existent les fédérations suivantes; monaies et médailles, personnel civil de la guerre, arsenaux de la marine, poudreries, postes et télégraphes. A part la Fédération des tabacs qui compte 11,-000 membres, ces fédérations sont toutes adhérents à "l'union fédérative" avec 37,-000 syndiqués. C'est ce groupement central qui prend la direction du mouvement lorsque des revendications sont présentées et se charge d'organiser l'agitation nécesaire. Le conseil central est formé de trois délégués de chacune des organisations adhérentes.

L'Union Fédérative vient de convoquer les fédérations adhérentes afin de jeter les bases d'une action commune en vue de faire aboutir la journée de huit heures réclamée par ceux des travailleurs de l'etat qui ne l'ont pas encore. Après une échange de vue entre les représentants des divers groupements, il fut decidé que les allumettiers seraient tout d'abord énergiquement soutenus dans leur revendication et que, s'il le fallait, le dernier argument employé, "l'ultima ratio," serait la grève générale de tous les travailleurs de l'etat.

On voit, par ces quelques lignes, que cette partie speciale du prolétariat français, bien placée pour reclamer sans encourir de trop grand risques (la crainte de l'électeur étant pour les gouvernants le commencement de la sagesse), n'hésite pas à aller de l'avant. Aussi chacun est unanime à applaudir à leur initiative, car leur triomphe ouvrira le chemin aux autres corporations.

Les Grèves Agricoles.

Dans le "Carpenter" du mois d'avril, j'ai raconté la genèse de l'organisation des travailleurs agricoles et aussi leurs premières tentatives pour améliorer leur situation. Depuis cette époque, la jeune fédération constituée au Congrès de

Béziers en 1903 (congrès auquel assistaient les délégués d'une trentaine de syndicats) n' a cessé de progresser rapidement, admirablement soutenue par la propagande de ceux qui la dirigent. Tout récemment, son deuxiéme congrès se réunissait à Narbonne et là 93 délégues y représentèrent 111 syndicats. Parmi les questions à l'ordre du jour figurait la grève générale de la corporation, laquelle, après discussion, fut acceptée en principe, laissant au comité fédéral le soin de la préparer et d'en choisir le moment. La Fédération compte aujourd'hui 150 syndicats avec 15,000 membres. Voilà, esquissées aussi rapidement que possible, l'evolution et la situation actuelle de la Fédération des travailleurs agricoles du Midi.

Le dernier mouvement avait eu pour résultat de déterminer, pour la plus grande partie des ouvriers de la vigne, des conditions de travail fixées dans des contrats acceptés par les proprietaires à la suite de negociations avec les intéressés. Le calme semblait devoir régner désormais dans la région quand une circulaire adressée par le ministre de l'intérieur aux préfets et visant à la répression des entraves pouvant être apportées au travail des champs, vint à propos enhardir les proprietaires qui, sûrs d'etre défendus, s'ingénièrent à rendre la vie dure aux ouvriers syndiqués, puis, passant de la défensive à l'attaque, se refusérent à respecter les contrats qu'ils avaient antérieurement signés, mettant les ouvriers dans l'alternative ou d'accepter des reductions de salaires ou d'aller chercher du travail ailleurs. Ajoutez à cela que la mévente des vins, causée par une récolte extrêmement abondante (66 millions d'hectolitres au lieu de 35 millions l'année dernière) venait encore embrouiller une situation économique qui de difficile pour le propriétaire devint terrible pour l'ouvrier, et vous pourrez juger des difficultés dressées soudain devant la jeune fédération.

Bien que le travail ne soit pas urgent en cette saison dans les exploitations viticoles, le comité fédéral des travailleurs agricoles, ne pouvait, sous peine de voir enlever à la Fédération une partie de son prestige, rester inactif devant une semblable situation; aussi, après avoir consulté tous les syndicats fédérés declara-t-il la grève générale à dater du 1. décembre. Les principales revendications formulées et qui servaient de base au mouvement étaient: 1, un minimum de salaire de fr.0.50 de l'heure; 2, la journée de 6 heures; 3., la suppression du travail à forfait.

Tour à tour, dans plusieurs départements, les travailleurs des champs abandonnèrent le travail et, en peu de temps, le nombre des grèvistes s'éleva à plus de 15,000. Suivant l'habitude, des troupes furent envoyées dans les villages en grève, mais ce déploiement de force n'intimida pas les ouvriers, bien au contraire. Dans certaines localités, les femmes se firent remarquer par leur ardeur à entraver l'action des soldats, c'est ainsi qu'on les vit parfois se coucher en travers de la route pour rendre impossible, les charges de cavalerie. Peu s'en est fallu que dans quelques villes et par solidarité, la grève ne s'etendit au travailleurs de l'industrie. Mais la grève prit fin à peu près partout au bout d'une quinzaine de jours. Elle ne pouvait guère durer plus longtemps. Néanmoins, des avantages furent parfois acquis aux grèvistes; des sentences arbitrales intervinrent souvent qui mirent momentanément d'accord ouvriers et proprietaire. Dans le plus grand nombre de cas, le mouvement échoua, et cela était inévitable étant donnée l'epoque où il fut engage. Mais il n'aura pas été inutile, tant s'en faut, car il aura démontré qu il existe des maintenant une réelle discipline dans la fédération agricole du midi puisque ses adhérents n'ont pas hésité à abandonner le travail des que le signal en fut donné par le comité fédéral. Cela permet de bien augurer d'un mouvement sérieusement préparé bien conduit et engage au moment opportun. Les vignerons n'ont pas dit leur dernier mot.

G. GUENARD.

Paris, fevrier, 1905.

L'Augmentation Des Cotisations.

Il est une chose difficile à faire comprendre aux camarades de notre métier, c'est la première maxime de tout commerce "ce qui ne coûte que peu, ne vaut

pas chère." Ou encor cette phrase très connue "L'argent est le nerf de la guèrre." Pour faire la guerre, "disait un grand" roi, très fameux dans l'histoire, il faut trois choses principales, de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent, et encor de l'argent."

Notre chambre syndicale, d'ailleur comme touts autre organisation ouvrière, se trouve en état latent de guèrre avec le patronat. Que ce soit en forme de grève ou de lockout, que ce soit par faute de travail ou cause de maladie que l'on nous empêche de travailler, n'importe, il faut trouver un moyen pour prévenir le capitalisme de profiter d'une de ces calamités.

Pour se mettre en grève il faut beaucoup d'argent; il en faut pour subvenir aux besoins des familles, il en faut pour surveiller les ateliers, très souvent en faut-il aussi pour des frais d'avocats, et voir même pour empêcher des victimes du patronat d'aller en prison. Dans les cas d'exclusions ou lockout, c'est à peu prés la même chose à l'exception que la durée de la lutte dépend pour beaucaup plus de la bonne ou mouvaise volonté des patrons tel que les patrons de la ville de New York nous le démontrent depuis le printemps dernier. Notre organisation entretient également des caisses de secour mutuelles. Une maladie prolongée, un accident, survenue soit au bâtiment ou dans la rue, est toujours la cause directe d'une plus ou moins grande misère dans la famille, qui manque de tout, de nourriture de vêtements de logement en cas extrémes, et voir même de médicaments et médecins, car ces gens et ces choses doivent être payés aussi bien que tout le reste. Et qu'est-ce qu'il arriverai à la plupart des familles de nos membres, si la mort suivrait un accident qui aurai le père de famille, au lit pendent des mois, comme cela arrive plus souvent qu'on ne le croit? Faute de salaire, les quelques économies dévorés pendant la maladie, l'entrepreneur des pompes funèbre (undertaker) mangera le dernier sous, què restera à la maison, ou refusera ses services, tout simplement. Nous avons prevu ces cas, et notre organisation entretient un fond special pour cela. Ce n'est pas tout. Diriger une organisation de plus de deux cent mille membres, tenir leur comptabilité, prendre soins des intérêts de centaines d'organisations locales, d'envoyer nos employés, depuis le president jusqu'au dernier sécretaire, aux villes divers, soit pour empêcher ou pour régler des difficultés, cela occasionne des dépenses d'argent que bien de nos membres sont loin de se douter du montant et de son importance.

Il en est un autre poste qui devrait occasionner une dépense très élevée, si nos membres pouvaient en comprendre la nécessité et l'importance, c'est l'urgence pour une organisation de notre force d' avoir constamment un nombre plus ou moins grand d'organisateurs en route. Nos villes en Amerique, s'agrandissent et se multiplient. Surtout dans l'Ouest et le Nord-Ouest, aussi bien aux Etâts Unis que dans le Dominion du Canada. D'un petit village il s'est développé dans l'espace de peu d'années une ville, qui compte des vingt et plus de mille habitants. Dans tel contrée, ou à peine se servait on d'une charrue, il y à quelques années, on y voit au jourd'hui une forêt de cheminées de fabriques et le développement d'une industrie d'ont le but principal semble être la concurrence à faire à l'industrie existante des autres villes. Il nous arrive des immigrants par centaines de mille par année, et comme la côte atlantique n'est plus capable de les digérér à elle seul, les agents des grande industries et des chemins de fer se chargent de les disperser à travers notre continent à les déverser justement dans ces villes naissantes, mais à court de bras, propre a être exploité. Si nous ne nous occupons pas de ces malheureux exploités à outrance, ce sera nous qui en porterons les conséquences, car les patrons des grandes villes nous dirons à combién meilleur marché la marchandise leur sera livré du far West, et une grève qui s'en suive souvent coûte plus qu'un organisateur envoyé en temps propre n'aurait coûté pendant deux ans.

Nous tirons donc de tout ceci le resumé, que seul une cotisation suffisante pourra nous aider d'une manière efficace à subvenir à tous ces besoins. Suivons l'exemple des ouvriers cigariers et des typographes, qui ont augmenté leurs cotisa-

(Suite sur la 54. page.)

OUR ADVERTISERS

Our Advertisers.

If the Advertising Department of this magazine is to be made a success, it is necessary that our advertisers receive satisfactory returns from the investments they have made for space in our paper. Nothing will contribute more to the success of this magazine than that our readers, and especially our members, patronize the advertisers in this journal in preference to business houses that do not favor us.

We are particular in the class of goods we advertise, and unless they, and the houses that handle them, are A No. 1, we absolutely refuse to have anything to do with them.

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Last month a set of books entitled, "The New Carpenters' and Builders' Standard Library," by Fred T. Hodgson, "Brotherhood Edition," as at present advertised in the columns of this journal by the Hodgson Book Co., 211-213 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill., was sent to this office for inspection and comment.

Owing to throng of business, we were not at liberty to examine any one of them until recently. Having read so much about this work, and knowing that it was, and is, extensively advertised, we were naturally curious to know more concerning it. After carefully going through the entire set, consisting of eight books in all, we do not hesitate to say that this is the most valuable library that can be procured on the subject of carpentry and building in detail.

We hear much, in this age of enlightenment and progress, of the "unqualified mechanic," the "specialist," and the "hatchet and saw man." We are told that the good, all-around carpenter is a thing of the past. What we want in our organization is more good, all-around mechanics and less "specialists." To reach this stage of perfection in our occupation we must educate ourselves in the intricacies of the carpenter trade. To do this, we must get assistance, help and encouragement from some source, and we wish to say that we cannot get it from a better source than from the "New Carpenter and Builders' Library," pubpublished and advertised by the Hodgson Book Co., of Chicago, Ill.

That is why we say these books are of invaluable assistance to our members. They are worth many times more than the price they are sold for. Besides that, the Hodgson Book Co. deserves great credit for the style in which they have gotten up this series; the bindings are beautiful, the paper excellent, the cuts and sketches good, and the type large and readable.

It goes without saying that the contents are worthy of the careful consideration of any man who is fortunate enough to purchase this library. The Hodgson Book Co. are offering the set of books at what we consider a very low price, or in other words, they are trying to place them within the reach of every man who follows the carpenter trade for a living.

❖ ❖ ❖

Atkins Always Ahead.

Quality is the Thing that has placed the Atkins Product at the Head of the Saw Industry of the World.

We have had hundreds of examples of the rapid rise of individuals from comparative poverty to wealth through sheer force of character and application, and in each instance an analysis of the process of transition reveals the fact that the result was accomplished along some one line of thought or endeavor.

No more remarkable evidence of the successful development of an "idea" can be presented than the growth that has attended the great Saw Manufacturing Establishment of E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana. "Superiority in Quality" was the "idea" which predominated in the production of the Atkins Brand of Saws, from the casting of the steel ingot to the finished article, and to no other one reason can be attributed the wonderful demand for Atkins Saws which comes from all parts of the world.

The Atkins Brand of Saws may be rightly entitled to its inception away back in the 17th century when the Atkins ancestors were making Saws in old England and have con-

tinued there and in this country in an unbroken line down to the present time.

The success of this institution was primarily due to the mechanical genius of its founder, Mr. E. C. Atkins, who established the business in 1857, alone and without capital, though endowed with abundant energy and perseverance. His knowledge and experience in saw making was obtained in the saw factory of his father, then operating at Bristol, Connecticut. But the continued and unprecedented prosperity which has attended the business of the past few years is accounted for by the fact that not only the present head of the firm, Mr. H. C. Atkins, but every department superintendent, is an expert in his particular line, and "quality" is their watchword.

It is well known that the skilled mechanics in the Atkins factory (and they comprise more than half of the employes) are the highest paid workmen in Indianapolis. Little wonder it is, then, that a force of mechanical experts, aided by patented and specially devised machinery and appliances, should produce saws of such superior excellence, and that because of their merit the trade has reached its present magnitude.

Less than twenty years ago the factory employed about one hundred and fifty men, and opened its first branch house at Memphis, Tenn. A short time afterward another branch was started in Chattanooga, which later was removed to Atlanta. Then in rapid succession branches were established at Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Ore.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Toronto, Ont.; Seattle, Wash., and last, but not least, San Francisco falls into line. The branch at San Francisco was opened the first of January and was necessitated because of the firm's increased business on the coast, which could not be accommodated to advantage from Portland and Seattle.

To take care of their rapidly increasing trade, the firm is constantly expanding their manufacturing facilities and several new buildings have lately been equipped and put into operation. About twelve hundred men are now employed at the factories, and seventy salesmen are kept constantly on the road disposing of the enormous product of Saws and Tools whose trade mark, "Atkins Always Ahead," aptly describes their position in the minds of appreciative users.

UNION INGRATES.

There is an element of the membership of all trades unions, recognized chiefly by their characteristic ungratefulness. This element might be termed floaters or transients. They become members only to work in union factories, and at the first opportunity allow their memberships to cease. They are not imbued with any spirit of unionism, and are impressed only with the immediate advantage or gain accruing from membership. They do not stop to realize, or, if realizing the fact that it is only through the continued membership of others and fellow workers that improved conditions are secured, they simply take advantage of the situation. The person is considered an ingrate who does not feel thankful towards his benefactor. Ingrates perhaps most fittingly describes the class of members before referred to. They usually are the recipients of every form of union benefit, only to reward their benefactor at the earliest possible opportunity by withdrawing their own contributing support. There have been numerous instances of strikes won that have almost destroyed the union, because the ungrateful element of the membership, after being placed in the full possession of the fruits of victory, lapsed their membership. That no further increase in wages, or other improvements, seemed likely right away, is usually sufficient cause for this wrong thinking and wrong acting portion of the membership to proceed to kick the prop that supported and protected them from under their own feet.

It was only recently that the president of a union, who has worked unceasingly to improve the conditions of his fellow workers, and been eminently successful, felt compelled to take the position that unless the members continued their membership and support of the union after the union had bettered their condition, he would cease to labor for them. Members appreciating the necessity of combined effort to secure industrial improvements, nevertheless, are prone, after gaining such improvements, to fall again into the individualistic, selfish line of reasoning. The fact that what requires a powerful union to get requires a powerful union to maintain does not impress them so strongly as the opportunity to save the amount they should permanently contribute for dues.—The Shoeworker.

Make your letters as brief as possible and to the point.

Don't order any supplies on the back of Financial Secretary's report. The order may be overlooked and not be attended to.



Local Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine duty and power to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Eric Hendrickson, and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious; a faithful husband, and a loving father, having the good will of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Brother Hendrickson from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK BRADY,
JAMES JOHNSON,
ALEX. FRASER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our brother, N. J. Swenson, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and our regard; and, be it further

Resolved, That in the death of N. J. Swenson this Local Union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the brothers; an active member of this Union, whose endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of our respect for our late brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimony of sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our Local Union and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

G. F. LEAVITT,
F. F. PULSIFER,
JOSEPH MAHARD,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 604, Murphysboro, Ill.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our brother and fellow worker, J. O. Cummings, therefore be it

Resolved, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member and one of our oldest carpenters, who was always ready to give aid to fellow laborers, was broad in his ideas, conservative in judgment and capable in giving advice, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore his departure and extend our sincerest sympathy to his son Elmer and commend him to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily Independent and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication; that a copy be presented to Elmer Cummings, son of deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes and that our charter be draped for ninety days.

E. J. COX,
G. W. SWAFFORD,
W. D. RUSSELL,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 827, McKeesport, Pa.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brother carpenters, John B. Dowling, and

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in Local Union 827 makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the suddeu removal of a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this union and will prove a serious loss to the community and public; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK BOYD,
THOMAS BEGLEY,
WILLIAM MURPHY,
CHARLES NUTT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 739, College Hill, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Wm. Theo. Lehmkuhl, and

Whereas, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood; industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lehmkuhl our Union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

ELBERT L. HUGHES,
SAM L. JONES,
ALBERT L. SMITH,
GEO. W. CLARK,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1145, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Whereas, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the wife of our esteemed brother, James C. Martin, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Martin in his affliction; may God, in His infinite mercy and goodness, console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for two weeks, and a copy of these resolutions spread on our minutes as a record of respect; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that a copy be mailed to Brother Martin.

E. S. WESTBROOK,
THEO. E. HENDRICKSON,
CHAS. E. DAILEY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1218, Ludlow, Ky.

Whereas, In view of the loss sustained by our esteemed brother, R. Cook, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the beloved wife of our brother that we condole with him on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him and to commend him for consideration of Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to Brother Cook; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

F. MORGAN,
T. WILLIAMS,
WM. E. SLAICK,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1991, Ridgewood, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst a fellow workman and brother, Thomas Ackerman, and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and a charter member, and the first to be taken from our Local Union since its formation, April 25, 1902, be it therefore

Resolved, That in his death we do, indeed, sustain a loss that will be felt keenly; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

FRANK MARENIUS,
RICHARD ACKERMAN,
C. S. MEYER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 88, Anaconda, Mont.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife and son of our esteemed brother, C. W. Harrison, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

GEO. H. SEWELL,
ED. MORAN,
H. W. GILCHRIST,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 480, Freeburg, Ill.

Whereas, Death having entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother and trustee, Samuel Blattner, and

Whereas, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member and his family a devoted husband and loving father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt

sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union feel that in the death of Brother Blattner, a charter member, we have lost one of the most honorable and energetic supporters of our organization; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed; that a copy be entered on our records and a copy sent to the Freeburg Tribune, and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

HARRY G. MERRICK,
JOHN DIPPEL,
OTTO C. RICKERT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 199, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, John Wallace, and sincerely mourning the loss to our Union of an earnest worker and member, be it

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes.

JAMES KIRBY,
CHAS. KREIDLER,
J. C. GRANTHAM,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 233, Fall River, Mass.

Whereas, Death having entered our ranks and taken from us our brother, A. P. O'Connors, and realizing that we have lost a faithful member and his wife a devoted husband, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our records, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

ERNEST BRIDGE, R. S.
FRANK W. HAAG, Pres.

* * *

Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, The Divine Builder of the Universe, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, our beloved and esteemed brother, Z. W. Jeunie, this Local Union has lost a faithful brother and his family a devoted husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy; and, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and feel that we have lost one of our most honorable and energetic members; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded under seal to the widow and children of our departed brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to the West Pullman Reporter for publication.

JOHN M'GRATH,
H. E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 150, Plymouth, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, to call from us our esteemed brother, Lorenz D. Case, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. P. LLEWELLYN,
J. R. HOOPER,
S. J. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 975, Benton, Ill.

Whereas, Death having entered our Local Union, removing from our midst our beloved brother, George S. Kendall, this Local Union has lost a true and faithful brother, an industrious and respected citizen, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy in this, her hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Local Union, and that a copy be sent to The Carpenter for publication.

BEN. J. SMITH,
J. M. M'DONALD,
W. W. MUNDAY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Whereas, The ever merciful Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take from our ranks our esteemed friend and fellow workman, Wm. Spilman, we, as one United Brotherhood, members of Local Union 308, Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby tender our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their present affliction. And as his labors on earth are over may he rest peacefully in that

mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and one to the Tribune for publication, and that this resolution be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect.

A. K. JOHNS,
GEO. E. PALMER,
E. C. PERRY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 241, Moline, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, J. W. Johnson, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 241, tender to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

P. J. CARLSON,
AUSTIN HUSSEY,
FRANK CEDERBERG,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1593, Concord, Mass.

Whereas, Death having again entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, Charles Wilson; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the records of our Local Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

RANSOME WELLS,
EVERETT J. JOHNSON.

* * *

Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed president and brother, Nixon C. Kerr, who has served this Local Union in said capacity faithfully for four consecutive terms. In the death of Brother Kerr we have lost a member who was ever ready to further the cause of unionism and to aid his fellow members when in need, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members, in regular meeting, do greatly grieve for one whose many virtues have endeared him to all; and in the loss his family has sustained, we tender them our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in this sad hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our Local Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

GEO. H. LE CLAIRE,
THOS. BUNTING,
LOUIS CASTELLO,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 505, Litchfield, Ill.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate Elbert Wohlman, and the still heavier loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and, be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and we commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be spread on the records of this meeting; that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be sent to one or more of our daily papers and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. H. YOUNG,
A. J. JAMES,
WM. BRAY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1246, Marinette, Wis.

Whereas, The great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Erick A. Moberg, and

Whereas, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman, therefore be it

Resolved, That in Brother Moberg our Union lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent to our daily paper, the Eagle-Star, and to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHRISTIAN F. ECK,
EDWARD F. JOHNSON,
JOHN SANDBERG,
Committee.



Claims Paid

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2936	Chas. W. Burton	124	50.00
2937	Mrs. Jennie M. Brown.	187	50.00
2938	Mrs. Mary E. P. Walter	190	50.00
2939	Theodore Buckewitz	238	200.00
2940	Joseph Sadler	325	200.00
2941	Patrick Munley	325	200.00
2942	Wm. T. Ellis	436	200.00
2943	Frank Doyle	481	200.00
2944	Thos. Hanson	483	200.00
2945	Mrs. Gertrude Wuertele	497	50.00
2946	J. O. Cummings	604	50.00
2947	Wm. James Algeo	829	50.00
2948	Alanson Palmer	8	50.00
2949	Wm. H. Reed	29	50.00
2950	Mrs. Harriet I. Scott..	97	50.00
2951	Mrs. Amelia E. Stritter	119	50.00
2952	Wm. A. Tompkins	163	100.00
2953	Adam Gerbach	209	50.00
2954	Carl Will	251	200.00
2955	Mrs. Henrietta Atwood.	306	50.00
2956	Samuel B. Righter	359	200.00
2957	H. G. Long	429	200.00
2958	Andrew Murphy	632	50.00
2959	Thos. Ackerman	1091	50.00
2960	John R. Jones	1	200.00
2961	Mrs. Sophie C. Schulty.	4	50.00
2962	Mrs. Mary B. Breidenstein	9	50.00
2963	Frank Stegry	19	50.00
2964	Mrs. Lena Weber	47	50.00
2965	Josiah Gesner	79	200.00
2966	Fred Hortz	195	50.00
2967	Geo. S. Kendall	975	50.00
2968	Herman Ehrlich	22	50.00
2969	Mrs. Mary F. Johnson.	58	50.00
2970	Lorenze Kier	119	200.00
2971	Theo. Demiske	126	200.00
2972	Mrs. Florence A. Mahone	131	50.00
2973	Ambrose Day	146	50.00
2974	Mrs. Emma Robbins	151	50.00
2975	Mrs. Lena C. Remmers.	194	50.00
2976	Geo. H. Drew	257	50.00
2977	Elmer Guest	286	200.00
2978	Joseph Enders (Dis.)	309	100.00
2979	Jacob Schneckenburger.	309	200.00
2980	Karl Staer	309	200.00
2981	Domenico Pollios	375	200.00
2982	Mrs. Ida Ortland	375	50.00
2983	Mrs. Salome Kaiser	375	50.00
2984	Joseph Kempinger	375	200.00
2985	Mrs. Annie Alt	375	50.00
2986	Mrs. Sarah M. Campbell	474	50.00
2987	Henry Miller	476	50.00
2988	Edw. A. Decker	482	200.00
2989	George Walter	497	50.00
2990	Sydney C. Antonides	606	50.00
2991	Mrs. Hettie R. Baum	653	50.00
2992	Mrs. Elizabeth Schmees	664	50.00
2993	John C. Goodness	754	50.00
2994	Mrs. Margaret Horton	799	50.00
2995	Mrs. Mary Bell	22	50.00
2996	John Thomas	26	50.00
2997	George Wolf	119	200.00
2998	Henry Jordan	144	200.00
2999	Mrs. Laura Potter	256	25.00
3000	John Barta	1	50.00
3001	Mrs. Hannah Nasmyth.	27	50.00
3002	Wm. Columbus Wood	329	200.00
3003	John S. Arnett (Dis.)	329	400.00
3004	Geo. T. Fitzgerald	388	200.00
3005	Mrs. Theresa Kuffner	402	50.00
3006	James Colston	402	200.00
3007	Mrs. Emma J. P. Silvernail	444	50.00
3008	Joseph Beaulieu	551	200.00
3009	Peter Neese	612	50.00
3010	Andrew L. Brennan	625	200.00
3011	W. J. Halliwell	1162	50.00
3012	Mrs. Victorina Cook	1218	50.00
3013	C. M. Sargent (Dis.)	4	300.00
3014	A. J. Mankin (Dis.)	281	400.00
3015	Erick Rudquist	7	200.00
3016	M. L. Spear	7	200.00
3017	Oliver H. Frick	9	200.00
3018	Lewis DeMatteo	9	200.00
3019	James McDonald	49	50.00
3020	Mrs. Jean A. Ritch	55	50.00
3021	Louis Hedeen	62	200.00
3022	John Strodt	132	200.00
3023	Cornelius B. Ten Eyck	155	50.00
3024	Herbert A. Reed	183	200.00
3025	Chas. Mandley	190	200.00
3026	Mrs. Texanna Miller	207	50.00
3027	Wm. M. Howard	211	200.00
3028	Joseph M. Forshea	306	50.00
3029	Mrs. E. J. Underkoffler.	322	50.00
3030	Z. W. Jenne	434	200.00
3031	Mrs. Henriette Werner.	522	50.00
3032	John Wirtz	622	200.00
3033	Ralph D. Lindsey	847	50.00
3034	Mrs. Geo. H. Belyea	919	25.00
3035	F. Heubotter	953	200.00
3036	Wm. S. Wilcox	1244	200.00
3037	August Ackerstrom	1297	50.00
3038	Florence Mahoney	1719	200.00
3039	Christian M. Hoefel	8	200.00
3040	Frank A. Walburn	73	100.00
3041	Mrs. Henrietta Bishop.	73	50.00
3042	Wm. Dahomeyer	168	200.00
3043	A. P. O'Connor	223	200.00
3044	Mrs. Julia Lonergan	240	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
3045	Mrs. Christena Hall ...	288	50.00
3046	Wm. Spilman	308	50.00
3047	Mrs. Janet Thacker ...	661	50.00
3048	John B. Dowling	827	200.00
3049	E. Alfred Moberg	1246	50.00
3050	Albert T. Alward.....	136	50.00
3051	Mrs. Theresa Wieber ..	257	50.00
3052	Mrs. Emma C. Logue...	463	50.00
3053	James Bennet Straughn	626	200.00
3054	Mrs. Almerina DeGhetto	639	50.00
3055	Mrs. Daisy B. Hollet...	1762	25.00
3056	Moise Chartrand	21	200.00
3057	Geo. McKay	33	200.00
3058	Geo. W. Seltz	44	200.00
3059	Andrew S. Cox.....	121	50.00
3060	John Hearn	194	200.00
3061	John J. Wallace	199	200.00
3062	Richard Rodney	318	200.00
3063	Louis Kloess	433	200.00
3064	Mrs. Emily L. Parsons.	769	50.00
3065	Mrs. I. G. Smith 1097		50.00
3066	Geo. B. Reed	1136	200.00
3067	Robt. Thompson	1279	50.00
3068	Hugo Froenicke	1	200.00
3069	Emil Pohl	1	200.00
3070	Samuel W. Guynn	8	200.00
3071	Wm. V. Richards	9	200.00
3072	Mrs. Mary Frel	44	50.00
3073	Mrs. Mary Homolka...	54	50.00
3074	Jos. J. Enchus	73	200.00
3075	Mrs. C. W. Harrison...	88	50.00
3076	Chris. Tharinger	91	200.00
3077	H. C. Carson	110	200.00
3078	Mrs. Georgiana Meldrum	111	50.00
3079	Wilfrid Faust	134	200.00
3080	Mrs. Lillie A. Heiney..	135	50.00
3081	Mrs. Katie E. Conley...	142	50.00
3082	Wm. S. Brokaw.....	155	200.00
3083	Aug. Lundberg	181	200.00
3084	Alexander P. Wright...	257	200.00
3085	R. F. Smith	257	200.00
3086	Mrs. Hattie E. Hinman	258	50.00
3087	John W. Timmons.....	340	200.00
3088	Mrs. Josephine A. Liebich	359	50.00
3089	John Richter	375	200.00
3090	John W. Kring	413	50.00
3091	C. H. Chase	426	200.00
3092	Mrs. Blanch Cox.....	435	50.00
3093	Mrs. Nettie M. Littlewood	595	50.00
3094	Chas. Amann	651	200.00
3095	Mrs. Maggie Phipps....	742	50.00
3096	Peter H. Nelson	957	50.00
3097	Mrs Mary C. Davis	1015	50.00
3098	Mrs. Allen L. Barnum.	1045	50.00
3099	Chas. V. Redfield.....	1129	200.00
	Total		$19,725.00

L'Augmentation Des Cotisation

(Suite de la 46. page.)

tions, à mesure que la necessité l'éxigeait. Surtout ces derniers ont produit des miracles avec leurs fonds, certainement élevées. Leur métier qui était essentiellement un métier manuel, s'est transformé en moins de dix ans en un métier mécanique. Chaque machine, conduit par un de leurs membres, mettait à pied, c'est à dire hors de travail, en moyenne trois autres typographes. Mais grâce á leur bonne organisation et leur trésor bien rempli, ils ont pu raccourcir les heures de travail d'une part et payer une secour pour chomage à leurs membres frappé par l'introduction de la machine, de tel sorte, que le nouvel état des choses à pu s'operer sans créer de nombreuses victimes et à conserver intacte le poid et le pouvoir de leur organisation envers le patronat.

Un ouvrier progressiste, ayant à coeur le bien et la prospérité de notre union devra donc proclamer en temps et lieux utiles la necessité d'une augmentation de cotissation car "qui veut la fin doit vouloir les moyens."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Verhandlungen des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 43)

glieder der V. B. solche nicht beanspruchen können.

11. Februar.

Schreiben des Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., betreffs vom G.-P. angeordneter Organisationsarbeit in dieser Stadt. Der Board entscheidet, daß alle auf Organisationsarbeiten bezügliche Mittheilungen an den G.-P. zu verweisen sind, dessen Leitung diese Arbeiten unterstehen.

Beschlossen: Daß der Board am 10. April 1905 in der General-Office wieder in Sitzung treten soll.

Hierauf Vertagung.

Franklyn Pimbley,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekr.

Die Anstellung eines Arztes bei der Fabrik-Inspektion soll, nachdem Württemberg damit vorausgegangen, nun auch in Baden verwirklicht werden. Der Gewerbe-Inspektion dieses Landes unterstehen 8000 Betriebe mit 200,000 beschäftigten Personen.

Das Organ der Holzarbeiter, die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung", hat mit seiner Auflage nun auch die Zahl 100.000 überschritten. Die „Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" mit 194,200, sowie der „Grundstein" mit 150 000 Auflage sind ihr zuvorgekommen. Nach dem Holzarbeiterorgane folgt die „Bergarbeiter-Zeitung" mit 87,000 Exemplaren.

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Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgly.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.; Wm. H. Taylor, 418 E. Baltimore street.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevius, 2023½ 1st ave.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 1031 Washington st.; Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 417 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom st.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block. No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
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Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukoup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Say ave.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Texas—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
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Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.; L. U. 425 (Millmen), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
East Palestine, O.—Geo. H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elgin, Ill.—James K. Brower, Sheele Block, 380 North st.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—Zach Brown.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Joe C. Patterson, 921 Travis ave.
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Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
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Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
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Kansas City, Mo.—S. E. Denniston, 612 W. 13th st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
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Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 97 North 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 423 Charles st.
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Fred Reuker, Church and Fulton, Jamaica. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 144 Canal st., Stapleton, L. I.
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Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
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Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Pasadena, Cal.—W. D. Peckham, 192 E. Colorado st.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
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Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Rol.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—J. M. Rayhorn, 812 E. Main st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Strudling.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State street.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
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St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
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Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
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Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Wallingford, Conn.—J. J. Cushman, 30 N. Orchard st.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reily, 1103 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 25.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald street.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

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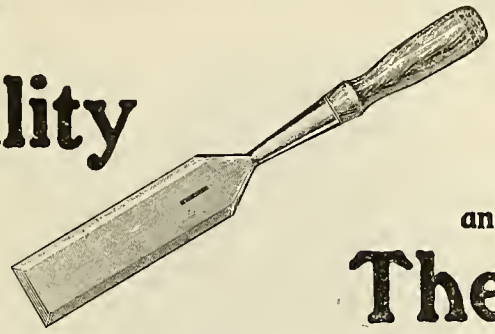
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N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits.

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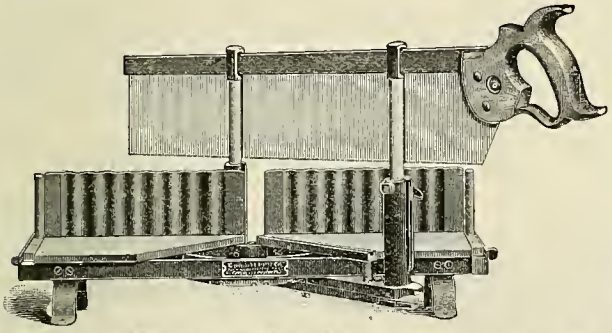
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It is of celluloid, 3-in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°.

Much other information is contained in the Key. Hopper cuts, polygon miters, etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price $1.50.

W. A. WOODS, ARCHITECT,

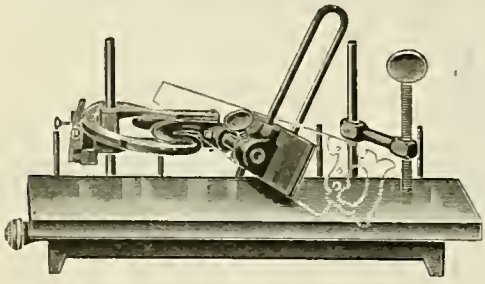
LINCOLN, - - NEBRASKA

Any Carpenter who wishes one of these Guide Books may obtain the same by sending this advertisement to any of our seven addresses.



SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,

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Don't buy a back number, buy the

HUGHES

Double Cut Mitre Box

Cuts any two mitres or bevels, the operator having complete control of saw in any desired direction. No improvement of any note has been made in mitre boxes in 15 years until this light, strong, durable tool and it simply fills the bill. Clamp to hold the work, screw adjustment, can be taken down in thirty seconds Weight 12 pounds. For sale by leading tool dealers.

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BUCK BROTHERS

Every Woodworker should have our

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Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers' Gouges, Carving Tools, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels, Butt Chisels. LIGHT EDGE TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY. "Stamped with the Buck's Head."



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The accounts of the rise of some of our students read like romance. Many have risen from the lowest to the highest position in their calling. Some have been able to change their occupation, taking positions in their chosen profession.

Thousands of people date their success from the day they sent in one of our coupons.

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Please send me a free copy of "1001 Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for position before which I have marked X.

Architect	Sanitary Engineer
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Sheet-Metal Draftsman	Spanish } Phonograph

*Name*_____

*St. & No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

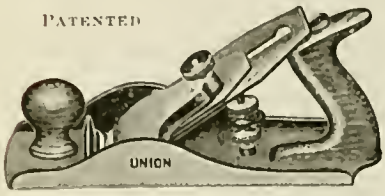
CARPENTERS! Have you seen the

UNION X PLANES?

PATENTED

And the LOCKING-LEVER ADJUSTMENT?

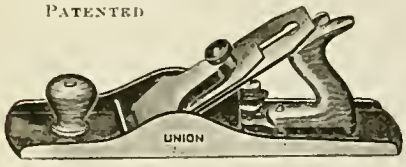
PATENTED



No. X1 Iron Smooth Plane

The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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No. X27 Wood Jack Plane

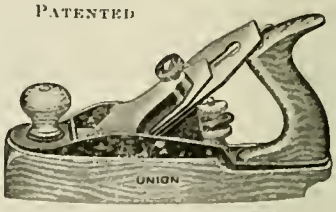
We manufacture a full line of all sizes and styles. These are shown in our No. 4 Plane Catalogue, which we will gladly send on application. If your dealer doesn't carry Union Planes, drop us a line and we will make you a proposition.

If you haven't seen it, then you have missed

A GOOD THING

It is NEW, it is WELL MADE, and is liked by all who have used it.

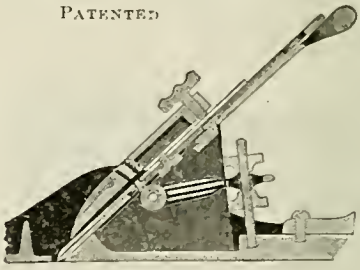
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No. X35 Wood Smooth Plane

Just a word about CUTTERS. All Union Planes are made with an extra heavy cutter, the same thickness its entire length. This is what the best carpenters have asked for, and now they have it. It will not chatter in the hardest woods.

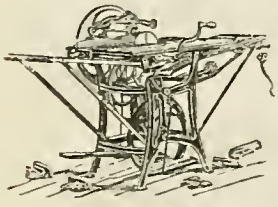
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Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the largest shops by using our new labor saving machinery.

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EIGHT LARGE VOLUMES. 2,200 pages, 3,000 Illustrations. Sold at Half the Publisher's Price to all members of the U. B. C. and J. of A.

In the January and February issues of "The Carpenter," we announced the publication of the "NEW CARPENTERS' AND BUILDERS' STANDARD LIBRARY," BROTHERHOOD EDITION. The MEMBERS of the UNION have SEIZED upon our special LOW CASH PRICE and EASY PAYMENT PLAN with such UNEXPECTED ZEST, that we have now only a few thousand sets left. To AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, we advise you to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in the blanks, either at the cash price, $8.50, or the installment coupon with your first payment of $2.00 and mail it to us AT ONCE.

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With EACH ORDER sent us, you receive a year's subscription to the "NATIONAL BUILDER," and also include a beautiful Oak Book Rack, made especially for this valuable set. WE WOULD IMPRESS UPON EACH MEMBER OF THE UNION, if you are desirous of purchasing this set of books at the LOW PRICE we are offering them, SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE, either on the cash paid plan of $8.50, or on the easy payment plan of $2.00 down and $2.00 a month for four months, total $10.00.

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If on receipt of the books, you do not consider them worth five times the price we ask, return them to us at our expense, and we will gladly send your money back.

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You have to use a properly set saw. The "SPECIAL" SAW SET will set your saw just right—not too much or too little—and you will be surprised at the easy-running saw you will have. : : : : : : : : : :

USE THE "SPECIAL" SAW SET

And you will use all of the teeth of your saw. If your saw is set by some other method or set, three or four teeth do the work, the rest do nothing. : :

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You free our new Catalogue, telling you all about saw sets and how to use them. : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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Genuine Carborundum Combination Oil Stones

They cut faster and leave a better finish than any other; they remain sharp, clean, bright and never glaze or fill. Always ready for service.

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Badges, Banners and Soudenets. Artistic designs.
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The Celebrated

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Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges. Last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter-tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers

D. R. BARTON 1832 ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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THE CARPENTER



APRIL 1905

Working Cards for Carpenters

With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Envelopes, Local By-Laws, Trade Rules, Etc.

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CENTURY BUILDING, 13 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET.

Made Entirely of Steel

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.



Taintor
Manufacturing Co.
113 Chambers Street
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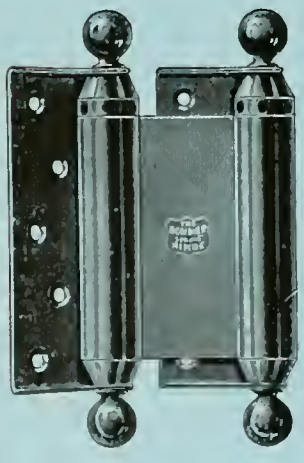
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This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

Ask Your Dealer For It

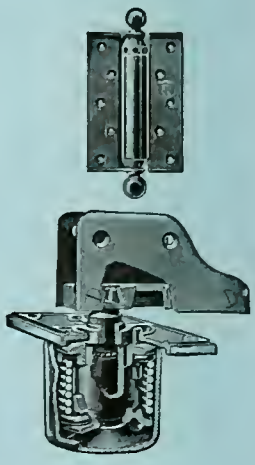
Try It On Your Favorite Saw

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



ARE QUALITY GOODS

But cost no more than inferior makes.



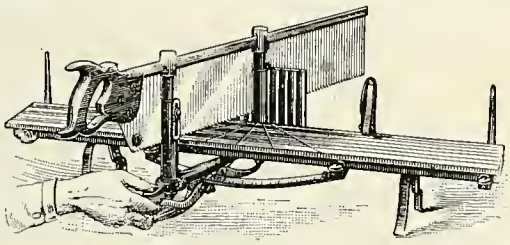
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IT HAS STOOD THE TEST, SO

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Nicholls' Common Sense Miter Box

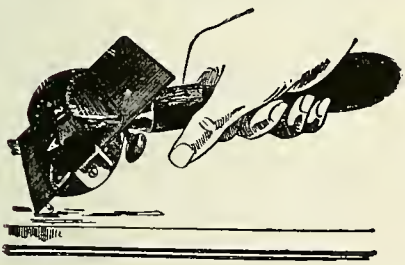
KING OVER ALL OTHERS



BEST QUALITY MOST DURABLE

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO., - - - OTTUMWA, IOWA

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

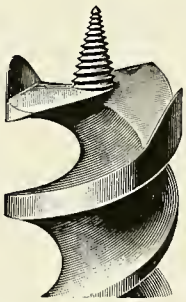
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Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

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Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

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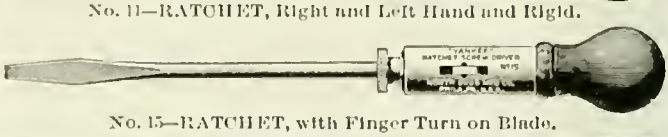
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

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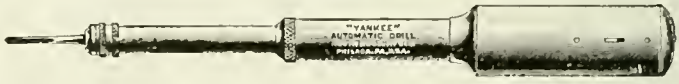


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Any man that has to use a hammer all day long knows what a difference the feel of a hammer makes to him.

We have studied every line in the pattern of our hammer to save work for the man that uses it.

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PLUMB HAMMER

strikes square and true. The balance of the hand saves the wrist. Swing one of our hammers, swing some one else's. Buy the one that feels best. It makes a great deal of difference in a day's work.

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The Builder is the best of its kind on earth.
Comfrey, Minn. O. W. Colley.

Your paper is a great help for carpenters and builders.
Winnipeg, Man. J. W. Quigley.

I have been much pleased with your paper and could not do without it.
Mt. Vernon, O. U. S. Clymer.

It is one of the best papers there is .
Geddes, S. D. F. W. Noll.

The paper is excellent.
Butte, Mont. A. P. Stone.

I am very much pleased with The National Builder and have received great benefit from its perusal.
Cardston, Alberta, N. W. T. W. E. Yancey.

The National Builder I want, to be sure. Can't run my shop to suit me without it.
Cape Girardeau, Mo. T. J. Clark.

I am a subscriber of your valuable paper and would not be without it for twice the price.
Beloit, Kansas. Frank Durham.

FRED T. HODGSON, Editor

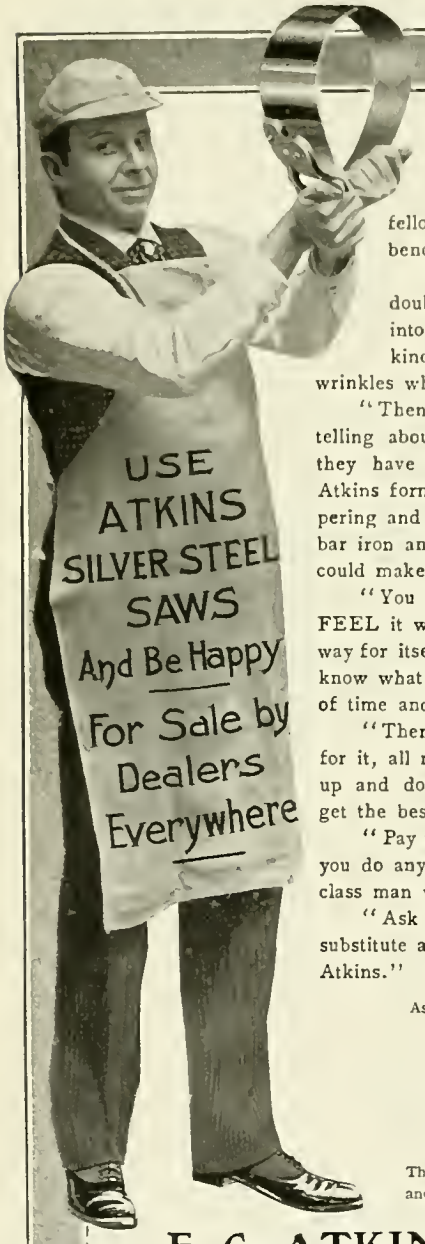
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Specimen copy sent without charge on request.

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.

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Said the Carpenter:

"I've heard all these wonderful tales about that fellow, Saladin and his Damascus blade—how he could bend it double and cut a silk thread with it.

"That's nothing! I can bend my Atkins saw double and twist it all around, and it will spring back into shape without a kink. Wish my wife had that kind of temper! She gets all kinds of kinks and wrinkles when she gets out of shape.

"Then I've heard of these wise lads that write books telling about the 'lost art' of making such steel. I guess they have never heard of SILVER STEEL, made on the Atkins formula, nor about the Atkins secret process of tempering and hardening! Cut a silk thread! Huh! I can cut bar iron and never hurt a tooth! Can't tell me the old Arabs could make as fine steel as that!

"You can't see the way this saw-blade tapers, but I can FEEL it when I saw. That means that the saw makes leeway for itself, runs easy and never buckles. Mebbe you don't know what that means to a carpenter, but I do. Saves a lot of time and wicked words.

"Then that perfection handle! They have the right name for it, all right. Don't have to hump over and pull straight up and down and break your back. You can stand up and get the best angle for cutting.

"Pay more for it? Of course! Isn't it worth it? When you do anything you want to do it right, and it takes a first-class man with first-class tools to do a first-class job.

"Ask your dealer for Atkins saws, and don't let him substitute a 'just as good.' There are none as good as the Atkins."

Ask for our Carpenters' Universal Time Book. It is free.

TRADE
SILVER-STEEL
MARK

This Trade Mark, indicating the finest steel ever made in modern or ancient times, is found only on the saws—all types and sizes—made by

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LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

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BRANCHES: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta, and Toronto, Can.

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
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TRADE MARK
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 4 **Established in 1881** **INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1905** **One Dollar Per Year** **Ten Cents a Copy**

Comments on Our Journal.

Columbia, Pa., March 24, 1905.

The new Journal is just splendid.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. HEIGEL, L. U. 882.

* * *

Cairo, Ill., March 17, 1905.

Just received the new Carpenters. They are O. K.; much better than the old style.

Yours fraternally,

A. C. PRINCE, F. S. L. U. 894.

* * *

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 21, 1905.

We are just in receipt of copy of the March Carpenter in its new form, and we think it a great improvement over the old.

THE SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1905.

We wish to congratulate you upon this month's issue of The Carpenter and believe the form is much better and more satisfactory than the old style.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER.

* * *

Little Rock, Ark., March 19, 1905.

Everybody I meet comments on the new journal. I wish to congratulate you on the neat style and general improvements over the old Carpenter.

With best wishes,

J. W. ADAMS, Gen. Organizer.

* * *

Kane, Pa., March 23, 1905.

I received The Carpenter for March today and think the new dress is a great improvement over the old style.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. WISE,

F. S. and Bus. Agt. L. U. 545.

Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1905.

I take the liberty of congratulating you on the exceedingly handy and attractive form in which The Carpenter is now being published. Very sincerely,

GEO. E. BARNETT,

The Johns Hopkins University.

* * *

Edmonton Alberta, Can., March 21, 1905.

I am just in receipt of the March issue of The Carpenter. Permit me to congratulate you on the very able and efficient manner in which you have produced the first issue of our journal in its new style. It is certainly a credit to our organization and to you as its editor.

With best wishes,

WM. A. DEYL, Member of G. E. B.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23, 1905.

I am proud of The Carpenter in its new form and wish to congratulate you on the success of the new edition. I will not have any of the last month's issue left for the waste basket; members who never thought of taking a copy home from the meeting, even come to the office and ask for a copy. I hope they will continue doing so. Heretofore I don't think more than half were ever taken from the hall.

Wishing you continued success,

I am yours fraternally,

W. R. MURPHY, R. S. L. U. 7.

* * *

Davenport, Ia., March 23, 1905.

Brother Duffy—I wish to congratulate you on the first appearance of The Carpenter in its new form. It is a gem, and if I am not greatly mistaken, will result in great good to the Brotherhood. I especially

appreciate the article from your own pen. It breathes the right spirit, the spirit of true brotherhood. If all our officers in authority would use their efforts to build up a spirit like that, a spirit of love instead of hate, a spirit of helpfulness instead of a spirit of antagonism, the whole world would be better, all men would be better and fully one-half of the labor troubles from which we now suffer would dissolve into thin air.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. HITCHCOCK,

F. S. L. U. 1272.

* * *

San Diego, Cal., March 25, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sure congratulations are in order, so please accept mine for the taste and business-like manner in which The Carpenter is now printed. It is certainly a great improvement on the old form, and I have no doubt will be of benefit not only to the craft, but to the advertising department as well. As I have noticed many times, you aim to give The Carpenter a wider scope than the discussion of purely local matters. This is very commendable, as the workingman should not only know the doings of the trade movement in general, but should also be able to discuss such economic questions as would tend to improve his conditions, and this without entering into the domain of politics. ALBERT PORTRAS, Local 810.

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The Carpenters' Journal.

A decided improvement has been made in the make-up and general appearance of The Carpenter, the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. With the March number the publication is changed to a magazine form, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Milwaukee Convention last September.

It is unnecessary to say that the change is a decided improvement over the old form of publication. But that is not all; the March issue of The Carpenter is a literary gem from a trades union point of view; and along with the vast fund of craft news, it contains several valuable special articles from people prominent in the labor movement.—The Scranton Tribune.

The Open (Non-Union) Shop: Would It Be Good for the American People if It Were Possible to Establish It?

(By T. M. Guerin.)



WHILE in Los Angeles, on Thursday, December 1, the Los Angeles Times published an editorial entitled "For the Open Shop," in which the editor says in part: At the convention of the Citizens' Alliance the fact was made clear that the object of the Alliance is "not to oppress labor organizations or honest workingmen, but to make warfare upon radical labor unions and selfish labor leaders."

If this be so (although I have my reasons to doubt it), I am pleased to know that these "Employers' Alliances" do not intend to deal with the unions or their members with unjust severity, or rigor, or try to overburden them, "except, of course, the dishonest ones." The employers will naturally themselves determine which are the good unions and the good labor leaders, and will of themselves discern the conservative ones from the radical ones. We need not be fearful of the employers themselves being bad, unscrupulous or dishonest, for as Mark Anthony said, "They are all honorable men," and if you doubt it and desire to make a few inquiries, why, look to the conditions of the mill hands of Fall River, Mass., or the cotton factories in the South. The owners of these mills are a fair sample of the leaders and the champions of the Citizens' Alliance.

In the same article D. M. Parry is quoted as saying that in factories in which the open shop has been established the output per man has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent. without any extra cost to the employers except that of power and light used during the extra number of hours the employes (they being non-union men) were compelled to work. Of course these "honorable employers" did not turn this increase of profit into their own pock-

ets, but they allowed the customer to have the benefit of the open shop conditions by reducing the price of the product turned out by those factories from 25 to 50 per cent.

If the arguments used and statements made by Mr. Parry in his New York address have been correctly quoted, and I have no cause to doubt it, we may certainly expect him to regulate the law of supply and demand. He advocates long hours of toil and a wage system based on bare existence, the very causes of overproduction and under-consumption.

The working men who are the greatest sufferers in a state of over-production will surely not look at Mr. Parry as their benefactor, nor will the public in general be benefited by it, and the sooner they turn their back to this open-shop movement the better it will be for them, as well as for the workingmen in particular.

It is claimed by the promoters of this movement that its influence and effect on the commercial world can not be under-estimated. It is also claimed that this employers' combine will advance and protect the interests of the free workingmen, of those who, as the Alliance people put it, refuse to wear the union shackles. No doubt, where the movement gains a foothold a certain portion of the commercial world, that of the Parry and Otis stamp, will reap a harvest for a short time by paying their free workingmen what wages they please, by working them as long as they please and by taking to themselves the 25 to 50 per cent. saved by applying the open shop system they advocate. The future, however, will demonstrate that neither the public in general nor the free workingmen will gain by it.

Now, let us take a look at the "shackels of the union," to use the employers' term, which the employers allege are so objectionable to the free workingman. The union demands that every man of any given trade shall receive not less than the minimum rate of wages agreed upon and established by a majority of the men working at that trade in any locality. The union demands that a man shall not work more than eight hours per day, unless he is paid at the rate of time and a half for overtime. These are some of the shackels from which the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance say they want to extricate the workingmen.

The editorial here referred to further states that the open shop was the only logical solution (in the judgment of slaveholders, of course) of the so-called labor problem—which is the enforcement of law. (Presumably it is the old slave law that is here alluded to.)

In the same issue Mr. Post, the head of the Postum Cereal Company, had an article under the caption, "Industrial Peace," wherein he says in part: "I am conducting a campaign in the local press of my city (of which he is a stockholder) to make plain to the people that the labor unions seek to prevent any one (willing to sell his labor at so low a price that no honest employer would have the temerity to offer it to an American workingman) from working who will not demand the conditions established by the union. The labor unions are a menace to the public, because the union men insist upon naming the price of their own labor, regardless of the market price." It really appears to be a grave fault of the workingman to be so pretentious as to make his own price; to do so is even a waste of time and energy, since the required information on this subject can be so easily obtained. Why not communicate with Mr. Post? He would most willingly set a price for us when required. (In this case the price would largely depend on how badly he needed money to buy a foreign title for a daughter.) In Mr. Post's opinion a workingman should gladly take whatever wages an employer deigns to give him; he should be satisfied to work day and night and even sleep in the shop to please the employer. How can the workingman expect justice and equity from these captains of industry? And is it not natural that such honorable gentlemen as Mr. Post become alarmed at the audacity of the labor unions to instill the workingmen of this country with the spirit and courage of a soldier to face the foe in time of battle? Would it not be a grand thing for the country (and be it understood, Mr. Post and his like are the country) if labor unions could be put out of business in a nice, quiet way, for in-

stance, by establishing the open (non-union) shop?

Mr. Post further says: "The union seeks to force employers to purchase labor from the trusts (the labor unions) by illegal and criminal measures." It is dreadful, indeed! You wageworkers, who constitute the major part of the voters and who wield such an influence and have such a control over your members, why don't you use that trust to make the law, in order that the unlawful acts you are accused of, by men such as Post, will be legal?

The boycott, one of organized labor's most effective weapons, wielded in your hands, is what Mr. Post is dreading and denouncing. Still he is himself using that same weapon and endeavors to poison the minds of the people against the union. I have no fault to find with Mr. Post and his application of the boycott against us, but neither should he find fault with the wageworkers in resenting his antagonism by a concerted refusal to purchase any of the product of the Postum Cereal Co. The legality of the boycott, properly used, can not be disputed on any legal or moral grounds. There is nothing to hinder organized labor to place a boycott, good and strong, on the product of the Postum Cereal Co., and nothing to prevent Mr. Post from boycotting the labor unions. A boycott for an evil purpose is just as legal as a boycott for a good purpose, and if the consumer of said product should approve of Mr. Post's attitude the labor boycott will fail. If, on the other hand, the consumer should sympathize and side with organized labor and recognize the justice of its demands, Mr. Post will fail.

Mr. Post may go ahead and rest assured that we will not object to the American public settling the question.

Mr. Post further says: "More tyranny, assaults, destruction of property, general violence and murder have been committed by members of labor unions in trying to force and enslave white men, than were ever perpetrated by the owners of the black slave before the Civil War.

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Post is rather obscure in his remarks and does not clearly state what he means by the term "enslave." Does he mean to say that any white man or any other man, woman or child, has become enslaved by the unions striving for and securing for them shorter hours of labor or higher wages, or through providing for them in cases of death or disability, through forcing the children out of the factories and mines, or through taking a stand against the abuses of child labor? As Judge Gray said: "Capital is not only coining the flesh and blood, but chastity, the immediate jewel of the soul of little girls, into money." Unions have brought about conditions which afford the wageworker a few hours each day in which to cultivate his home and his fireside, and make of himself something more than a mere part of the machinery he is competing with. If this be enslavement, I want more of it. If the man who devotes his time and energy to the establishment of these conditions for the benefit of the wage-working class is a tyrant, I want to be one of them. If it be assault to speak to a non-union man and show him what the union has done for him and millions of workingmen, then I am guilty of assault. If by insisting on getting better pay from my employer than I received before I was a union man and by so doing the employer has less of my earnings to squander, if in this case I destroyed property, I again plead guilty. If my refusal to work with non-union men, my refusal to handle non-union material or my going on strike for the enforcement of the wage scale, which through my vote in the union I helped to establish, is committing violence, then I have committed the offense.

Concluding his comments on Mr. Post's article, our friend, H. G. Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, has the following to say: "More strength to the elbows of these courageous captains of industry, who are fighting to free the white slave of unionism. They are performing a work of patriotism, quite in conformity with the principles upon which (their business is based) our government is founded, and the ideals to which it aspires."

True enough, our government was founded on principles which recognized the people's inalienable rights to resist the power that compelled them to support in idleness men who had no interest in the country other than to rob its people of

the fruit of their toil. Hence unionism today represents our forefathers, while Mr. Otis and his associates represent the foreign power that bled our country in its early history.

Otis, Parry and Post may go on in their work of disrupting and calumniating labor organizations, but they are on the wrong track and will never succeed in their dastardly scheme. We have a lawful right to organize and will exercise this right to its fullest extent. We will refuse to work with non-union men or to handle non-union material. We will establish the closed (union) shop wherever we can; it is the institution that stands out firmly for a higher standard of American citizenship. We are not alarmed at the employers' declaration:

"We will treat with our help only as individuals, but with the union or its agents, never."

This is an idle threat. Labor organizations are here to stay, they have enlisted their best brains for the conducting of their affairs to the best issue, they have proven themselves a public benefit, their right to exist no thinking man will question today, and no fair-minded employer will refuse to recognize them. It is simply farcical for organized capital to refuse to deal with organized labor, and wherever employers do so they will find that they are beating the air. The attempt to inaugurate the open (non-union) shop policy is dealing a blow at the principles on which the union is based and by the pursuance of which it has wrought so much good to the working people and the public in general. The proposition can not and will not be accepted, and the sooner the employers realize this the earlier they will become used to the way we do business on Mother Earth.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

If a young man, at the age of 21, joins our Organization and marries, he will have to live to be 125 years and 2 months of age to pay into the General Fund the money he would receive on the death of his wife, and the money his heirs would receive on his demise.

Be a Good Union Man.

(By J. H. Imler.)



WHAT constitutes a good man, or what is the true unionist's aspirations? A man who joins a labor organization expecting to sit down, fold his arms and be carried around on flowery beds of ease, will be like the boy who rolled a barrel down hill and then tried to roll it up again, but found it would not roll without his assistance, which was constantly required from start to finish. This is just exactly what it requires of a man to be a true and good union man. He must always be at work and never give up in a good cause. Never shirk your duty at your meetings or elsewhere and you will be the type of a man that constitutes a good trades unionist.

We should be ever ready to do our best to lift our craft to the highest standard attainable. In doing this, we will be doing our duty. No man should shirk his duty, especially in the trade union movement.

In the various walks of life we often hear men grumble about this and about that. Those very men have the same opportunities to help themselves if they will, as we have, but are afraid of their bosses and of losing their jobs. The writer has frequently seen men who, through constantly submitting to a condition of slavery, had become creatures like the beasts of the field—cowed, driven and beaten into submission and subjection—all because the corporation bosses said they must do so and so, or lose their jobs. O, poor, miserable man, in a free country and afraid to breathe. Again I say, be "a soldier in the fight." With your labor to sell you are just as much a factor in the market as the steel trust, the lumber trust or any other trust, are with the articles they have for sale in the markets of the world. If you will only be open, honest and above-board with yourselves and your fellow-men, the world will just be that

much better and you will be looked upon as valiant and earnest workers in a good cause; you will be good union men.

I implore every man who reads this to consider every word carefully and act with a firm resolve. Remember that "in union there is strength," and that "divided we fall." Therefore, I say unite and be strong—strong and impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, upon which the waves of the ocean beat without effect.

The Just Wage.

(By Henry Gillespie.)



IF, for the short period of a year only, man was obliged to depend on the resources of capital alone, if capital was divorced from all relationship with labor, it would instantly be shown which of the two is of greater value and what would be a just compensation for man's labor. The experiment would unmask the fallacy of the assertion that labor is dependent upon capital, though we are well aware that, under artificial conditions, the alleged superiority of capital asserts itself every day. It is under these very conditions that the capitalist will compel man to work for unfair wages or to remain idle when in need of work, or else starve.

Capital, such as land in its natural state, and all property excepting the air we breathe, is dependent on labor for its preservation and transformation. Without labor, capital has no value and the value it represents is nothing more nor less than what the toilers produce from nature's stores, which is a truth on which the just wage system should be based. It would not be a very hard task, neither, for arbitration to attain this end; the just wage could be established under any industrial system, private or government ownership, trust or union dictatorship, or co-operation.

Manipulation of capital and directing the toil of men is labor and should be recompensed by following the rule for manual labor. Capital itself, meaning all money above personal needs of the capitalist or money invested in production, is by nature the property of those who create it. Those who own it (their right to do so is not questioned) hold it in trust for the men who created it and for the whole people, without whom it would be worthless.

The moral ownership of the capitalist in the income of his capital ends by his personally becoming a producer of things, in supplying the needs of mankind. His recompense may be in interest, rent, dividends, salary or pay. Capitalists, and "operators" without capital, who produce nothing, are parasites upon labor, closely related in the industrial world to thieves and gamblers, who likewise seek "something for nothing;" such individuals compel the workers to toil without just recompense. Vast accumulations of money are needed for vast enterprises; those who control them are not envied the comparatively large return for their arduous, talented and responsible work of management, but the capitalist owes it to the man in the shop or mine to take no greater share in the products than an equivalent to the amount of his personal production.

Labor does not depend on capital (money); unaided by this it will produce commodities, while capital left alone will fly away. What the laborer depends on, however, is the justice and honor of the capitalist, the righteousness of the government and his good sense in living and voting right.

Money directs the government as it does the industrial masses, and will be so directed as long as there are leaders among men. The controlling power, if vested in one man, may provoke violence by paying unjust and unfair wages. It may cause lockouts or lead to refusals to arbitrate. It may result in a world-encircling plot to bring on an industrial crisis, a period of hard times and warfare, the controlling power at the same time reaping a golden harvest—watered by the tears of the people, who are thrown into misery and destitution, and if incipient rebellion springs up the police or military are called to suppress it at the expense of the peo-

ple. The toiler is helpless unless he checks and outvotes the hand of greed.

Under obtaining economical and political conditions the man whose only resources are his skill, working power or intelligence does not receive a sufficient recompense for his labor to purchase the article he produces, nor its equivalent, the work of others.

Thus, the child of the shoemaker is compelled to go barefooted; the carpenter may sleep under the roof that he has built, but can not own it, while thousands of skilled and unskilled can not secure any work at all, or else, are in search of work half the time—live, we know not how, and die, we know not where—who cares? It will never be any different, either, until an effort is made to pay the laborer the full value of the article he produces, instead of paying him for his labor the least a man will take or the most he can obtain through the power of the union.

Capitalists are opposed to union labor because it is practically successful in securing a just wage—it has as yet not reached its object, but it is the only agent for its general attainment. Union labor has its deficiencies and its shortcomings, but it will exist as long as force instead of justice is the supreme law of industry; its higher purpose is to establish the reign of justice by peaceful means.

It may be true that poverty in many instances is caused by intemperance; it should be eliminated from the face of the earth; it is, however, no reason for the prevailing of a system of unjust or low wages. The rich are extravagant, squandering in revelry thousands of dollars to the poor man's one dollar, which others earned and others must replace. The capitalist rightly enjoys a good home and its accompaniments — literature, education, etc., necessities for worthy citizenship— while the toiler is even denied a fighting chance to win them.

One of the first and great causes of unjust wages is the national banking system, by which a man with $50,000 buys government bonds, deposits them at Washington, D. C., draws interest on the deposited amount, which the people have to pay, writes his name to a piece of paper, which is called money, loans this piece of paper in the capacity of money to the people and draws his interest direct from them. He has no more right to this double gain than a man with a capital of only $10, nor does he in return give any actual value for the interest he is drawing.

Money is a public need, a commodity for which the toiler pays taxes to the government for the supply of the vast aggregate interests paid upon "bank bills"; it is paying something for nothing. This something is labor, which the toiler adds to the fortune of the banker, but nothing for himself.

A second great cause of unjust wages is the monopolization of idle land for speculation. The laborer tills the soil and by otherwise improving the land increases its value; the increase, however, does not go to the man who created it by his labors, but to the speculator.

Gambling in the necessaries of life, dividends paid on watered stock representing nothing but the gall of some financier and "frenzied finance," add to the burdens of labor and help the capitalist to get much for producing little and compel labor to accept little for producing much.

Lesser causes of unjust wages are the sweatshop, confiscated labor of convicts, child and female labor.

The true law of the just wage is that declared by the Carpenter of Galilee, who said: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." When the toiler is paid a just wage then the genuine article, "good times," will come and come to stay.

How Do We Live on the Amount We Receive?

Our late Convention donated over $40,000 to various districts for organizing purposes. This money, or the most of it, was to be spent under the supervision of the General Office.

If we had been compelled to pay this amount out in a lump sum we could not have paid all the death claims which have been received at this office since the Convention, as the amount we have paid out in this respect alone amounts to $91,695.35.

Study this question, and then decide THAT 20 CENTS PER MEMBER PER MONTH TO THE GENERAL FUND IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

The Carpenter

Justice to Labor Unions.

(By T. J. Naughtin.)



If the editor can find room in The Carpenter I would like to write a few lines on the subject of our work to the fraternity and to any one else who wishes to spend time to read them — they may not express what is intended. But there will be an endeavor to express some of the thoughts of one who, though new in union ranks, believes that the workingman has a work to accomplish and a place to fill in the advancement of this country and of the world generally.

Mindful of the fact that there is nothing new under the sun, the writer does not doubt that the old veterans in unionism will say: "I knew all this before, but being a new man on the subject, he has a conviction very strongly rooted in his heart as he believes new men to unionism usually have." The members of our locals still have the bundles of hay and straw tied to their feet and do not yet know the hayfoot from the strawfoot, so far as unionism is concerned. But they see that whether it be capital or whether it be labor, it is a struggle for existence and —the survival of the fittest.

We have had some litle skirmishes and know something of what is before us, and that there will have to be a great deal of convincing on both sides before results are obtained. We realize that by reason and justice alone can attainments be made and we hope indeed that attainments toward an ideal will not be entirely fruitless.

It is not my belief that the greater portion of employers are unjust; in fact, if we consider the matter it will be found to be the reverse to a great extent.

In a matter of business the parties to a contract can not consider personal feelings. Business, in a strict sense, is a cold transaction between parties concerned. Therefore, the employer who is considered the business man can not be blamed and is not unjust when he gets the best men he can to produce his output for least money. If he offers the market price for labor of the sort he wishes, can any fault be found with him? Surely none at all. But who regulates the market prices, who controls the market for experienced workmanship? Thanks to organizations, the parties who furnish the experienced workmanship are today beginning to take control of it; and are they usurping anybody's right in doing so? If the workman is incapable of doing it, it is by all means high time that he was educating himself to the task. But he has already shown himself capable of doing it and it is gratifying that it is so. It would be, in fact, exceedingly deplorable if it were not so, and the employer is not justified in saying that we are taking too much into our own hands when we attempt it. He has so long held the right to state the price for labor which he buys that he feels that he is robbed of something that belongs to him. In what other transactions does the buyer state the price to be paid except in a "gold brick" scheme or some other such villainous arrangement? Why do the lumber dealers and many others organize an association in their line of business? We all know that it is to regulate the price of the article which they sell and to control the output, so that they will not be prevented from carrying on their business profitably by undersellers. Now, that is exactly what workingmen of various crafts are doing, and yet they are considered to be doing an injustice. Is the right of the lumber exchange or of the dealer in any other supply to combine for the control of their output questioned by the business man? It does not seem to me that labor combination is any less legitimate than the other. The employer says that the workingman does not know how to properly handle this matter. In other words, he is not supposed to know how to control his own affairs, for they are his own affairs, though the employer has lost sight of this fact from long continued habit of controlling the matter himself.

The population of this country is very largely composed of workingmen, and yet it is considered to be a very much advanced and intelligent country. Is it pos-

sible that the workingman has no part in making it so? Is it possible that the brain of the workingman is nothing but a load for him to carry about and his existence is to be ground out like a mere machine. Should not the body that God has given him be governed by the mind that he has coupled with it, or should it be governed in relation to the compensation for work that it accomplishes by another.

We are told that in connecting ourselves with labor unions we are giving up our right to think and act for ourselves—that a man loses his identity by combining with his fellow-workers. When we pause to think of the principles underlying the government of this great and glorious country of ours, it hardly seems necessary to argue this question. For over a century and a quarter the government, which was so wonderfully framed, has stood the test, even when the land was rent almost from ocean to ocean. The workingman would see it stand forever and would give his life's blood, as he has done before, to defend the principles that underly it. And what is our government? A government of the people, by the people and for the people. And a labor union is nothing else but an organization of workingmen to govern the workingman, by the workingman and for the workingman. They recognize, as did the founders of this country and the framers of its principles, that no one is better fitted to know what conditions are best for a body than that body itself.

The employers will no doubt hold up their hands in horror on hearing the forefathers named in the same breath with a labor union. But, why not mention them together? If union is advantageous in governing the affairs of a country, or the people who constitute a country, why not in governing the affairs of a people constituting a craft? The governing is no more personal in one than in the other—there must be laws in both, yet no one feels that his identity is lost in being a citizen of this country. Each and every individual member of a labor organization has a free and equal right with every other member, whether he be an officer, a former officer or only a member, to debate in open meeting any question before the union for action. If he has a conviction, but is unable to express it, then he still has an opportunity to act with his vote, and, brothers, don't hesitate to vote in opposition to other members if you believe you should.

It seems to me that a man is placing himself in a position to think and act; that position is superior to any other he may take when he enters a union. Why is it that a man when he wants to try individually to bring an effort to a climax and obtain a little increase of revenue to supply the needs and wishes of his family, goes into his employer's office weak-kneed, with a faint, sick feeling, and stammers out something entirely different from what he wished to say, but from which the employer can usually gather that he is talking about money, and like Oliver Twist, he wants more? Is it because he is asking for that of which he is not entitled even to think, is it because he does not understand his business, is it because he is asking something for his family which they have no right to expect? The workingman loves his family as much and is as proud of it as any capitalist. The only difference in love and pride lies in the fact that he is unable to educate and present his family as the capitalist is, and therefore they have not the attainments.

Our Terms Or Go?

We are the bosses of labor, we
And you are the sons of toil;
We tell you what your wages shall be,
And then what shall be our spoil;
You see if you have that which you earn,
It won't give us any show,
And so we propose that you shall learn
To accept our terms or go!

What right have you who do the work,
To give it a price at our loss?
That is the right of us who shirk,
And who play the game of "boss;"
We allow that you may have enough
To keep up the struggle and strain,
But all above must support the bluff,
And go to your bosses' gain.

We have you hard, for you see, good slaves,
We own all lands and all tools,
All metals and coals, us jolly knaves,
And can play you for our fools.
It's nothing to us if you have naught,
While our piles forever grow;
You are the cattle our gold has bought,
And so take our terms or go!

—Brisbane Worker.

The Carpenter

Strive for Industrial Liberty.

(By George G. Griffin, Business Agent of Baltimore, Md.)



IN my opinion the reason the men affiliated with labor organizations, including the members of our Brotherhood, do not obtain more consideration from public officials is that they do not, and in a broad way, take enough interest in politics. It is because of their indifference in political matters that they fail to secure in public office men who are kindly disposed toward union labor and the ideals of unionism. I do not mean to say that labor men should become professional politicians, but I do say that they should take active and intelligent interest in politics as all Americans should, and which they must in order to preserve our institutions from decay and to hand down the blessings of freedom to their children. I do not think that I am overstating the question by saying that all of the curses which the trusts, combines and privileged interests have saddled on the body politic and on the American people, which, in fact, means the workingmen, is due to indifference of the organized workers to their own interests in politics. In this country well balanced men take an ardent interest in religion, in building associations, in insurance societies, in protective and benevolent orders, all of them good and all calculated to lay up stores for the day of need, either here or in the hereafter. But in the field of politics, wherein our liberties are the concern to be thought about, we find little of the same activity on the part of the mechanic or the laborer, who truly and, in fact, have the most to gain by liberty being kept pure, untrammeled and without price, and who have the most to lose by liberty being wrenched from them. I do not mean to say that a man should neglect his wife or family or work to engage in politics, but that he should give some part of his time to thinking about candidates and laws so he may be in a position to lend his influence in the choosing of good officials and to effectively oppose the passage of any laws inimical to him or his class.

If the active worker in unionism in his own ward or precinct would try unselfishly to have men selected who are not above giving consideration to the workingmen, men sensible of and recognizing the power of unionism as an elevating force, I think that when they wanted laws passed or interpreted, or privileges denied to sordid, union-hating capitalists, that they would find men in the saddle who would do something for union labor.

It is within the power of the members of labor organizations to do this; it is the noblest work and should be the highest ambition of unionism. It is the first duty of an American to see that the government, for which he is in a measure responsible, should be a good one, and it is the duty of a union man to see that men in high places are well disposed towards labor and its plans.

Union labor is a high educational and protective force, consisting of units who are patriotic Americans. Some officials in high places in this land, themselves begotten by poor fathers, seem disposed to look down upon the workers and to think that the man in overalls and jumpers is of a different clay from that of their own fathers. They seem to think that the ways of living of the American mechanic are different from those of the professional class. They also affect to think that American workers have no conception of the business of government. Why is this so? Because the workers themselves do not take enough personal interest in public affairs. If the laboring man would only give some consideration to the personalities of candidates for public offices and the passage of laws, not only laws which affect his own class, but all classes, he would find himself in a position to exert more of an influence in public life. I do not advocate the introduction of partisan politics into the trade unions, or that workingmen should become interested in partisan politics to an absorbing extent, but what I contend is that workers as such should give more thought to business of government. When it occurred that men who had done their duty in this respect were elect-

ed to high offices, as was Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, Mayor Mulcahey of Bridgeport and Mayor Charters of Ansonia, every one wondered, especially the "upper classes," that these champions from labor ranks should be possessed of the ability of governing. Yet these men were honest, honorable and conscientious and they made good records. They were proof against the insidious advances of capitalistic thieves and corporation attorneys, and they retired from office with clean hands and untarnished reputations. Yet, for a time they were looked upon by the press and its capitalistic allies as freaks, and when they exhibited common intelligence and ability it was regarded as extraordinary. Let us emancipate ourselves from such conditions by taking more interest in politics, which is our legitimate business in this Republic. Let us discharge those public duties without doing which no man can call himself a good and patriotic citizen nor an honest man; for he who neglects the precious liberty which is his and allows thieves to steal the patrimony of his children is a party to the theft.

After carefully reviewing the history of the past, along the lines referred to, I am convinced of the great project that organized labor has looked for so long, viz., "Industrial Liberty."

Let us emancipate ourselves from that evil of prejudice which has so long existed among us. Let us meet each other on the common ground of thought for labor's weal, regardless of the question of religion, nationality or partisan politics. Exercise your right in free America for labor's cause.

Wanted—By the Johns Hopkins University.

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy, Baltimore, Md., is desirous of securing any of the following publications of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Constitutions prior to 1898, Convention Proceedings prior to 1888, and any issues of the journal, The Carpenter, prior to Volume 13. Any one having these publications is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Our Rainy Days.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



OH, the rainy days! The earth seems bathed in the tears of nature. The monotonous drip of the cast rain finds a gloomy echo in our hearts.

The very atmosphere breathes mental depression and low spirits get down around zero. Pleasures depreciate, and worries are magnified. The physical powers respond to the mental strain and the head aches with a dull persistent throb as if sympathizing with the gloom.

But the evil genius of the rainy day may be exorcised by the magical influence of a talisman whose secret lies in work.

When father Adam was sent in disgrace from his fair home in Eden the curse was upon him: In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread; but justice was tempered with mercy, and to occupation was lent a charm to soothe the pain-racked bodies and sin-tossed souls of erring man.

The rainy days of life! How can we better span the interval of clouds and dreariness than by work?

Quaff the blest nepenthe of toil. Forget the weeping skies of today in employment of hands and brain. If the heart is heavy, and droops beneath its burden, forget to be sorrowful. If the cross of poverty and physical infirmity threatens to become too galling, absorb the heartaches in work.

"Labor conquers all things."

Cultivate energy and faith and time will never drag. Keep busy and the rainy day will soon be over. Tomorrow's sunshine will seem brighter by contrast with past gloom.

At all times industry promotes goodness, for "an idle brain is the devil's workshop;" be watchful, then, of the rainy days. Our talisman is hidden along the rugged and steep path of work. We must search diligently if we learn its secret.

The shortest, brightest, happiest way through life's clouds is over the rough edges of labor.

The Carpenter

The busy people are happy people—idleness breeds ill temper. A mind unemployed preys upon itself and feeds imagination until, growing morbid and unhappy, it seeks to engender unhappiness in others. One unpleasant disposition in a home may render the whole household disagreeable. It is our own responsibility to cultivate gentleness and courtesy, and in this falls. Beware of life's rainy days, and find occupation. In rainy seasons weeds are likely to spring up and flourish. Keep the garden spring up and flourish. Keep the garden of the heart clean. Cultivate only the best and fairest possibilities of soul, and we need not fear the frowns of nature's rainy days.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Captains of Death.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THIS is a peculiar subject for one who is not a member of the medical profession to deal with. Being a carpenter, it may be asked by many, "What does the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America know about the diseases that human nature is subject to?" This question can easily be answered—comparatively nothing.

Another question may also be asked: "Then, why should he waste his time in dealing with something of which he knows nothing?"

It is not my intention or desire to dissect, as it were, the different diseases that we poor mortals are subject to, but to call attention to the fact that two diseases in particular, pneumonia and consumption, are playing havoc with our members. From the records of vital statistics at this office it is plainly evident that these diseases are on the increase. It therefore becomes my duty to notify the rank and file of our membership of the ravages these "Captains of Death" are making in our midst.

Everybody who is familiar with the duties of the General Secretary in the Insurance Department of our Organization knows that he, and he alone, is the authorized officer at headquarters to pass upon death claims, one way or another—favorably or unfavorably—and upon that decision depends the prompt payment of claims by our General Treasurer. To deal intelligently with these claims it becomes absolutely necessary to have a doctor's certificate in each individual case, setting forth the cause of death and also the immediate cause.

As our Organization covers a vast territory—the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and as death has no respect for persons, climates, localities, countries or nations, it is evident to the casual observer that information is received at this office from Bureaus of Vital Statistics in all parts of the country that justifies me in placing this matter before our members in a very plain manner.

While I have termed "pneumonia" and "consumption" as "Captains of Death," I must say that pneumonia is "King." A slight cold is the beginning. It is neglected; it becomes worse; it develops into pneumonia. The patient is confined to his house, eventually to his bed. Several days elapse; the crisis comes; reason is tottering on its throne—he becomes a raving maniac—until death, sweet death, releases him from further suffering, and so he passes to the "Great Beyond," lamented and mourned by his family and his friends. Then the machinery of this Organization in its Insurance Department gets in motion right away. It delves into many things; two in particular: First, cause of death; second, financial standing.

My friends, for the sake of those you love, of your wives and your little ones, of those who have made life happy and enjoyable for you—yes, for your own sakes—take good care of your health. It is one of the greatest blessings you possess; yet you abuse it shamefully and afterwards have to take the consequences. Don't take my word for these statements. I am only a carpenter, your National Secretary, and proud of it. But these things come under my notice every day in my official capacity. I see the danger, and so I warn you. From reliable sources we are informed that pneumonia is now the most deadly disease in the United States. The two largest centers of population, New York

and Chicago, are held up to us as examples for verification of the truth of this statement.

The causes of death in these two cities during the last few years supply convincing evidence that the outcry as to the prevalence of pneumonia is no alarmist's story, but is founded upon facts and figures. In the first six months of 1904 there were 42,700 deaths from all causes in New York City, and of this number 8,360, or nearly 20 per cent., were due to pneumonia. The total death rate in that city has risen from 18.8 per thousand in 1903 to 22.23 per thousand for the first six months of 1904, acute lung affections being mainly responsible for the increase.

In Chicago in 1903 there were 4,629 deaths from pneumonia. This exceeded deaths from consumption in the same city by more than 1,500. The present Chicago proportion of deaths from pneumonia is 13.6, while from consumption it is 11.6 to that of deaths from all causes. Comparing city with country, the census of 1900 shows that the mortality from pneumonia per 100,000 inhabitants of cities was 233.1, while from the country districts it amounted to 134.1.

When a slight cold bothers you or your lungs are affected in any manner call in a doctor right away; never mind the expense. Remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Take care of your health above all things. See to it that you receive sufficient nourishment to sustain your system in its daily toil, and live a good, regular life. If you do this, you will reach a good, old age, more than threescore and ten, the allotted span of life.

A Word About Our New Journal.

(By John Walquist, Member of the General Executive Board.)

As a member of the Brotherhood, I wish to say that I have read our journal through and through, and in my judgment it is second to none in the labor market—that is what our editor wants it to be.

The reading matter contained in the various articles proves conclusively that the different writers are people whose thoughts and ideas are not formed from a mere glance at things; no, their very souls have penetrated to the bottom of the subjects they write about. There is to be found in our official journal good, sound reading matter for all classes, from the college professor to the one occupying the humblest position in life; for men and women alike.

With this as my honest conviction and the fact still fresh in my mind that the referendum vote turned down the proposition to have the journal mailed to the homes of our members—12 copies a year—at a cost of 25 cents per year—I confess I am ashamed of the action of our members as evidenced by the vote cast against the proposition. Stop and think the matter over carefully. Refuse to pay the price of two and one-half 10-cent novels for twelve issues of our journal mailed to your home, and not only for your own use, but for the use of your sons, daughters and wives. I say sons, daughters and wives as I have long ago come to the conclusion that members of our Brotherhood seldom read our journal, judging from the way you will find them stored away in out-of-the-way corners in the meeting places of our Local Unions. I believe it has been the contention of educators and reformers in all times that in order to make a movement successful and lasting the proper place to begin with is the home, hence we should have our new journal at our homes. I beg to say that any person who goes into a strange home and finds the Bible on the center table will immediately come to the conclusion that the people in that house are religious people. Well, perhaps you agree with me now, and say this is the very reason we do not want a trade-union journal in our homes—other people might think that we are trade-union members. If such is the case, brothers, it is not to be wondered at that we suffer defeat sometimes. Let us understand this fact, that in order to perpetuate unionism it is necessary to instill it in the minds of the rising generation. This is done much easier by example and education in the home than by strikes and lockouts. Therefore, let us read our journal in the future and bring it to our homes so that our families may read it and understand the great questions of the age and the hour. The member who objects to paying 25 cents a year for twelve copies of our journal is the cheapest guy of all guys that are cheap.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
STATE LIFE BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.



INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1905.

Our Cover Design Sketched by One of Our Own Craft.

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to our members to know that the novel cover design of this journal has been sketched by one of their own craft, by a common carpenter, and staunch union man at that.

The man who is to be credited with so impressively symbolizing our craft features and who has so largely contributed to the attractiveness of this new publication, is Dwight L. Stoddard, member of Local Union 281, of Indianapolis, and author of many craft problems published in The Carpenter.

Having been born and raised on a farm in Vermont, he went to work at the carpenter trade at the age of 15, and after having absolved his apprenticeship, he worked in the Cheyenne Mountains, near Colorado Springs, where he met the first union man, working with him on the job. Unionism at once became the chief topic in their leisure hours, and Bro. Stoddard determined to join the Union at the first opportunity. When coming to St. Louis in 18— he made inquiries about union carpenters and was referred to a meeting which he found to be German-speaking, held by Local Union No. 5. Although not commanding the German language, he applied for membership. He was initiated and remained a union man ever since.

He is the oldest continuous delegate to the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis and is now serving his thirteenth term as Financial Secretary of that body. A year ago Bro. Stoddard wrote and published the "Steel Square Pocketbook," which is giving him considerable notoriety. He is quite an artist on designs.

We regret to state the amalgamation scheme, recently submitted to the three existing British carpenter unions for a referendum vote, has again met with failure, the proposed plan not receiving a two-thirds majority vote, which, as stipulated by Section 12 of the Trade Union Amendment Act, 1876, must be obtained before amalgamation can take place. The Amalgamated Society recorded 24,990 votes for and 1,722 against the proposition, or 17,122 short of the required number; the Associated Society recorded 4,988 for and 1,401 against, being 562 votes short, and the General Union cast 2,990 in favor and 1,656 against, or 1,164 votes short to make the scheme legal.

Sections 92 to 108 of our General Constitution deal solely and entirely with benefits. Therein is specified Wife's Funeral Benefits, Members' Funeral Benefits and Disability Benefits, ranging from $50 to $400. This feature of our Organization is a very costly one and ofttimes puzzles us

sorely as to what the final outcome will be. We are aware of the fact that "business must be transacted along business lines," otherwise the result will be disastrous and will eventually end in dissatisfaction and disorganization. If our members would only study this proposition carefully they would very soon realize the fact that the per capita tax sent to the General Office every month is insufficient to carry on the business of this Organization as specified in our laws.

Since the Milwaukee convention, or, in other words, during the months of October, November, December, January and February, we paid out in death and disability benefits the sum of $91,695,35. If this rate continues it will run up to about one quarter of a million dollars at the end of the year; or, in other words, it will take two-thirds of our income to pay these benefits alone. The question then naturally arises, how can we run this organization, pay office rent, salaries of General Officers, clerk hire, publish our monthly journal, keep a staff of organizers on the road continually, defend lawsuits, fight injunctions, oppose lockouts, support strikes and take care of a thousand and one other matters on the balance of our yearly income. We are told in very plain and unmistakable language by many of our members that we have performed miracles long enough on the amount of tax sent this office; that it is time we cried a halt; that the days of miracles are past and gone; that we are in a cold business world and must meet emergencies as they come and difficulties as they arise. Yet with all this advice no one seems to devise ways and means to overcome these obstacles or suggest a means of improvement. When trouble comes along, demands for thousands of dollars are made upon us, and if we do not comply immediately with these requests we are the "worst in the world." We have not unlimited financial resources at our command; we are not a "mint" and therefore can not give that which we have not. If protection and assistance is wanted in times of trouble, in strikes, lockouts or lawsuits, we should prepare beforehand; or, as the old saying has it, "In times of peace prepare for war."

As the increased tax to the General Office has been voted down, the only alternative left is to levy assessments each year to establish an "emergency" or "defense" fund, so that liberal financial support may be given our members when trouble overtakes them or when they are battling for better conditions under which to work and live. Think this over and notify us if we are not correct.

Brother, Do You Think You Will Live That Long?

Study the liabilities of our Organization. The benefits paid, the many injunction suits we defend, the money paid out in strikes and lockouts, and the amount paid out for Organizing purposes, and see if we should not increase the per capita tax.

Special Announcement.

In our endeavor to further improve the make-up of our journal we have decided on another new departure.

Beginning with the June, 1905, issue, all Obituary resolutions will be excluded from the columns of The Carpenter. Instead of these resolutions we shall publish a Death Roll, or list of deceased members, each month, free of charge.

The reasons for this new departure are various and obvious. The obituaries sent us for publication lately have become so numerous that they occupied nearly two pages of the former sized journal. A death notice, with a very few exceptions, is of no interest to the membership at large, and only read by the members of the Local Union mourning the loss of the brother and member. A fee of two dollars being charged for each resolution, the collection of the amount frequently necessitated extensive explanations and correspondence between the Genral Office and the Local Unions, which in the future we propose to avoid by devoting the space heretofore required by the obituary pages to reading and technical matter of general interest.

Local Unions who, after April 25th, desire to give notice of the death of any of their members through the columns of this journal must send in full name of departed for insertion in the Death Roll.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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First Vice-President
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FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Attention, Please!

The following set of resolutions was adopted by the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Illinois, and forwarded to the General Office to be published in our official journal, The Carpenter, for the information of our membership, with the request that the entire matter be referred to the Milwaukee Convention for final action.

These resolutions were printed in the June 1904, issue of our journal—see page 5, column 1. So that the matter may be thoroughly understood, we herewith submit them again, together with the official action of our Thirteenth General Convention, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 19 to October 6th, 1904. Members, Local Unions and District Councils will be guided accordingly:

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Resolution adopted by vote of said council May 21st, 1904, as follows:

Whereas, A great deal of friction and contention seems to exist at present, not only in Chicago, but in other sections of the country, in regard to carpenter and joiner work on buildings, and as we are informed that in some sections, the above workmen are relinquishing some parts of our work, while in other sections they insist on doing all parts, we therefore believe that it is necessary at this time to make a definite declaration as to our position in this regard so that the same may be uniformly carried out in all sections of the country by all members of our national organization, thereby avoiding in future much of the strife, contention and sometimes financial loss to ourselves and also our employers; and

Whereas, Owing to the progressive spirit of the age, we find year after year, through invention and discovery, many new departures entering into the construction of buildings, which to us are of vital importance, such as the substitution of other materials to take the place of wood, viz.: structural and architectural iron, sheet metal, etc., all of which has very much lessened the demand for our labor as carpenters and joiners, but being in harmony with the spirit of the times, and not being desirous to in any way retard progress, we have willingly relinquished those parts of our work which are now constructed with materials other than wood, and with other than carpenters' and joiners' tools, but we do not forget that all woodwork still used in the construction of a building or constructed elsewhere with a view to being placed therein (with the possible exception of furniture) has always been and is now considered carpenter and joiner

work, and therefore should be performed by carpenters and joiners; and

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge that certain contractors are endeavoring to have a large portion of such work constructer by other workmen than carpenters and joiners, we therefore wish to protest against such action on their part, as being not only unfair to us as carpenters and joiners, but degrading to all wage-earners, from the fact that the principal object they have in view seems to be the getting of the work done at a lower rate of wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the District Council of Chicago and Cook County, Ill., do herby petition our General Officers, also the district officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to acquaint the membership of each throughout the country, that carpenter and joiner work on or for buildings should be defined as expressed in the foregoing preamble, also if considered necessary to have the coming Conventions make a public declaration of the above facts for the benefit of contractors, architects and the general public.

K. G. TORKELSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions, which body, on the 7th day of the Convention, reported as follows:

"We, your committee on resolutions, would respectfully report that the resolutions be concurred in, and recommend its adoption in its entirety."

P. H. M'CARTHY, No. 22.
W. B. MACFARLANE, No. 9.
W. A. HANSON, No. 624.
J. J. LINEHAN, No. 1.
J. J. REILLY, No. 884.

Moved and seconded to concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

January 1, 1905.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—I hereby submit to you my quarterly report ending December 31, 1904.

The month of October I spent in New York State, attending to general routine work. Nothing of great importance transpiring and finding our local unions devising ways and means to keep their membership from falling off during the hard winter, which we usually encounter in northern New York, I gave the boys the best advice that my humble ability commands.

On the 31st of October I left my home city to attend the convention of the A. F. of L., to be held in San Francisco, Cal. General President Huber, at that time being in New York City trying to settle the trouble there, I stopped off at Indianapolis to give the General Secretary and General Treasurer what assistance I could and thereby reduce the great volume of work then confronting the General Office. I feel sure that the rank and file of our U. B. do not realize the magnitude of our organization and the immense amount of business to be transacted in conducting the same. If they did they doubtless would endeavor to more familiarize themselves with our constitution, and by so doing save themselves and the General Officers much valuable time. Under present conditions scores of letters are reaching the General Office most every day, asking for information which is thoroughly covered by our constitution.

Continuing my journey on November 4, in company with General Secretary Frank Duffy, we stopped off at Denver, Colo., where we were met at the depot by a large delegation of our members of that city, who made our stay there a very pleasant one. After viewing this beautiful city and enjoying the invigorating air for which the state of Colorado is noted, we betook ourselves to a good-sized meeting, held at the Carpenters' hall. We gave the brothers in attendance at this gathering the best advice we possessed, not forgetting to advise them as to the action they should take on the next day, which was election day, viz: to lend their best assistance to the honest business men, with a view to deliver that great state of despots such as Peabody and Bell. I found our craft well organized in this city, with a good live business agent, and working in harmony with most of the contractors. As surprising as it may appear, it is nevertheless my belief that the contractors of Denver, Colo., apparently having outlived the vaporous atmosphere

of unreasonable thought, violence and lawlessness, would not go back to the open shop under any circumstances. The contractors of Denver, like many others, whom I have had the pleasure to meet within the past year, after trying a large dose of this obreptitious dope, called the open shop, which in reality is the non-union shop, have come to the conclusion that the ideal conditions can only be attained by open and frank consultation between employers and labor organizations.

We left Denver on the 8th of November, making our next stop at Salt Lake City, Utah. Here again we were met by a delegation of our members, who took us on a tour of the "Gem City of the Rockies," and it well deserves the title. It stands in the center of a vast domain, the wealth of which in minerals, stock raising and agriculture can hardly be estimated. The city stands at the foot of the Wasatch mountain range in the lovely valley of the great Salt Lake, being a seaside and mountain resort all in one. It is a city of broad streets, fine blocks and magnificent public buildings and churches. It is the mecca of the "latter day saints," commanding the deepest historic interest of any town in the great West. Its Mormon temple, tabernacle and assembly hall were erected at a cost of nearly ten million dollars. The corner stone of the temple was laid April 6, 1852; the foundation walls are thirteen feet in diameter; the main building 100 and the eastern tower 235 feet high. The cost of erection of the entire structure amounted to $5,000,000. The tabernacle was erected at a cost of $300,000, has a seating capacity of 11,000 and contains one of the finest organs in the world. This building is 150 feet wide, 250 feet long and eighty feet high. The roof consists of a single wooden arch (forming a half oval) eight feet thick, each one of its timbers being sprung into place. This building was erected within the years 1865 to 1870; the cost of the nails used in its construction, they having to be transported by mule teams across the Rockies, was as high as $100 per keg.

The unions in Salt Lake City are in good shape, the carpenters being foremost in rank and the most active workers in the movement. They have a very fine and convenient meeting hall, where the boys had arranged for a mass meeting to be held that night, which we addressed, and attended one called by the street railway men, held at 1:30 a. m. We hardly had retired for the remainder of the night, when we had to hurry to the train to take us to San Francisco.

Arriving at the latter city, we were again received by a large delegation headed by Brother McCarthy, member of the G. E. B. We had a royal greeting, and if a man ever had cause to be proud of being a national officer of a labor organization we had cause to be proud of the honor bestowed on us at this reception, which would have done justice to the President of the United States. All the boys of 'Frisco could think of was done for us, and whenever, during the two weeks the convention was in session, we had an evening off from committee work, our members had arranged for a meeting of some kind, which we addressed. I presume that our visit to the Pacific coast will bear good results in the future.

On the evening of the day the convention adjourned the Carpenters' Joint District Council gave a banquet to all carpenter delegates, and I must say that the affair outdid anything of its kind that I had the pleasure to attend. The tables were arranged in the form of the letter "C," indicative of the name "Carpenter," with a table reserved for the visitors placed in its center. The tables were loaded with flowers and plenty of good things to eat. In looking at this harmonious gathering of all our local unions and those of the A. S. of C. and J. of the city now represented in the joint D. C., one would not have thought that about two years ago our organization in San Francisco was on the verge of disruption. At this time, however, I may safely say that a repetition of a like state of affairs will be impossible for years to come; though I do not ignore the existence of personal grievances between a few of our members, I feel assured that neither of them will be able to rend asunder the organization of the craft in the future; the rank and file will not tolerate it.

There exists a very strong Building

Trades Council in San Francisco, through whose efforts the condition of all the men engaged in the building industry has been materially improved; and still there are some who are adverse to paying the taxes imposed by that body, but who, of course, are ever willing to enjoy the better conditions it has brought about.

In the schooling which I have received in the labor movement I have been taught that the man who shares in the advantages gained through the organization of his craft, but keeps aloof from it and refuses to contribute toward its maintenance, is a thief. And as this can not be refuted, it is equally applicable to the local union that refuses to affiliate with the trades council or central body of its city. Many times I have heard the statement made by local unions that their central body was of no value to the carpenter. This statement I know to have been partly true in some instances, but why was it so? Because the delegates of the respective local unions failed to represent the interests of their constituents in these bodies and failed to take an active part in the general movement. I can also recall instances where the delegates of some of our local unions were defeated in the election to some office in the central body, or where they failed to obtain the indorsement of some pet scheme of this or that individual, and then, in a spirit of sheer rancor, would report on the matter to their local union and recommend its withdrawal from the central body. This should not occur, and would not, if the rank and file would take more interest in their own affairs, and as this is the time for good resolutions, I would say to our local unions: "Start the new year well, get your local unions affiliated with the building trades council and central body of your city, send delegates who will look out for your interests and see to it that you elect delegates who are broad-minded enough to lend their best services to the interests of all wage workers. No individual man can improve his condition single handed, and if he be a wage worker he must combine with the fellow men of his craft in order to protect himself, and what is true of an individual workman is also true of the individual union.

From San Francisco we went to Sacramento to address a mass meeting. Here our members also had a surprise for us. As we alighted from the train a large delegation took charge of us, and by tallho, headed by a band of music, escorted us to the hotel and from there to the assembly chamber in the State capitol, where we found the largest assemblage we had the pleasure to meet while on the coast. On the next morning our boys were at the hotel bright and early with a carriage and having two hours to spare before our departure, we took a ride through their beautiful city. Upon my arrival at my home, in the city of Troy, N. Y., I found to my greatest surprise that the brothers of Sacramento had sent me a beautiful silver drinking cup, which I shall cherish as long as I live, in fond remembrance of my visit to their city.

The following morning we left for Los Angeles, where the reception tendered us was a repetition of the receptions in other cities. Our members treated us to a trolley ride through the city and adjoining towns. This section of California is, indeed, the garden spot of God's earth. The conditions of labor, however, are not what I would like to see them, for which, to a great extent, the blame rests upon our eastern brothers, who came to the coast and failed to do their share in the keeping up of the more favorable conditions which they found at their arrival. Los Angeles is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at the present time. The cost of building in that city is just as high as in San Francisco, while the wages are a dollar a day lower than in the latter city, which is due to the practice resorted to by the builders of bringing men to the city who are not carpenters, sending two of these with one competent mechanic on a job, paying them $2 per day and charging the customer $4 a day. The business agent and the union are then blamed for the unsatisfactory results of this system of doing work, but the public is becoming wise and many of the business men are hiring men directly from the union.

I believe that the G. E. B. should take action on the situation in Los Angeles in order to save that city from becoming the

rat city of the United States. I would suggest that a special assessment be levied and the entire proceeds expended in the interest of that section of California. The conditions as they exist there today are a menace to our U. B. on the entire coast. We addressed a meeting of the craft in Los Angeles, which, I regret to say, was not well attended.

The next morning we departed for San Jose, arriving there Friday night. Despite the late hour of our arrival, a large delegation had turned out to meet us. The ensuing morning we went on a tour of the mills and jobs. I found San Jose one of the best organized cities I ever visited. Its mills are up to date, fully equipped with all modern appliances for turning out the best work. Everything in this town seems to be in a prosperous condition. The mills are thoroughly organized, they are working on the eight-hour basis and so crowded with orders that, except Saturdays, they work from two to three hours overtime, paying time and one-half for it. The wages paid are 20 per cent. higher than in Los Angeles, and still the San Jose manufacturers can undersell the manufacturers of the former city. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of living wages and the union shop.

On Saturday night we addressed a mass meeting, and, after adjournment, were escorted to Odd Fellows Hall, and again treated to a grand surprise. Local Unions 262 and 316 had prepared a splendid banquet in our honor. The menu was an elaborate one, but omitted here for want of space.

On Sunday morning we left San Jose for Stockton, Cal. Here we were met by a committee from the local union, and shown about the city. In the evening we addressed a largely-attended meeting of carpenters. The Stockton local union is in good condition; it is affiliated with the State Building Trades Council, and controls the trade in that city. After spending a very pleasant evening with the brothers, we left next morning for Oakland, where, in the evening, we also addressed a meeting of carpenters, on which occasion we had the pleasure of meeting Bro. L. A. Pake, who was one of the delegates to the first convention of our U. B., held in Chicago, 1881. Bro. Pake, though advanced in years, is still hale and hearty, and is still taking an active part in our organization. Things in Oakland are in a fair condition, though nothing to brag about. One large mill in that city is unfair, and, according to information received from the Millowners' Association, union carpenters put up the unfair trim. This is denied by our Oakland members, but the fact remains that this unfair concern is turning out a large amount of trim which is put up in the buildings. I hope that when this report is published and read by the boys of Oakland, this condition will have ceased to exist.

On the following morning we left for Portland, Ore., arriving in that city after a seven hours' ride. We found our organization there in very bad shape. There is a Fair being held in Portland, which is a scab job all through, and I would advise carpenters and others to remain away. A great many of our men, not willing to work for merely their board, leaving their families to starve, are leaving the city as fast as they can. The Fair, by the way, apparently will be a failure. It is being boomed for all it is worth, but as the managers are too narrow-minded to make a success of it, it will not amount to much.

After addressing a meeting, which, considering prevailing conditions, was well attended, we started for Tacoma, Wash. There we found conditions much better than in Portland. Work is slack, but the Union is prospering. The boys gave us a beautiful sail on the Sound, and in the evening we addressed a meeting, the gathering, on account of the inclemency of the weather, being a small one. From here we went to Seattle, Wash., where we were received by a committee from the Local Union and treated to a trolley ride. We addressed our men in their own hall, which had just been purchased by the city, for the amount of $25,000, in order to make room for a new street. Our Local Union in Seattle is well conducted. I believe they have the largest percentage of active workers of any union on the coast.

We next went to Spokane, Wash., and

here again were entertained like kings. The brothers in that city are up-to-date. A number of them are holding city and county offices. They never neglect the opportunity to lend their time, money and energy in any public enterprise. This accounts for the large influence they actually hold in city affairs, which has been productive of good results, and gained them the confidence and respect of the business people of the city. Bro. Duffy and myself were presented with pretty souvenirs made from native wood, which we prize very highly.

From Spokane I returned to Troy, N. Y. I addressed the members of L. U. 636, millmen, who, owing to the going into effect of the new trade rules on May 1, are taking considerably more interest in the affairs of their Local Union than they did in the past. The new trade rules provide for a nine-hour day, and the agreement having already been signed by the employers, we anticipate no trouble on above date. Troy, Albany and Schenectady are taking steps tending to the formation of a Tri-City D. C.

In conclusion, I desire to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of those Local Unions whom I had the pleasure of meeting during the past year, for the kind and valuable assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN,
First Vice-President.

Steer Clear of New York City.

In all probability the lockout in New York City will have been declared off at the time this Journal reaches our membership. It must, however, be understood that it will require some time until pending negotiations have resulted in an agreement between the New York district and the employers on the final basis of settlement. Aside from this there are about 1,300 brothers still signing the strike roll and about 2,000 of our men out of employment as consequence of this protracted lockout, who, after going through so many hardships, should not be hampered by outsiders in their search for work. All carpenters, bench and machine hands are urgently called upon to keep away from New York City for the next few months.

From Atlantic City, N. J.

Most all the members of L. U. 432 of this city are out on strike because of the refusal of our contractors to grant us the demanded advance in wages. Carpenters will please remain away from this vicinity pending a settlement of the controversy.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Caldwell, N. J.	Lansing, Mich.
Alpena, Mich.	Stuttgart, Ark.
Detroit, Mich.	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Pawhuska, Okla.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Brookport, Ill.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Buffalo, N. Y
Ripley, W. Va.	Barrie, Ont., Can.
Clay Center, Kan.	Gainesville, Fla.
Billings, Mont.	Redwood City, Cal.
Dexter, N. M.	Attleboro, Mass.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Gulfport, Miss.

Total: 22 Local Unions.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Portland, Ore.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.
New York City.	Baltimore, Md.
San Antonio, Tex.	Owosso, Mich.
Burlington, Ia.	Washington, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Expulsions.

Louis Gagne, a member of Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash., has been found guilty of stealing tools from brother members and expelled for the offense.

J. D. Pigg, a member of Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.—Journal of Labor.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

T. A. CAMERON.

On account of the heavy snowstorms, I took a week off the first of the month. I spent two weeks in Grand Rapids trying to help the shop men and furniture workers. I find it rather difficult to do much with them. The boys are working hard with the expectation of seeing things come their way when work opens up; it has been slack during the cold weather. The prospects are good for all trades for the coming summer. We organized a Structural Building Trades Alliance here which the boys believe will be of great help to the building trades. I visited Lansing, and after considerable hard work got a new local started.

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J. W. ADAMS.

Since my last report I have visited the local Unions in Marion, Ill., Cartersville and others in that vicinity. At Marion some one had broken into the F. S.'s desk and stole the books of the L. U., causing the F. S. a great deal of work to get up a new membership list. The members of this L. U. are energetic union men, and by promptly bringing their cards to the meeting, the books were gotten in shape again. I also found a good lot of union men at Cartersville. The local Unions in Southern Illinois are in good condition. Cartersville, Marion, Herron, Johnson City and West Frankfort are trying to organize a D. C.

I was ordered to visit Hot Springs, Ark., a town lately visited by a destructive fire. Most of our brothers not residing in the burnt-down district, they only suffered the loss of tools of a total value aggregating $300.00. By each brother contributing some tools from his own kit, to assist those who had lost theirs, these brothers were enabled to go to work. The L. U. here is composed of good, live men. Migrating brothers should remain away from Hot Springs until the buildings to be reconstructed are sufficiently advanced to permit the employing of our resident brothers. There are quite a number of non-union men here and more are flocking in every day, but through the efforts of the business agent, Brother Smith, many of them are joining the Union. He and myself canvassed the entire town and obtained some ten or fifteen applications.

From here I went to Little Rock, Ark., where I found deplorable conditions, the worst, I believe, I have been up against. We had three local Unions here, of which two have been forced out of business owing to the indifference of their membership, and the town is invested by the most contemptible bunch of scabs in the entire country. The remaining and loyal union men have a hard proposition before them in this town, but they are enthusiastic and full of fight and the L. U. passed a resolution to strictly enforce the eight-hour day and the card system after the 1st of April.

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R. E. L. CONNOLLY.

My last report forced me at Yazoo City, Miss., handling a lockout. Adverse weather conditions in connection with the lockout tied up all work. Men are more than holding their own and are confident of success when Spring season opens. There are no defections from our ranks. I was obliged to leave for home on account of a severe attack of grip, but the day before I left I signed up for one year, with the largest contracting firm in the city, a concern that had employed only non-union carpenters in the past. This greatly encouraged our men.

By order of the G. P. I went to New Orleans, where our men have been fighting against the open shop for eleven months. Our members are standing well, and I am confident they will eventually win out.

We propose to inaugurate new methods and push the fight from now on to a suc-

cessful finish. There is no room at present for any more union carpenters in either of these cities. It is hard enough to fight unfair bosses without having half-baked scabs, with membership and clearance cards in their pockets, drifting in seeking work, so stay away.

I spent a few days in Birmingham, Ala., where work is dull, but our organization is in good shape. There is a possibility of trouble there later on, but we are prepared to meet it, and while we are not seeking trouble, we will take care of it if it comes our way.

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R. FUELLE.

On the 11th of March we held a mass meeting in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., which was well attended. Nearly all the non-union men present manifested great interest in trade organization and decided to form a Union. On the following day we organized them into a Local Union and I sent for a charter. The new L. U.'s number is 1586; it constitutes the seventh local union in Milwaukee and promises to be a strong one within a month or two, as many of its members are young men and hustlers.

On Sunday, March 20, I arrived in Oshkosh, and in the afternoon addressed a meeting, called for the purpose of organizing a Building Trades Council. No such body ever having existed here, it required quite some talk on my part to explain its workings before all present understood how to go ahead in the matter. The meeting decided to form a central body of building trades under the name of Building Trades Council, and elected temporary officers. This body may be of great assistance to our L. U., for when I visited the contractors they all stated that, now the building trades being combined in a central body, they expected other trades to refuse working with non-union men and to avoid trouble they, the contractors, would hire union carpenters exclusively. There being at present but fifteen competent carpenters, besides some handy men, on the outside, all carpenters of Oshkosh will be in the U. B. shortly.

The A. W. W. have a Local Union here with a membership of twenty-eight all old, while the men employed in the mills, to the number of about 2,500, are unorganized and refuse to be organized under the A. W. W. Hence, there is a large field left open for the U. B.

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HARRY L. COOK.

On a tour throughout the Wheeling (W. Va.) district, I found all our Local Unions in good shape and progressing nicely under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Valley D. C. I visited L. U. 1239, Wooster, O. Owing to a bank failure, business in this town is greatly depressed; still, the L. U. is holding its own. L. U. 735, Mansfield, O., held a well attended special meeting. The outlook for Spring trade is bright. I found the members of our Marion, O., L. U. somewhat discouraged, owing to slackness of work, caused by the cold weather. They are striving for an increase in wages. The outlook here is rather gloomy.

All Local Unions in Cincinnati and vicinity are progressing fairly well under the jurisdiction of Hamilton County. Many of their members will welcome sunshine as a harbinger of busy times. L. U. 209 held their annual ball, which was a complete success, due to the untiring efforts of all members of this hustling Local Union.

* * *

N. ARCAND.

On Tuesday, the 21st of February, I left Montreal for Quebec, where I attended a meeting of the Local Union and explained the amalgamation plan and the vote on constitutional amendments to the members. The ensuing day I went to Fraserville to settle some trouble existing between the members and convoked a meeting for the next day. I addressed this meeting and succeeded in adjusting the difficulty. I visited Valleyfield on Sunday, the 26th day of February, and explained the amalgamation plan at a meeting of L. U. 1736. I next went to Ottawa for the same purpose. The new Local Union here, No. 93, is now in pretty good state and making preparations to enter into a trade movement. From here I went to Hull, where I had made arrangements for a meeting to be held on Thursday evening. I found this Local Union almost disbanded, the Financial Secretary refusing to accept dues. However, a sufficient number of members being desirous of maintaining the Union, they have chosen a new Financial Secretary, and by meeting

more regularly in the future, and by forming a district council with Ottawa, I believe they will obtain better results.

On Saturday, March 5, found me in St. Anne de Bellevue, where I presided at and addressed a meeting of L. U. 1584, which proved a success. This Local Union is in good condition and has done good work since its foundation. Having returned to Montreal, I left that city on the following Wednesday for Quebec, where I addressed an open meeting. If results were good, new members were initiated and others paid their arrears.

From Quebec I went to Three Rivers, discussed the local situation with the officers of L. U. 1793, which is in a deplorable state, and agreed to go there again early next month.

I was in Port Colbourn on the 15th attending a meeting of the Local Union and explaining to them the membership roll and amalgamation plan. They making a demand for better conditions, I advised them to avoid a strike by all means. I believe they will be prudent.

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T. M. GUERIN.

Our Jamestown Local Union is still adding new members to its fold every meeting night, and I hope by the time the Spring work opens up we will have all the good mechanics within our ranks. We are making special efforts to assist the mill men of this locality in bettering their conditions, And our New York boys are lending some very valuable assistance in this undertaking. Addressed mass meetings in Albany, N. Y.; Kingston, N. Y., and both meetings were well attended, and I believe will bring good results in the near future. Spent some little time in New York City with Brother Schardt, who is doing splendid work in that city, and I believe by the time this will appear in The Carpenter our trouble in New York will be adjusted. I went to Newark, N. J., to attend a meeting of the Joint District Council, and advised our boys to affiliate with the S. B. T. A. of A., but our boys took no action. I desire to take a little of the space allotted to me at this time to say a word to our members relative to the alliance. Some of our members, and, in fact, our Local Unions, are afraid to join the S. B. T. A. Now, boys, let us look at this matter in a true light. If it is proper for a carpenter to join a local union of carpenters, if in turn it is proper for that union to be part of our National Organization, and also to be represented in the district council of their respected localities, is it not practical to be also part and parcel of the S. B. T. A? You, as an individual, join the Carpenters' Union for protection, and in turn your Union joins the National for the same purpose, and the National joins the S. B. T. A. of A. for the same purpose. For years our national laws compel the formation of D. C. of carpenters where two or more locals of our craft exist, and we, as carpenters, know of the good results attained from being represented in these bodies. The object of the S. B. T. A. is to attain that brotherly feeling, and practical results, in the building trades, that has been established already with our D. C. of Carpenters. The National officers of all the building trades desire to put the alliance on such basis as if it were only one trade that made up that body, and to have the law of that body as applicable to all the building trades as the law of our District Councils are applicable to our membership today.

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M. C. HUGHES.

I have investigated the conditions of L. U. 267, Telluride, and tried to ascertain how they spend the money sent them by the General Office. The Recording Secretary, Brother Felton, informed me that he had sent an itemized statement showing how this money was disposed of, and inclosed you will find a correct copy of these items taken from their books. The books not having been audited since January 1, 1904, I went over them, and after careful examination found the Financial Secretary short of small amount, which he promised to make good next meeting. The Local Union had not held any meeting since January 21 until last night. I am sure thy will meet regularly hereafter. The financial condition of the Local Union has never been very bad; they always had over $200 in their treasury; nor has any of their members been deported, as stated at the Convention. They are not suffering for want of money and all members are at work. The mine owners do not force them to take

out the card of the Mine Owners' Association, as there is particularly no fight on against the carpenters.

I am now leaving for Trinidad to complete my work there.

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ARTHUR A. QUINN.

I attended a meeting of District Councils of Orange, Montclair, and Bloomfield, N. J., relative to the new Local Union at Caldwell. On Tuesday, March 14, I visited Trenton, N. J., where I found our men in the midst of a lockout. I was informed that Brother MacFarlan had been with them. There was a movement on foot to start an independent union, and by order of G. P. I remained in the city to attend a meeting called for that purpose, as well as to assist our members in their fight against the open shop. This meeting took place the following day, about sixty men being present. I addressed them and succeeded in squashing the whole thing. The next day I addressed the men locked out in their morning and afternoon meetings, all of the discontents being present. A more harmonious feeling prevails now among our men than at any time since the trouble began.

I met with the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council to devise a means to carry the fight to a successful ending.

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WM. B. MACFARLANE.

The situation in Philadelphia is about the same as last reported. Together with the organization committee, assisted by Deputy Organizers Carroll and Ryan, we have held a number of open meetings, at which we have received a number of applications, we have submitted a new trade agreement to the Carpenter Contractors, and I am pleased to report that a large number of the contractors have signified their willingness to comply with the same. We have made arrangements for two open meetings next week. Work is beginning to pick up. As per instructions from General President Huber, I visited Trenton, N. J., and found that the employers had locked our members out and were endeavoring to enforce the open shop. Our members are standing firm. The employers have tried every means at their command to break the ranks of our Union, even going so far as to offer money to form an independent union. In this they have been unsuccessful at this writing, and our ranks are as solid as the day they were locked out. I feel confident that the boys in Trenton, N. J., will maintain her good name, of being one of the best organized cities in the State. I returned to Philadelphia and addressed several of the locals relative to the merits of the Strasser award.

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W. H. BURGESS.

I have been in Atlanta, Ga., for the past three weeks, and have had several conferences with the bosses and union men of this city, and I must confess it is certainly a very poor proposition I am up against. I find this city is only partly organized, but with persistence, push and energy, we hope to thoroughly unionize the town, and feel very grateful to several union carpenters who are trying to assist me in this work. Atlanta is certainly on the boom. A great many very costly buildings are being erected here, and there are very few men out of employment, and we hope the time is not far distant when every carpenter in this city will carry a union card.

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W. J. SHIELDS.

In the space of time allotted to this report three locals in Massachusetts and seven in Maine were waited on. The first of these was Dedham. I found this Union in good condition, enjoying eight hours and $3 the minimum wage. Dorchester Local was next visited, and under the efficient management of Business Agen Eaton, and the live interest of this membership, the district is better organized than ever in the history of the present movement. Eight hours and $3 minimum constitutes the trade condition.

Hyde Park is prosperous and progressive, the men well together, the interests well harmonized, and where these characteristics prevail progress onward and upward is the result. This is apparent and vouched for by the membership of 802. In Maine I visited Augusta, Skowhegan, Bangor, Lewiston, Bath and Portland. Brunswick was also looked over in the interest of organizing a local there. At Augusta, where I opened my trip, we had a grand meeting in the city hall. Two of the leading clergymen and a State Senator shared the platform with me. The Mayor of the city presided

and fully 1,200 people attended. A brass band was one of the attractions. The success speaks well for the efficiency of our membership as managers, and they justly felt proud of the success accomplished and the good made possible for labor interests. Skowhegan was next waited on. The purpose of my visit was to start an eight-hour agitation, that this community might place itself in line with the vicinity Unions, who were enjoying the blessings of the eight-hour day, and after the arguments being presented, we received an expression favorable from the employers present that eight hours would operate in Skowhegan the present season. Bangor came next in line; eleven days were spent in an effort to settle to the honor of our Union the controversy that has existed for about a year past against an open shop mandate, issued by the Builders' Exchange. The contention has been persistently fought by both sides with the favor on the bosses' side, on the grounds that they have had no breaks in their ranks, while our side has depreciated about 40 per cent. Fortunately the best mechanics have remained with the Union. This fact is building business for our union men who have become contractors, to the detriment of the Exchange Builders. This, and the fact of an excellent business prospect for Spring work, should, with proper management and tactful judgment, pull our boys through successfully on the opening of Spring work. Thus pluck and perseverance fully entitle them to success. At Lewiston my meeting was patronized by both carpenters and masons. A fine interest was manifested. These two trades are standing as a combination to protect the perfect condition of organization possessed by both. This local is looking for a raise of 25 cents the coming spring with a good prospect of getting the same. Bath gave me a meeting that surpassed in interest and numbers any meeting it has been my privilege to attend in that city. They are fully organized and are prosperous in that fact. Eight hours and a good business prospect is satisfying them for this year. Portland, the leading city of the State, and the slowest to organize was next visited. Conditions are the lowest to be found in any principal community throughout the State the carpenters are subjected to nine hours, and nobody seems to know what wages are paid. The scale represents anything from $1.50 to $2.25. Our membership is and has been doing everything that has been suggested and thought of to get the boys together, that this condition might be changed, but up to date their efforts have resulted in failure. It would appeal to me that the turning point must come and Portland assume its rightful position of leader, rather than that of retarder, as assumed at present.

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JAMES A. GRAY.

I have visited and addressed all Carpenters' Unions in California except two; find that while there is considerable work going on in the building line, there is a surplus of labor, especially in our craft.

The enemies of organized labor have spread broadcast false statements to the effect that there is a scarcity of mechanics in the building line in California, with the result that hundreds of mechanics have found themselves stranded here the past winter.

At the present time there are thousands of Russian peasants flocking to California, whose presence bids fair to be a serious menace to the labor movement of the state.

It is the intention of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council to enforce the B. T. C. card in this city on and after May 15. President P. H. McCarthy was in Los Angeles during this month, and if his methods are followed here, success will be the result, as he has thoroughly unionized every town in California that has placed itself in thorough accord with the State Building Trades Council.

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Southern California.

Carpenters are joining the Local Unions at the rate of about fifty a week, and the good work is still going on.

The labor movement is going forward with a steady grip of problems as they present themselves for solution.

A member going to work in another city or town, must live up to the union rules of the locality he works in.

Correspondence

From Roxbury, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter.

The voice of Roxbury Local Union 67 not having been heard through the columns of our journal for a length of time, I desire to say that L. U. 67, of Roxbury, Mass., is the second oldest union of the U. B., one of the best, generally speaking, and although not so large numerically, it is holding its own. We are represented in the Boston District Council, a body noted for its activity and zealousness, composed of 24 U. B. local unions and six branches of the Amalgamated Society, all of them working harmoniously together.

The state of trade at the present time is fairly good and prospects for the coming summer are bright.

We have a working agreement with our employers, which most likely will be renewed this year and better terms obtained at the occasion than the agreement now in force specifies.

The boys in Boston believe in going ahead at all times. "Hold what we have and get all we can," is our motto.

Recently the employers came before our Central Body, requesting us to enter into an agreement with them for 1905. What a great change has come over us! Only a few years ago they utterly ignored us.

H. M. TAYLOR,
President Local Union 67.

Roxbury, Mass.

From the Isthmus of Panama.

Editor The Carpenter.

I have been here on the Isthmus about a week now and I write from the town of Christabola to ask you to mail me our journal, The Carpenter, as I will probably be located here for some time. You will find on your records that I am a member of Local Union 417, Colorado City, Col. Before I left there I had made arrangements to have my dues kept up and my membership secured.

I obtained an appointment here as pile-driver foreman at $125 (gold) per month. I left New Orleans on February 22 on the United Fruit Co.'s steamer S. S. Beverly, and arrived here on the 27th. My time commenced on the date of departure.

The conditions here at present are as follows: This being what they call the dry season, the weather is simply delightful; the thermometer standing in the eighties and a good sea breeze blowing all the time, the heat is not a bit oppressive. The money in circulation here is silver of the special coinage for use on the isthmus and passes at two for one with gold or greenbacks. There is also considerable of U. S. money in circulation here, as all Americans are being paid in gold. Common labor is paid 15 cents and native carpenters receive 25 cents per hour in silver, which to us would mean half the amount. However, from an American's viewpoint, this is more than they are worth, for they are worse than the people in the States can imagine.

I would advise all brothers not to come here without an appointment for several reasons. You will, as a general rule, not get as good wages and not all the privileges as the men with appointments. The rate of wages paid to carpenters from the States ranges from $75 to $100 per month in gold, but all the carpenters I have met here so far are bosses of a certain work, and furthermore, this work is all ten hours, while I know it to be the general belief in the States that it is eight hours. Don't be deceived. We go to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 11:30; go to work again at 1 and quit at 5:30.

Fairly good board can be had at 75 cents in gold per day. There was a new boarding house started here in Christabola a few days ago, where the terms are only 50 cents a day and some of the boys who patronized it assure me that they are faring better there than in the other one. In Colon, which is the city proper, you can get

board at second-class hotels at 75 cents a day; and most of them are fairly good.

The sanitary conditions here in Christabela, which is situated in the canal zone and is the U. S. part of the town, is good; I have only seen two mosquitoes since I have been here.

Quarters are furnished us by the United States or the Canal Commission in the houses that were built by the French company, which are being put in good order, fixed up and the plumbing modernized as fast as the commission can do it. Every one here wants to get along with as little fire as possible. All men with appointments are also furnished a bed with mattress and mosquito net, two chairs, wash bowl and pitcher, pails, brooms, tables and a chiffonier, or are to get them when they are available. I was told today that they would be distributed next week, which I do not doubt, as I have seen some of them.

All work is necessarily slow at present, owing to lack of facilities in the way of mechanical appliances; all, or most all, the old French appliances are out of date and in very bad repair. What is most needed here is good, competent men from the States. These they can get when they offer the proper inducements, and not till then.

In conclusion, I would again call the attention of the brothers to the fact that work on the Isthmus is ten hours per day, and what the wet season has in store for us, and how we shall endure the equatorial climate, the near future will tell.

MARTIN TOWER,
Christabola, Canal Zone, Panama, C. A.

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May Well Be Proud of Their Accomplishments.

Editor The Carpenter.

Having seen nothing from Jackson, Tenn., in our splendid Journal for a long time, and feeling that something should be said, I send you a few lines for publication.

We are just emerging from one of the severest winters we have experienced for many years. The extreme cold weather of the past few months has caused an almost complete cessation of business in our trade; but we have not slept the time away; in fact, we have been wide awake and busy in shaping our plans for the future and feel greatly elated over our success. The existence of a new Local Union in our city is the result of our efforts. In organizing it we made a clean sweep of the non-union element, and succeeded in placing every contractor in harmony with our cause. It may well be imagined that our boys are much enthused over present conditions, which they are hailing as the augur of a bright future.

We may indeed be proud of the great work accomplished, as the struggle here has been long and unpleasant. However, with willing hands and level heads, the victory has been made complete.

While this great work has been in progress we have succeeded in gaining the respect and confidence of every merchant and business man in the city, and still this is not all. Thousands of our best citizens have become convinced of and are commending the fact that union labor is the best, and they are demanding it, too.

Our next move will be the organization of a District Council for the furtherance of our interests and the extension of our influence in surrounding districts.

Jackson is situated among the green hills of good old West Tennessee, and contains more iron-clad unionists to the square foot than any other city of its size in the South. Her citizens are industrious and prosperous; we have no millionaires, and but few beggars.

As a member of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, I wish to state that the labor movement in this State is making wonderful progress in labor legislation; this, together with the organizing of other branches of industry, will soon bring about conditions where the wagecutter and the scab will have to seek other fields to do their dirty work.

R. A. HARRIS,
President Local Union 259.
Jackson, Tenn.

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Alexandria (Va.) Trade Unions in Mass Meeting.

Editor The Carpenter:

The various trade unions of Alexandria recently held a mass meeting, which was largely attended, of great interest to all present and proved a rousing success.

The speakers were listened to with close attention, and nothing whatever occurred savoring of radicalism, the best of humor

prevailing throughout. The hall was literally packed with representatives of all branches of industry, and the addresses were punctuated with hearty applause.

Early in the evening there were pyrotechnic displays in front of the hall, while music enlivened the scene. The committee having the affair in charge had extended invitations to a number of officials and representative citizens to seats on the stage, and most of them had accepted the same.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. S. Belk, president of the Alexandria Trades Council, when Mr. S. S. Stokeley invoked a blessing upon the gathering. Mr. Belk subsequently gave a succinct history of the growth of organized labor in Alexandria, in which he mentioned the fact that there were now nine chartered organizations in this city.

At the close of Mr. Belk's remarks he introduced Mr. P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Mechanics, who delivered a most interesting speech on unionism and its objects, among other things saying the world has entered an age of combinations of both capital and labor, and that such amalgamations were necessary under present conditions.

Mr. H. W. Sherman, international secretary of the Electrical Workers' Association, followed Mr. Conlon. His address was delivered in an earnest but conservative manner, and was heartily enjoyed by his hearers. His speech was interspersed with apt anecdotes and happy references, as well as a sprinkling of well-told stories. In closing the speaker said trades unionism stands for arbitration all the time.

Congressman Baker was the next speaker who ably discussed the labor question in most of its bearings. Among other things he said the laboring elements had never asked for their just dues, and their fight was not with capitalists, but with monopolists.

Congressman Swanson followed. Mr. Baker. His address was brief, and in the course of his remarks he had the following to say concerning the fellow-servants' liability bill:

"There is now pending before the Congress, of which I am a member, a bill known as the employers' liability bill, which imposes upon the railroads and other employers of labor the same amount of liability as is carried by the bill that is now a law in the State of Virginia, and I want to tell you tonight that when that bill comes up on its passage I shall be one to vote for it."

Mr. James R. Caton, delegate from this city and county in the Legislature, in response to repeated calls, made a short and appropriato address.

The meeting at a late hour adjourned.

Mayor F. J. Paff, ex-Mayor G. L. Simpson, Judge L. C. Barley, State Senator Lewis H. Minchen, Mr. K. Kemper, Rev. W. J. Morton, Rev. Edgar Carpenter, Rev. J. H. S. Ewell, Mr. Charles Bendheim and others occupied seats on the stage.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. HOWARD,

Alexandria, Va. Local Union 1665.

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The Situation in Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

You are by this time well informed of the fact that the Master Builders' League, or more logically, Parryism, has transferred a portion of its fight against the U. B. from New York to Pittsburg. The assault has begun practically on the same lines as carried on in New York City, by preaching the doctrine of equal rights to employment. The same cant, the same hypocrisy which characterized the New York Employers' Association, is brought into play in this city. They started out to prove to an unsuspecting public that the carpenter's organization was a band of organized highwaymen—stand and deliver men—and unfortunately, through extraordinary efforts put forth by their wonderful press agent, succeeded to some extent in convincing the people that the above was true. Through a system of chicanery in private, and false statements in the press of our city, the people are led into believing all sorts of sophistries concerning the organization. It may be safely said that as a result of this stratagem there are not a dozen men in the two cities, not identified with the building trades, who are acquainted with the real causes that led to the conflict.

What the league demands from our organization will be seen by the following

agreement presented to us at the start of their campaign:

Uniform Working Rules of the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Vicinity, to Take Effect from January 1, 1905, to December, 31, 1905.

Article I. That eight hours' work on the job shall constitute each day's work. Regular working hours shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock, noon, and from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Article I, Sec. II. There shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day.

Article II, Sec. I. When a workman works overtime he shall be allowed time and half time; excepting when employers desire to work double turn; in such cases the employers reserve the right to employ two sets of men, one set for day turn and one set for night turn, each at single time, and if the day turn men desire to work on the night turn, they shall be permitted to do so without interference; but if the day turn men are permitted, or are required to work on the night turn, they shall be paid time and half time.

Article II, Sec. II. That no person shall have the right to interfere with workmen during working hours.

Article II, Sec. III. Workmen shall be paid double time for Sunday and the following legal holidays: Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day.

Article III. The use of apprentices shall not be prohibited or restricted.

Article IV, Sec. I. No agreement shall be entered into that will deny any workman the right of employment, Provided said workman shall become a party to this agreement.

Article IV, Sec. II. That all workmen are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit.

Article IV, Sec. III. That employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

Article V. There shall be no restriction or discrimination against any employer or member of a firm or corporation who may desire to perform skilled or manual labor for his or their firm, or for any other member of this association.

Article VI. Work outside of Allegheny County may be done according to the prevailing conditions in such territory. Provided, that when workmen are sent outside of the district they shall be paid in addition to the wages of the district their car fare both ways.

Article VII, Sec. I. There shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools when furnished by the employer.

Article VII, Sec. I. There shall be no re-restriction of the use of any manufactured material, except prison made.

Article VIII. That the foreman shall be the agent of the employer, and need not be a member of a trade organization.

Article IX. There shall be no cessation of work in a shop or on a job on account of any dispute or misunderstanding, but any dispute or misunderstanding shall be referred to a committee of the Employers' Association, and a like committee of the workmen. Officers of either association, parties to the dispute, shall not be eligible to serve on either of these committees.

Article X. That should either party to this agreement, or working rules, desire any change at their expiration, or desire to terminate the same; three months' notice prior to the termination of these working rules shall be given the employers or the workmen, otherwise this agreement is to remain in full force for another year.

Article XI, Sec. I. The minimum rate of wages for a journeyman carpenter shall be 43¾ cents per hour.

Foremen's wages shall be 50 cents per hour.

The signer hereby agrees to work in compliance with the above rules.

This agreement the Master Builders endeavored to have signed by our committee on behalf of the organization; failing in that they adopted heroic measures, thinking that a Waterloo would overtake the United Brotherhood. Counting the proverbial chickens before they are hatched, some boasted that their long sought victory would be embittered for us by the ease with which it was going to be won. They would play with the cupidity of man, expecting that some individual members would do what the organization had re-

fused to do—sign their agreement, which would turn the battle in their favor. I am sorry to say that in this conjecture they were partly correct, as some of our men have returned to work, affixing their signatures to a supposed agreement which the bosses themselves do not sign, and if they did, they would lock the document up in a safe and nothing less than a court process would ever bring it from under cover.

As regards the non-union men whom the Master Builders have succeeded in corralling, it would be a misnomer to call them carpenters. Unfortunately some of the smaller trades have signed the double-barreled agreement which, besides almost depriving them of citizenship, denies them the right to strike in the interest of another craft. They have thus adopted a policy which, like Peter the Great's cat, will return in the night to plague them. These conditions are known to exert a powerful destructive influence over the autonomy of trade organizations and deplete the great strength which they otherwise would possess. Fraternally yours,

ALFRED MADDEN,
L. U. 202, Pittsburg, Pa.

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The Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To Our Affiliated International International Unions, Greeting:

Since the issuance of our last Bulletin we have issued charters at Ottawa, Ill., Huntington, W. Va., Orange, N. J., Grand Rapids, Mich., Clinton, Ia., Birmingham, Ala., Plainfield, N. J., and Dayton, Ohio, while the application of Newark, N. J., has been referred to the Board of Governors for their approval.

Inquiries from all sections of the country for information concerning our plan of organization, and the aims and objects of the Alliance, as well as requests for application blanks, continue to pour in. Our correspondents usually desire to know how a Local Alliance may be formed, and, as a matter of general information, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that local Alliances are formed by each local union of an affiliated or eligible International selecting either one, three, or five delegates, as may be mutually agreed upon and deemed best suited for the locality, to represent them.

From the delegates thus chosen, however, one member representing each International union, shall be selected to represent that trade on the Board of Governors. The appointment shall be made by the District Council, or by a conference of sister local unions where no District Council exists, and the member of the Board of Governors so chosen, shall represent the various local unions of his International, and shall be understood to be the local representative of his International in the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The Local Board of Governors are in reality the Executive or Governing Committee, and are free to exercise the powers conferred upon that body, as provided under Article VIII of the General Constitution.

In the case of local unions of Internationals in accord with the Structural Building Trades Alliance, they too elect a member on the Board of Governors, since it is a basic principle with this Alliance to establish the greatest measure of equality wherever this Alliance obtains.

Where such locals are seated in Local Alliances, they are required to observe and conform to the General Constitution, when they shall receive the same protection and enjoy the same immunities as a local of an affiliated International, but local unions shall be required to remit the constitutional per capita tax upon their local membership to the Structural Building Trades Alliance through the agency of the Local Alliance.

This Alliance is not in any way intended to sever connections with or disintegrate the labor movement in any city. Quite the contrary; it is desired to retain membership in and affiliation with existing central bodies, and it is to be hoped, through the medium of this Alliance, that the cordial relations that have heretofore existed between our International unions and the general labor movement will not only be continued, but that through the advent of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, any

abuses that are manifest in the building trade may be corrected, so that the organized wage workers of every industry might be benefited, thereby creating the closest bonds of friendship, and insisting upon unanimity of thought and action in this Alliance.

The General Board of Governors will meet on the 6th of March, in Washington, D. C., in order to consider the many matters that await their decision, and to consider the claims of jurisdiction that were deferred at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, in order to permit the union involved to arrange a mutual understanding and settlement where controversies have arisen.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER.

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Those Awful Knockers.

misTer edIter—

deaR sir—

i Hav saw one uv yoar papers thaT you are makin A speschiality uv writin thinGs about Carpenterz. so i thot i wood rIte sumpthing to; I Do not wanT to critisighes an Editer buT i wisht thet yoar paper Had Yallow cuvverS.

I suppoze thet yoU depend on sellin yoaR papers moastly to Younion carpenterz as thay are about al The carpenterZ I no uv thet hav cnuff munnY too bi ennY papers thE rest uv us fellerS hear in The toun WE al liv in doanT git the sHow thet we ort to hav. i am a Prittie good Carpenter. i thinK i am better as A carpenter than As A riter

i did intend to Jine the Younion when i First cum doun hear from PiPer Ville But saM wilsoN that youst tu work out thare befoar he Cum 2 this toun toald Me thet i had better Knot az he had hin toald thet thare ware a loT uv nockerS in the Younion an i wuz beter out uv It.

so i thot and thot about it and yu no a man espeschially when he is Not a vary Big man an noT A vary yung Man duz noT want 2 git nocked around mutch ef he can Help it.

sO sinse thet time i Hav tried to stear cleer uv Younion Carpenterz as i Doant want tu git nockeD.

but i wanT to rite 2 yu and Se if You had enny Thing 2 do With the Younion doun hear ez i thiuk Thet A carpenter hoo iz Smart enuff tu run A papeR ot to find sum way to make these Fellers stoP nockin. i aM toald thet thay do not allus nock the Fellers thet ar out uv the Younion but thet yo nead 2 be purty tuff Kustemer, non aS you se i am Not enuff poasted to rite On this But if you cood git A lot uv men 2 help You And git som uv em espeshally doun hear To Stop bein nockerS i think thet sUm uv us wood jine the Younion buT Yu No how it is if yu ar not mutch in a fite yoU wood not want 2 take a chanct uv goin around with a lot uv dore Nobs on Yoar hed Or yoar ba winder noct back inter yoar kichen.

Pleeze doant fergit i can keap frum bein nocked if i sta out but if I can git bigger pa i wanT 2 be in. and doant fergit thet thay sa thay nock eech uther al the timeE.

p. s. pleese tell Me ef thare is enny Thing about thet nockin thet i du not under stand What i wanT is moar pa an no fite.

p. s. 2 ef you cud git Yaller cuverS fer Yoar book i wood try end suB-Skribe fer It fer 3 munths enny how.

Pleese excuze Mistakes if i hev maid enny an Let Me No about This nockin wen yu hev Time.

Thomas w smitH,
chipTown
okelehomey.

Who Can Locate A. E. Andersen?

A. E. Andersen, a carpenter by trade, last heard of from Norfolk, Va., is missing since December, 1903, and all efforts put forth by his disconsolate wife to trace him have failed. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs between 160 and 170 pounds, has light brown hair, hazel eyes, rosy cheeks and always wears a soft hat. Any information leading to the discovery of his present whereabouts will be most gratefully received by his wife.

MRS. A. E. ANDERSEN,
721 W. Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

When will employers see that there is at least as much difference in the value of men as there is in the value of horses? Some horses are cheap at $30,000. Others —equine wrecks—are dear at 98 cents.—Herbert N. Casson.

News Notes from Local Unions

Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal., the Winner.

Local Union 1043, Hanford, Cal., recently raffled off the toolchest of their deceased member, Henry Hemmingway, to raise a mortgage on his home for the benefit of wife and children and desires to notify those who bought tickets that the winning number is held by Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal. On behalf of Mrs. Hemmingway and children, the Local Union also desires to thank them for the kindness shown the family in this hour of sorrow and distress.

A. GUSTAFSON,
R. S. & F. S. Local Union 1043.
Hanford, Cal.

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Lorain, O.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from this vicinity and to pay no attention to newspaper reports stating that building industry here is booming. There is not enough work going on to employ half of our own membership; the greater half is walking the streets idle.

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Jefferson City, Mo.—Not boastingly, but as a matter of fact, we can state that Local Union 945 has gained all it ever asked for. We are today on good and agreeable terms with our employers and, while building is not so flush just at this time of writing, we look forward to the day when it will be more flourishing, which we believe to be in the near future.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local Union 322 having made a demand for an advance in wages, which has met with refusal on the part of the Builders' Association, we would urgently call on all traveling carpenters to steer clear of this vicinity until the matter is settled, due notice of which will be given through the columns of our journal.

Grant's Pass, Ore.—All carpenters are advised to stay away from this place in particular, and the State of Oregon in general. Ther is very little building going on and half of our home men are out of employment. Portland is overrun with idle carpenters, who came there to secure work on the big fair, and they are now swarming over the various roads hunting for work which they can not find. Several of them have come to Grant's Pass and left empty-handed.

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Oakland, Cal.—As a warning to craftsmen who may readily place faith in any advertisements or circulars of promotion committees which picture ready employment and golden opportunities for all who come this way, we desire to call their attention to conditions existing here at this time. Owing to inclement weather and the influx of men last summer and a depression of business in the building industry, exceeding anything since the spring of 1900, we are at present burdened with many idle brothers, some of whom having been out of employment seven or eight weeks on a stretch. Carpenters are advised to remain away until conditions have improved.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Since our big fire, December 23d, last year, newspapers have spread all sorts of rumors as to immediate re-erection of large buildings in the burned district. Persons placing faith in these rumors would naturally suppose that building business is booming in this city. This is not the case, however; the lumber is on the ground for only three buildings; many of those destroyed will not be re-erected, and for many more the contracts have not as yet been let. While we do not desire to monopolize the trade in this locality, yet we do not like to see union men leaving places where work is more plentiful and come here on the strength of false statements and be thrown into idleness. For the good of the U. B. and migrating brothers especially, we warn them to stay away at this time. We shall with

pleasure notify the Editor of our Journal of any favorable change in our trade conditions.

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Beware of Him.

L. Keneday, a member of Local Union 943, Tulsa, I. T., after procuring all the money he could, has left for parts unknown. We would advise all Local Unions to look out for him. L. Keneday is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, is of dark complexion and has round face

IRA QUACKENBUSH,
R. S. Local Union 943.

Tulsa, I. T.

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Amherst, N. S., Can.—Our Local Union, along with others in this locality, won a great victory at the occasion of our town elections held on the 8th of February, 1905. A mayor and three councillors having to be elected, the unions held a joint meeting and nominated candidates out of their ranks, and this town always having been run by the capitalist, we can assure you that we had a stiff fight. However, we went to work in earnest and had the satisfaction of capturing three out of the four vacancies—the mayor's chair and two councillors' seats. We and all the union men here feel exceedingly proud of their achievements.

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Hot Springs, Ark.—On February 25th, 1905, our city was almost devastated by fire which destroyed about one-fifth of our business and residence portion, and an idea may prevail that work is plentiful here. This is erroneous We are experiencing a lumber famine and as a result our home men are walking the streets for want of material, and the prospects to obtain any material are very poor. Carpenters are urgently called upon to stay away from Hot Springs until further notice.

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Du Quoin, Ill.—Trade conditions here are fair, and our Local Union in good shape. The outlook for the summer is bright and we are standing pat on our old scale of wages and hours.

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Oneida, N. Y.—The third annual smoker held by L. U. 1243, on January 31st, came off in great style. The Trades Assembly hall was beautifully decorated. Invitations had been sent out to all the city officials, who responded in a body, adjourning a special meeting they were attending that evening. Counting members and visitors, about 140 persons were gathered at the occasion, which was made a very pleasant affair by the Pardee Orchestra's fine selections of music, and as a side issue by two phonographs giving selections of latest records in the interlude. Supper being served, ex-Mayor Julius Goldstein was made toastmaster, who, among his remarks, made the following, worthy of more than passing notice: "If you have a chronic hot-head in your Union, I invite him to the rear of the hall, near the ice cooler," and "Use good judgment and do not resort to strikes; they are bad things and tend to lower the union in the estimation and favor of the public." The next speaker was Mr. George Shipley, the present mayor, who was followed by the president of the Trades Assembly, both making appropriate addresses. A number of local speakers also had some advice of benefit to offer. When the participants retired to their homes they all agreed that the affair was a very pleasant one and a decided success, and pledged themselves to always bear in mind that in union there is strength.

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Tulsa, I. T.—Our Local Union is prospering. On the first Saturday of March we initiated 22 new members and 12 applications are awaiting next meeting. We do not look for any trouble with contractors on the 1st of April, unless there is a rush of idle men to this locality. We expect a brisk business in the building industry this summer.

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Scranton, Pa.—On March 1st we entered on the second year of the two-year agreement with the Builders' Exchange, which originally took effect on March 1, 1904. For this second year the agreement gives us an advance in wages of 5 cents, or 35 cents per hour minimum. From all reports received we learn that no attempt whatever has been made to violate the agreement, and the advance granted therein is readily paid, not only by the members of the Exchange but by independent contractors as well. We have at present about three-fourths of the carpenters in this city organized under the banner of our Brotherhood, and with em-

ployers and men well organized we hope that by mutual understanding we will a year hence make further advances in the above direction, as well as in securely establishing the closed shop. We have been at peace with the Builders all through the past year; in no instance was the attention of the Grievance Committee required, the Business Agent being able to adjust all difficulties. We have demonstrated to the builders that labor unions are as well qualified to adhere to an agreement as the employers' organizations. We expect a busy season for carpenters this coming summer.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—Migrating brothers are warned not to be misled by false statements published in the daily papers purporting that work is plentiful in this city. There is some building being done in this city, but not enough to employ all our members. All our Local Unions have many idle men and it will take some time before they can go to work. Stay away from Indianapolis until further notice.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—The D. C., at a recent meeting passed the following resolution:

Whereas, A combination known as the American Trust Company, with branches all over the United States, is using all means to deceive the workers by palming off their goods as union made, and offering big premiums, but in reality are using all means in their power to crush labor unions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the various carpenter unions of Milwaukee, through their District Council, do hereby pledge themselves to use no tobacco which does not bear the blue label of the International Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

ADOLF HINKFORTH, Sec'y D. C.

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Mystic, Ia.—While our membership is not large, there is not an unorganized carpenter in town, nor can we expect to gain more members unless trade conditions improve and more men are required. We have quite a few members who are dilatory and indifferent to their own interests, hence most of our meetings are poorly attended and our Local Union in poor working order. Work is fairly good, but we have not more of it than what our home men can handle, and outsiders are advised to remain away.

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Where is Conrad Kirchner?

Conrad Kirchner, a member of Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal., whose facsimile appears here below, disappeared last April without leaving any trace of him. At that time he had been employed in the city of Oakland, leaving his tool chest behind him, which has never been claimed. Mem-



CONRAD KIRCHNER

bers or readers knowing of his present whereabouts will convey a great favor upon his fellow-members and friends by at once communicating with the General Office.

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Hannibal, Mo.—Having made a demand for a raise in wages we would urgently request all carpenters to stay away from this place during the months of April and May.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—While business in the building line is pretty lively this season, the fact remains that this city is overrun with carpenters to such an extent that our office is constantly besieged by idle brothers while others are walking the streets utterly failing to secure em-

ployment. Sure disappointment awaits carpenters coming to Indianapolis in search of work at this time. Stay away until conditions have improved.

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Look Out For Him.

Local Unions and members are warned against one Richard Krouse, the subject of this sketch and former F. S. of Local Union 1636, Whiting, Ind. He has in several instances misappropriated the funds of the Local Union, and subsequently absconded. He is about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in hight, weighs about 160 pounds, has grayish eyes, dark brown hair



RICHARD KROUSE

and mustache; he is slightly bent, has a swinging walk, is very amicable and an expert shingler. He is German by birth but speaks good English. Look out for him.

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Pittsburg, Pa., March 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the District Councils and the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The employers belonging to the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity, have locked out the carpenters in their employ, in order to force them to agree to the open shop and other obnoxious regulations, which, if agreed to, would disrupt our organization. Employers are advertising for carpenters to come to Pittsburg and vicinity, to take the place of the locked-out carpenters. In order to protect our members and organization, we would kindly request you to notify all members in your locality to stay away from the following named places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Homestead, McKeesport, Wilmerding, Jeannette, Clairton, Du Quesne, Verona, New Kensington, Tarentum, Sharpsburgh, McKeesrocks, Carnegie, Sewickley and Ambridge. As hundreds of our members are now in idleness, we sincerely hope you will use every possible endeavor to keep members from coming to any of the above named places, or surrounding towns represented in our District Council.

Fraternally yours,
A. M. SWARTZ, Chairman,
H. C. WHITFIELD, Secretary,
Lockout Committee.

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Twin Falls, Idaho—Carpenters should take a warning and steer clear of Twin Falls, Idaho, which is a much-talked-of place, but has a surplus of idle carpenters. We have just received our charter and hope to have a good, strong Union in a short time.

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Youngstown, O.—Expecting trouble with our contractors, and having over a hundred idle carpenters on hand, we would call on all carpenters to stay away from this locality. Brothers, heed this appeal; don't be misled by decoy advertisements; trade is very dull at this time, and our own men can take care of the little work going on. Remain away until further notice.

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Sterling, Ill.—We have had a hard winter and at present the home boys are able to take care of all work in sight, notwithstanding the appearance of ads in the papers of surrounding towns for carpenters wanted here. It is merely a bluff. The contractors are talking of working ten hours, but we anticipate no trouble. Traveling brothers are advised to keep shy of Sterling at this time.

Trade Notes

Intended Trade Movements.

Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—This Local Union has asked for a raise in wages to make the minimum $3.00 per day of eight hours. In present agreement, which was made for a term of two years and will expire on April 1, the minimum rate is $2.80. Up to this time the Builders' Association has refused to enter into any new agreement with us, or to grant our demand for $3.00, their design being to hold us to the old agreement for another year on account of an error in its provisions. We hope to have the difficulty adjusted by May 1; in the meantime we would request traveling brothers to assist us by staying away.

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Local Union 1143, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Written notice of our demands to take effect on May 1, 1905, has been forwarded to the bosses. At present we are working nine hours on the first five days of the week and eight on Saturday, or fifty-three hours per week at a rate of $3.00 per day. We are now asking for a reduction of one hour per day except on Saturday, or forty-eight hours per week, the wages to remain $3.00. We do not think that we will have a hard fight, but anticipate an amicable adjustment of the matter.

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District Council, Syracuse, N. Y.—We have demanded an increase of wages of five cents per hour to take effect on April 1 next. Considering the modest sum we are asking for we do not anticipate serious objection to our demand. Our prospects are bright for the season; business has been fair right along this past winter and promises to be lively in the spring.

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Local Union 537, Rahway, N. Y.—The rate of wages paid here being $2.50 per day of eight hours and all towns surrounding us, some much smaller than ours, paying $3.00 per day, our Local Union, as a whole, has decided to take the necessary steps to make Rahway also a $3.00-a-day town, and we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, 1905, we shall demand the increase. Some of our bosses are inclined to concede our demand, some are opposed to it.

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Local Union 1426.—Elyria, O.—All our sister Local Unions in the neighborhood are receiving 35 cents per hour; we have made a demand upon the bosses that our wages be increased to that amount. Work is plentiful here, and at South Loraine it is on a boom.

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Local Union 1659, Bartlesville, I. T.—We hope to gain the eight-hour day on April 1 at a rate of wages of $2.75 per hour and have made a demand to that effect. We do not anticipate any trouble in the realization of our demand, every one of our contractors having plenty of work.

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Local Union 1670, Ashland, Pa.—This Local Union is going to ask 28 cents per hour for nine hours' work to take effect on April 1. We are now receiving from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Our demand does, however, not include that portion of our membership which is working for the coal companies, they are under the award of the commission and their contract will be in operation until April 1, 1906.

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Local Union 1340, Ft. Collins, Colo.—We shall demand eight hours and 40 cents minimum per hour on May 1, and are pleased to state that all contractors are favorable to our new scale. Our Local Union is all O. K. now and doing fine. Painters, brick masons and printers have organized, so Ft. Collins is coming to the front.

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Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—We have presented an agreement to our contractors for their adoption, to be in operation from May 1, 1905, to May 1, 1906. The agreement does not call for any material change in our working con-

ditions; our terms are very moderate, as we are only asking for an advance in wages of 1½ cents per hour. We are very hopeful of success.

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Local Union 691, Boonville, Ind.—This Local Union is determined to conquer the eight-hour day and we are standing firm. We are well organized, having all carpenters in the city in our Union but two, and prospects are that we will have them shortly. Trade has been good in the past year and indications point to a fair coming season. Our new working rules embodying our demand for eight hours was presented to the contractors early in January; some of them are still withholding their acceptance.

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Local Union 912, Richmond, Ind.—In conformity with a slight change made in our working rules we are demanding one hour off on Saturday, or eight hours instead of nine hours on that day, to take effect on May 1, 1905.

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Burlington, Vt.—The outlook for building operations in this city for the coming season is extremely poor. There is nothing in sight except what is under process of construction, with more than enough men to do the work. Carpenters are advised to steer clear of Burlington.

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Yazoo City, Miss.—Peace has been restored between the most prominent contracting firm of this city and the Local Unions of this district. This firm is the Jefferson Construction Co. They having agreed to employ union men exclusively, have been placed on the fair list by the D. C.

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Why will so many employers, men who are in other respects level-headed, refuse to hire skilled and competent workmen until they are forced to see their mistake by a series of smashups and explosions and damage suits?—Herbert N. Casson.

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Claims for death and disability benefit must be filled out complete, and due book and doctor's certificate accompany them. If these matters are not properly attended to, it causes delay in passing on the claims.

Successful Trade Movements.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—We are glad to inform the brothers of the U. B. that we have come to an understanding with our contractors peacefully. They agree to pay us 30 cents per hour, while we asked for $2.75 per day, and we have accepted the offer. With this exception we have gained everything we demanded and we expect that peace will be maintained as heretofore.

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Ft. Myers, Fla.—Our Union has been victorious in her demand for the nine-hour day, except on one job, where an understanding with the foreman and owner had not been consummated. All our men went back to work.

What Labor Is Doing.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Another Encomium.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1905.

Brother Huber.—I desire to congratulate you and General Secretary Frank Duffy upon the issue of The Carpenter for the first time in magazine form. It goes to prove that this grand organization is on the onward move, and I believe that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the near future will be as it should be, one of the grandest and strongest trade organizations in the civilized world, educating and enlightening the carpenters of this entire country to their duty as union men.

WESLEY C. HALL,
Rec. Sec'y, Union No. 8.

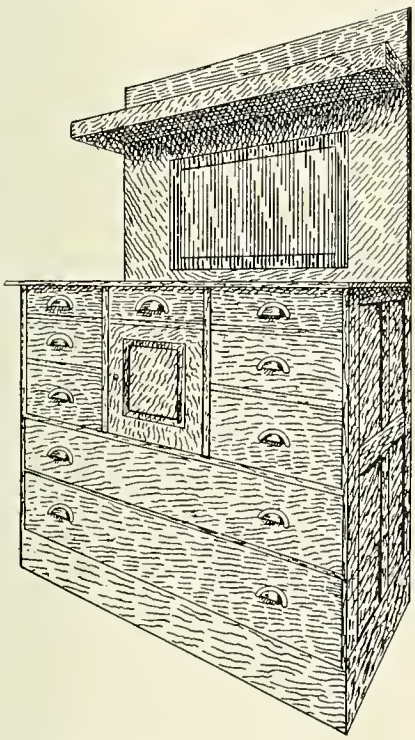
Craft Problems

Finishing Hardwood.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

One of the most important tools for finishing hardwood is a smoothing plane, and with all the modern iron planes I have never found one that would equal my little wood smooth plane that I made when in my teens.

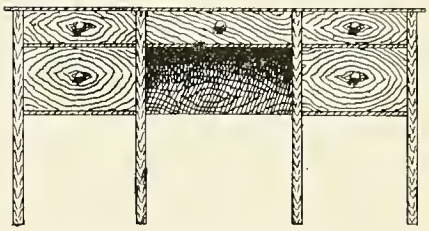
And the main reason why it is superior to all others is the simple reason that the



bit is set at an angle of about 60 degrees, while the ordinary smooth plane is at an angle of about 45 degrees. Being set at a steeper pitch than the common smooth plane, it is a kind of go-between, so to speak, between a common smooth plane and a scraper.

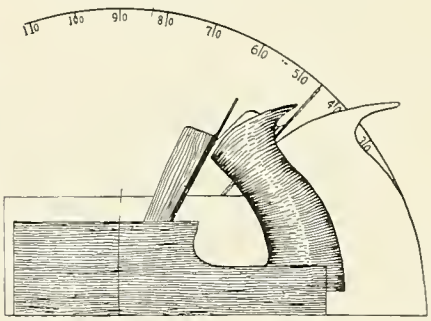
Strike against the grain with a common plane and it will often tear so it will take a long time to smooth it out, and oven then leave a hollow place in the piece being finished, and, therefore, not be a finished job, while the 60-degree plane will smooth and not tear hardly any, if it happens to go square against the grain.

It will smooth ordinary hardwood and leave very little indeed for the scraper,



and make a nice even surface, as there are no hollow spots left in it. I illustrate two pieces of furniture I made the cold days of last winter and often wonder that carpenters don't spend more of their time in the cold days of winter in making their homes more convenient, useful and beautiful.

For a little money could be spent in summer for material and a little time in winter, and never be missed. And I know my wife would greatly miss these two pieces



of furniture here illustrated if she had to part with them now.

The five-foot and five-drawer mission sewing table, she says, is the handiest piece of furniture in the house. And the sideboard, which was built to fit a cor-

ner in the house, and also to suit the articles we had to put in it. It will hold about twice as much as any ordinary sideboard and five times as much as some $50 buffets; so if it is figured at what it holds you see it is a pretty valuable article. Anyway, it is a very convenient one, and although the entire design is extreme plainness, the beautiful quartered oak which has the quartered grains covered with white shellac so when filled with dark filler they come out light and prominent, and when the full surface is thoroughly filled again with a coat of surfacer, and then well varnished and rubbed with pumice stone and polished with oil it really makes a smooth and finished piece of hardwood furniture, and not only convenient but ornamental as well—far more ornamental than this rough sketch would indicate.

My boy says, and many of the readers will likely agree with him, that my sketch is not a very good one, which I will admit. Yet, nevertheless, the shape of it is very near indeed, as a photographer would make it with his machine only just four feet from it, as I was when I sketched it. Had I been twenty-four feet away I assure you the perspective would have been quite different and the effect more pleasing.

If I have made a cut that will attract attention and make some of the brothers learn something by studying out why mine looks as it does, I shall be glad.

For every time a man stops to really think or study it just makes him that much better.

Alcohol for Consumption.

(Dr. Kopf's Opinion.)

Extensive experience in the treatment of tuberculosis has convinced me that alcohol can never be considered a food for the consumptive. There is so little food value in alcohol, and it is so easy to overstep the amount that can be assimilated by the system, in which case the deleterious effects far exceed the benefit derived, that it is not safe to recommend it as a food at all. It may be possible to apparently arrest the disease in a consumptive by making a drunkard of him, but this will not be lasting; on the contrary, the disease will soon break out again, and the general system (liver, kidney, heart, etc.) will have suffered by the secondary effects of the excess of alcohol to such an extent that all the natural resisting power to the new invasion of the tubercle bacilli will have been destroyed.

To preach to the masses that alcohol is a food in tuberculosis is to my mind an error so grave, so fearfully dangerous, that I repeat that I can not let it pass without the strongest possible protest. The average person will say that if good whisky will cure consumption it will certainly also prevent it. Alcoholism, with its fearful consequences, will be on the increase. A statement praising alcohol as a food in tuberculosis, if really made by that distinguished government official, will be used as a means to advertise all brands of strongly alcoholic beverages as "sure cure for consumption."

We are only just beginning in our anti-tuberculosis campaign to educate the people to the fact that alcohol never was a food for consumptives, never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. We are cautioning all our consumptive poor against the use of alcohol, and urging them to spend their money for milk, eggs and meat instead. Not only will the poor consumptive himself derive no benefit from taking alcohol as food, but often the children must suffer for it. It has happened again and again that because some one had said that alcohol was good for consumption wife or children were in want of food because the consumptive husband and father needed so much money for the "sure whisky cure."

No unbiased physician will deny that in a few isolated cases a judiciously prescribed dose of alcohol may do good to combat certain symptoms in consumption.

Large doses, often repeated, are absolutely harmful in tuberculosis, and I venture to say, in all other diseases as well. In my private and hospital work alcohol is prescribed for consumptives with the same care and prudence as if we were dealing with poisonous substances, and I know that the colleagues known to me who are engaged in this kind of work follow the same rule.

Alcohol does not cure tuberculosis! Used in excess and injudiciously administered, it surely retards recovery.



WANTED—VICTIMS.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unser Journal.

Dies ist die zweite Ausgabe des „Carpenter" in verändertem Format und neuem Gewande. Der Bericht über die Verhandlungen des General Exekutiv-Board in der vorhergehenden Ausgabe nahm so viel Raum in Anspruch, daß es uns nicht vergönnt war, die erste Nummer des neuen Journals in üblicher Weise auch bei unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern einzuführen, und wollen wir nun das Versäumte nachholen.

Ueber die Ausstattung des neuen Journals können wir uns kurz fassen, denn wir wissen, daß Arbeiter deutscher Zunge weniger Werth auf das Aeußere eines Blattes, umsomehr aber auf den Inhalt desselben legen.

Was die Ausstattung des neuen „Carpenter" betrifft, so sind wir heute schon in der Lage mitzutheilen, daß, nach den zahlreichen von Mitgliedern und Freunden eingelaufenen Zuschriften zu urtheilen, unsere Bemühungen, dem Journal ein gefälliges und einladendes Aeußere zu geben, erfolgreich waren.

Auf dem Titelblatte wird unsere Gewerksthätigkeit illustrirt und versinnbildlicht. Das Gebäude im Mittelpunkt ist eine Abbildung des "State Life Building", in dessen fünftem Stock sich unser Hauptquartier, die Generaloffice befindet.

Da der „Carpenter", als rein gewerkschaftliches Organ, keinen Idealen zustrebt, genügt hier die Versicherung, daß dessen Haltung in Zukunft, wie bisher, im Einklange mit unserer Prinzipien-Erklärung stehen, und daß er voll und ganz für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Allgemeinen und für die Interessen unserer Brüderschaft im Besonderen eintreten wird. Ein Organ, das sich auf rein ökonomische Fragen beschränken muß und dessen Wirksamkeit in den engen Rahmen der Lohnerhöhungen und Arbeitszeit-Verkürzungen gedrängt ist, kann so lange höhere Ziele nicht in's Auge fassen, bis es die Organisation, deren Mundstück es ist, für nothwendig findet, über die vorgesteckte Grenze hinauszugehen. Nun ist es uns aber wohlbekannt, daß eine derartig beschränkte Haltung unseres Journals nicht den Wünschen eines großen Theiles unserer Mitglieder entspricht, zu dem wir hier in deutscher Sprache reden. Und da unter diesen Mitgliedern unsere thätigsten und eifrigsten zu finden sind, lohnt es sich wohl der Mühe, den Standpunkt, den unser Journal der nicht gewerkschaftlichen Arbeiter-Bewegung gegenüber einzunehmen gezwungen ist, in einigen Worten zu definiren.

Wie unseren Mitgliedern bekannt ist, verbietet unsere Konstitution die Besprechung politischer Fragen in unseren Versammlungen, und dieses Verbot erstreckt sich selbstverständlich auch auf die Spalten des „Carpenter". Die Redaktion würde sich unter gegebenen Umständen eines Disziplinar-Vergehens schuldig machen und zur Uebertretung des betreffenden Konstitutions Paragraphen ermuthigen, wenn sie politischen Fragen im Journal Raum geben würde. Unser Organisations-Organ muß in der Befolgung unserer Gesetze und Beschlüsse unserer gesetzgebenden Körper, der Konventionen, mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen. Auf unseren Konventionen ist schon verschiedentlich der Versuch gemacht worden, das Verbot der Besprechung politischer Fragen aus unserer Konstitution zu entfernen oder doch zu modifiziren, aber alle diese Versuche sind schmählich gescheitert. Doch nicht nur dies, — in unserer letzten, in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention sind alle Anträge, welche sich auf politisch-ökonomische Fragen bezogen oder die Besprechung solcher Fragen in unseren Versammlungen befürworteten, mit großer Majorität niedergestimmt worden. Unter den geschilderten Umständen ist es eine Ungerechtigkeit, wenn Mitglieder dem offiziellen Redakteur des „Carpenter", dem General-Sekretär oder der Person, die das Journal redigirt, den Vorwurf machen, politische Fragen aus dessen Spalten zu verdrängen, oder zu lau oder gar zu reaktionär aufzutreten, wie dies öfters vorgekommen ist. Wie schon oben erwähnt, unser Organ muß die Richtung verfolgen, die ihr die Konstitution und die Konventionen bezeichnen, und es liegt nicht in der Macht der Redaktion, sondern ist Sache der Mitgliedschaft, hier Wandel zu schaffen. Es kann von Niemand mehr als von dem Redakteur selbst bedauert werden, daß nicht schon längst wenigstens ein Unterschied zwischen gewöhnlicher Partei-Politik und Arbeiterklassen-Politik gemacht wurde. Denn es ist sehr schwer, bei Besprechung gewerkschaftlicher Fragen Politik aus einem Blatte herauszuhalten oder in diesen Fragen die logischen Konsequenzen zu ziehen, die gewöhnlich auf politisches Feld führen.

Wenn sich, beispielsweise, eine Staats-Konvention unserer Lokal-Unions, oder ein Distrikt Council, oder eine Lokal-Union für die Erlassung von Staats- oder Munizipal-Gesetzen bemüht, welche acht Stunden als die gesetzliche Arbeitszeit, oder den üblichen, den Unionlohn, als gesetzlichen Lohn dekretirt, so ist dies ein politischer Akt, und wenn für die Erlassung von Haftpflichtgesetzen bei Unfällen oder Lohn-Vorenthaltungen oder für andere Gesetze im Interesse der Arbeiter agitirt wird, so sind dies politische Handlungen. Und wenn dem Journal ein Bericht über den Verlauf dieser Bestrebungen oder über den Erfolg oder Mißerfolg zugeht, so wäre es doch gewiß unserer Sache nicht förderlich, wenn die Redaktion die Veröffentlichung

verweigern würde, wenn auch in dem Berichte vielleicht an den Gegnern der Maßregel Kritik geübt werden sollte, wobei die Erwähnung der Parteistellung der Widersacher unvermeidlich ist. Solche Berichte sind nun aber stets und unbeanstandet veröffentlicht worden. Auch Artikel, die politisch-ökonomische Fragen behandelten, wie den heutigen Produktionsprozeß, die Bildung des Kapitals, die Entstehung des Mehrwerthes, die Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrages, und sogar Artikel oder Korrespondenzen, welche die selbständige politische Thätigkeit der Arbeiter befürworteten, haben die Censur des offiziellen Redakteurs passirt. Wir sehen also hieraus, daß sich weder unsere Mitgliedschaft noch die Redaktion des „Carpenter" in wortglauberischer Weise an oben erwähntes Verbot halten und ab- und zuzugeben wissen.

Wie sehr aber bei Aufnahme von Artikeln, die politische Fragen berühren, Vorsicht geboten ist, möge folgender Vorfall illustriren: Unsere letzte Dezember-Ausgabe enthält ein Eingesandt, betitelt "High Tariff No Benefit to Workingmen" (Schutzzoll kein Vorteil für Arbeiter). In dieser Zuschrift sucht der Einsender nachzuweisen, daß unter Schutzzoll der Preis aller Lebensmittel und Gebrauchsgegenstände in die Höhe getrieben werde, daß aber dieser Schutz- oder hohe Zoll auf importirte Waare andere Länder verhindere, ihre Waaren auf dem amerikanischen Markte abzusetzen, was in diesen Ländern Geschäftsstockung, Arbeiterentlassungen und Vermehrung der Auswanderung nach Amerika hervorrufe. Der hohe Zoll, führt der Einsender weiter aus, bringe nur dem Kapitalisten Vortheil und dem Arbeiter nur Nachtheil. Da der Schutzzoll die Konkurrenz des Auslandes beseitige oder verringere und in Amerika die Armee der Arbeitslosen durch die gesteigerte Einwanderung gestärkt werde, sei der Kapitalist in der Lage, einerseits höhere Preise für seine Waaren zu erzielen und andererseits würden ihm billige Arbeitskräfte zugeführt. Gegen die Veröffentlichung dieses Eingesandt ist uns nun seitens einer Lokal-Union in Farmington, Mo., ein geharnischter Protest zugegangen mit dem Verlangen, denselben unverkürzt im Journal zu veröffentlichen, was auch in der Februar-Nummer geschah. In diesem Protest erklärt besagte Lokal-Union, daß die Schutzzoll-Frage eine der hervorragendsten Planken in der Plattform einer politischen Partei bilde und somit eine politische Frage sei, deren Besprechung im Journal nur zu Zwistigkeiten und Zersplitterung in den Reihen unserer Brüderschaft führen würde.— Ohne Zweifel sind die Mitglieder der protestirenden Union Anhänger derjenigen politischen Partei, welche die Schutzzoll-Frage in ihr Programm aufgenommen hat. Sie fühlen sich durch die abfälligen Aeußerungen des Einsenders über den Werth des Schutzzolls getroffen, trotzdem der Einsender weder einer politischen Partei das Wort redet noch eine solche angreift, sondern die Frage als eine ökonomische Maßregel und nicht als eine politische Forderung behandelt.

Dieser Vorfall, der übrigens nicht vereinzelt dasteht, zeigt uns klar und deutlich, daß unter unsern Mitgliedern ein bedeutender Gesinnungsumschwung stattfinden muß, ehe wir die Tendenz unseres Journals erweitern und über rein ökonomisches Gebiet hinausgehen können, ohne unsere Organisation zu schädigen.

Unionmann und Walking-Delegat.

Ein Maurer, ein Unionmann, im letzten Stadium der Schwindsucht, trat dieser Tage an der Westseite in New York auf einen Polizisten zu und bat diesen flehentlich, sich seiner und seiner Kinder anzunehmen; sie seien am Verhungern.

Die Untersuchung ergab, daß die Angaben des Mannes richtig waren. Man fand zwei Kinder im Alter von 4 und 7 Jahren, beide mit Lumpen zugedeckt, am Fußboden des kalten Raumes liegen, der das „Home" des Arbeiters darstellte, und weiter war noch eine verkrüppelte Frau, eine Verwandte, anwesend, die ebenfalls vor Hunger und Schwäche zusammengesunken war.

Man brachte die Kinder und die Frau in's Spital, wo man feststellte, daß alle drei am Verhungern waren. Den Arbeiter, den Vater der Kinder, der wohl ebenfalls hungerte, und der, wie gesagt, im letzten Stadium der Schwindsucht war, hieß man gehen. In's graue Elend natürlich. Er gehört zu denen, für die der Tisch der Gesellschaft nicht gedeckt ist.

Unsere Leser wissen, daß dieser Fall einer aus vielen ähnlichen ist. Er giebt aber Anlaß, einige Worte zu sagen über die „Begehrlichkeit", von der die bürgerliche Presse zu reden pflegt, wenn sie über die Unionarbeiter ihre Glossen macht.

Dieser Mann war Maurer, war Unionmann. Er gehörte also einem Gewerbe an, das gut organisirt ist und sich verhältnißmäßig gute Arbeitsbedingungen erkämpft hat. Wie oft liest man nicht in der bürgerlichen Presse von den Maurern, die täglich fünf Dollar und mehr verdienen und doch nicht zufrieden sind. Nun, was das Schicksal dieser Unionleute mit einem angeblichen Tagelohn von fünf Dollars und mehr ist, zeigt der vorliegende Fall, wo die ganze Familie dieses Unionmannes *verhungert*. Der gezahlte Lohn, der bei den Maurern, der vielen arbeitslosen Tage halber, nicht höher ist, als bei dem Durchschnitt der Arbeiter, langte nicht, um in den Tagen der Krankheit und des Alters den Unionmaurer vor dem Verhungern zu schützen.

Bei der Gelegenheit mag auch ein Wort zu Gunsten der vielgeschmähten Walking-Delegates um Platze sein. Wenn man den bürgerlichen Zeitungen glauben oder den Croome und Konsorten trauen dürfte, so wären diese Walking-Delegates die ärgsten berufsmäßigen Verbrecher, die zu finden sind.

Wir wissen sehr gut und wahrscheinlich besser als bürgerliche Presse und Staatsanwaltschaft, wie zersetzend die bürgerliche Korruption und Profitsucht auf alle Geschäftsagenten der Gesellschaften einwirkt, die nicht einen ganz festen Charakter haben. Wer von ihnen den Versuchungen des Unternehmerthums, die sofort an ihn herantreten, sobald er sein Amt übernimmt, *nicht* erliegt, vor dem muß man den Hut ziehen. Was aber ist deren Schicksal? Der Fall Haase hat's gezeigt! — Noth und Elend zwangen ihn zum Selbstmord! Der Walking-

Delegat, der aus seinem Amte herauskommt, und der dieses Amt nicht als Mittel zur eigenen Bereicherung gebrauchte, der ist verloren. Kein Unternehmer giebt einem früheren ehrlichen Walking-Delegaten, der seinen Posten im Interesse der von ihm vertretenen Arbeiter ausfüllte, wieder Arbeit. Hat er während seiner Amtsperiode kein Geld zurücklegen können, um nach Ablauf derselben ein eigenes Geschäft anzufangen, — und das kann er nicht, wenn er ehrlich ist, — so ist er verloren; die Arbeitslosigkeit starrt ihm in's Gesicht; er kann zum Revolver greifen, wie Haase zum Revolver greifen mußte, wenn er sich nicht etwa auf die Hülfe seiner Kinder verlassen wollte.

So sieht's mit den Unionarbeitern, so sieht's mit den Walking-Delegaten aus, gegen die die bürgerliche Presse nicht genug des Schmutzes und der Verleumdung zu werfen weiß.

(New Yorker Volkszeitung.)

Verlorene Strikes.

Ueber dieses Thema schreibt Adolf von Elm, ein bekannter deutscher Gewerkschafter:

Verlorene Strikes geben manchen Leuten immer wieder Gelegenheit, von den Grenzen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung zu reden. Wenn sie, wie wir Gewerkschafter, die Dinge aus eigener, durch fortgesetzte praktische Thätigkeit gewonnene Erfahrung kennen würden, sie würden anders denken.

Was beweisen in der That die meisten verlorenen wirthschaftlichen Kämpfe? Nichts weiter, als daß die Arbeiter in ihrer Masse noch keine geschulten Kämpfer sind: bei den meisten verlorenen Strikes läßt sich feststellen, einmal, daß die Arbeiter entweder erst ganz kurze Zeit oder höchst ungenügend organisirt waren — in Crimitschau waren zu Beginn des Kampfes von den 8,000 Ausgesperrten ganze 1,800 organisirt —, ferner, daß Mittel zur Führung des Kampfes auf längere Zeit nicht vorhanden waren, und endlich, daß die Arbeiter den Kampf aufnahmen respektive sich aufzwingen ließen in einem Moment, wo der Gegner von vornherein sich in der stärksten Position befand. Die Massen der Arbeiter besitzen in der Regel zu wenig Kenntniß von der allgemeinen Geschäftskonjunktur, die Mahnungen zur Vorsicht von einsichtigen Führern werden in den Wind geschlagen; auch sind sie noch meistens so dumm-ehrlich, daß sie aus falsch verstandenem Ehrgefühl dem raffinirten Gegner geradezu in die Hände arbeiten. Nur ein Beispiel für viele. Als 1891 die Cigarrenfabrikanten von Hamburg-Altona-Ottensen die Tabakarbeiter aussperrten, lediglich zu dem Zweck, ihren Austritt aus der Organisation zu erzwingen, gab ich meinen Kollegen von vornherein den Rath, den ihnen vorgelegten Revers kalten Blutes ruhig zu unterschreiben und selbstverständlich Mitglieder der Organisation zu bleiben. Mich dauert noch heute jeder Groschen, der für den Kampf um die Zugehörigkeit zu einer Gewerkschaft vergeudet wird. Das Koalitionsrecht ist den Arbeitern gesetzlich gewährleistet. Wer ihnen dasselbe durch Drohung und Zwang, Entziehung von Arbeit zu nehmen versucht, handelt ungesetzlich, verstößt wider die guten Sitten. Verträge, die unter solch einem ungesetzlichen Zwang abgeschlossen werden, haben moralisch keine Berechtigung. Deßhalb müßte grundsätzlich die Parole in allen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen lauten: ohne Skrupel alle Reverse der Kapitalisten unterschreiben, wenn sie Aussperrungen inscenirten, um die Arbeiter zum Austritt aus der Gewerkschaft zu zwingen! Sobald dies allgemein geschieht, haben von dem Moment an solche Aussperrungen für die Kapitalisten ihren Werth verloren.

Und weiter! Wir müssen Angesichts des terroristischen Treibens der Unternehmer unsere Taktik auch noch in anderer Beziehung ändern. In der Regel wird heute bis zum Weißbluten auf Seiten der Arbeiter gekämpft. Dieser taktisch geradezu wahnwitzigen Kampfmethode muß ein Ende gemacht werden. Wenn ein Feldherr seine Truppen dem mörderischen Feuer bis zur völligen Vernichtung preisgiebt, so verdient er, vor ein Kriegsgericht gestellt und erschossen zu werden. Wenn Gewerkschafter bis zur völligen Erschöpfung ihrer Kräfte kämpfen, ihre gesammte Kriegsmunition verschießen, mit andern Worten ihre gesammten Fonds in dem Kampfe aufzehren, so ist dies eine ebenso selbstmörderische Taktik wie die jenes Feldherrn. Die rechte Feldherrnkunst zeigt sich auch daran, daß man die Truppen rechtzeitig aus dem Kampfe zurückzieht, um eine völlige Niederlage zu vermeiden und im Stande zu sein, dem Feind, sobald die Leute sich wieder erholt haben, baldmöglichst eine neue Schlacht bieten zu können. Unsere gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfer sind noch zu wenig geschult, zu wenig disziplinirt, um diese Kampftaktik verstehen zu können. Dazu heißt es, sie zu erziehen.

Mit Streikbrechern werden wir noch auf Jahre hinaus zu rechnen haben; die Schaar der Indifferenten ist noch zu groß, als daß wir, namentlich bei flauen Geschäftsperioden, darauf rechnen können, daß es den kapitalistischen Werbeagenten durch ihre schwindelhaften Versprechungen nicht mehr gelingen sollte, in irgend einem dunklen Distrikt eine, wenn auch nur zur Noth ausreichende Schaar herbeizulocken. Warum diesen Leuten durch hartnäckigen, unnützen Widerstand die Arbeitsplätze dauernd übertiefern? Das Ziel des Kampfes ist die Erhöhung der Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter, höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit. Können wir das uns gesteckte Ziel beim ersten Sturm nicht erreichen, blasen wir zum Rückzug und setzen bei der nächsten günstigen Geschäftsperiode — vielleicht schon im nächsten Jahre — mit frischen Kräften von Neuem wieder ein.

Interesselosigkeit das größte Uebel.

(Eingesandt.)

Im Anschluß an mein in der Februar Nummer unseres Journals veröffentlichtes Eingesandt erlaube ich mir ferner zu bemerken, daß unter unseren meisten Mitgliedern, ob englischer oder deutscher Zunge, zu wenig Interesse für unsere gute Sache vorhanden ist; weshalb auch die Bestimmungen unserer Konstitution, noch die Anweisungen unseres General-Sekretärs zur Gel-

tung kommen, wie dies wünschenswerth und nothwendig wäre. Die Interesselosigkeit unserer Mitglieder gegenüber unseren Verbesserungsbestrebungen ist das große Uebel, welches andere Uebel aller Art zum Gefolge hat. So finden wir überall, daß der Besuch der Versammlungen ein sehr flauer ist. Bei einer Mitgliederzahl von 50 bis 60 sind gewöhnlich nur 7, 8 oder 10, also ein Quorum oder kaum eine genügende Anzahl anwesend, um die Versammlung abhalten zu können; während sich bei einer Mitgliederzahl von 250 bis 300 etwa 20 bis 25 einstellen. Diese wenigen Anwesenden sind fast immer dieselben Personen und von diesen hängt auch die Besorgung der Geschäfte ab, ihnen wird die ganze Arbeit aufgebürdet, um die sich die anderen Mitglieder gar nicht oder nur selten kümmern.

Selbst in Generalversammlungen, die durch Postkarten einberufen werden, seien nun Beamtenwahl oder Abstimmungen über Konstitutionsveränderungen, über Gewerksregeln, über Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit oder Lohnerhöhung vorzunehmen, läßt das Erscheinen der Mitglieder sehr viel zu wünschen übrig. Es ist gewiß traurig, daß nicht einmal solchen wichtigen Fragen ein größeres Interesse entgegengebracht wird.

Wie kann ein Mitglied, welches die Versammlungen nicht besucht, es nicht der Mühe werth hält, seine Konstitution zu studiren oder gar nicht im Besitz derselben ist, genügende Kenntniß seiner Pflichten und Rechte haben?

Die Konstitution unserer Brüderschaft ist nicht das Machwerk Einzelner, sondern der Wille der großen Mehrheit ist darin niedergelegt; eine Diktatur giebt es bei uns nicht, umso freudiger und bereitwilliger sollten unsere Konstitutions-Bestimmungen von unseren Mitgliedern ausgeführt werden.

Auch für unser monatliches Journal sollte mehr Interesse an den Tag gelegt werden, ein jedes Mitglied sollte sich bemühen, ein Exemplar zu erhalten, da es über viele wichtige Fragen Aufklärung ertheilt. In der Hoffnung, daß meine Ermahnungen Beherzigung finden, zeichnet brüderlichst

Chas. Kaufman,
Lokal-Union 687 Elizabeth, N. J.

Der Centralverband der Zimmerer Deutschlands beabsichtigt die Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung. Nach einem Entwurf des Vorstandes ist sie leicht durchzuführen. Der Centralverband der Zimmerer Deutschlands zählte am 1. Juli v. J. 37,212 Mitglieder, die auf 545 Zahlstellen vertheilt sind. An demselben Tage waren wegen Krankheit 1,80 Prozent, wegen Witterungseinflusses 0,12 Prozent, und wegen Arbeitsmangels 2,09 Prozent arbeitslos. In den Monaten April bis Juni traten 5536 neue Mitglieder ein. Der Verband verfügt über ein Vermögen von 547,655.34 Mark. Er gab bisher im Jahre 1904 für Streik-Unterstützung, Gemaßregelte-Unterstützung und Agitation 133,639.39 Mark aus.

Bezugnehmend auf einen Bericht des Pariser Syndikats des französischen Metallarbeiter-Verbandes schreibt die deutsche „Metallarbeiter-Zeitung": Wir entnehmen diesem Berichte einige Einzelheiten, die für das gewerkschaftliche und politische Leben Frankreichs recht charakteristisch sind. So wird unter Anderem mitgetheilt, daß es dem Sekretär (dem besoldeten Beamten der Gewerkschaft) nach mehrmaliger Rücksprache mit dem Seine-Präfekten und dem Magistrat gelungen sei, eine Subvention von 500 Francs für die Gewerkschaft zu erhalten, „mit deren Hülfe wir unseren Arbeitsnachweis befestigen und unsere Propaganda intensiver werden betreiben können." Welches Geschrei würden die Scharfmacher in Deutschland erheben, wenn Gewerkschaften aus öffentlichen Mitteln unterstützt würden. Auf der anderen Seite aber sind unsere Gewerkschaften gegenüber den französischen auch in der glücklichen Lage, diese Unterstützung entbehren zu können. Des weiteren wird in dem Bericht noch angeführt, daß die Gewerkschaft vom Handelsminister eine Anzahl werthvoller professioneller, technischer und soziologischer Bücher für ihre Bibliothek geschenkt erhalten habe.

Merkwürdige Menschen, diese französischen Minister! Bei uns sind die Herren nur für die Unternehmer da; sie nehmen sogar Geschenke von diesen an, um damit die Gewerkschaften zu bekämpfen, in Frankreich aber beschenken die Minister die Arbeiter. Welch ein wildes Land, dieses Frankreich!

Die englische Gewerkschaftsbill ist im Unterhause in zweiter Lesung mit 247 gegen 142 Stimmen angenommen worden. Sie verlangt, daß friedliches Strikepostenstehen und Verkehr der Posten mit den Strikenden gestattet wird, und daß man die Trades-Unionisten nicht wegen Verschwörung verfolgen kann, wenn sie sich verbinden, um gewerkschaftliche Zwecke auszuführen; ferner daß die Trades-Unions als Körperschaften nicht auf Schadenersatz verklagt werden können. Die Annahme der Bill ist für die englischen Gewerkschaften, die in den letzten Jahren darunter zu leiden hatten, daß man ihre Kassen heranzog, um Unternehmer zu entschädigen, die durch Strikes geschädigt waren, von außerordentlicher Bedeutung.

In Spanien ist ein Reichsarbeitsamt mittelst Dekretes ins Leben gerufen, nachdem vor zwei Jahren die Kortez einen dahinzielenden Antrag abgelehnt haben. Das Amt ist dem Ministerium des Innern unterstellt. Als Funktionen sind demselben die Vorbereitung der Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung und die Ueberwachung von deren Durchführung übertragen. Außerdem soll es alle Bestrebungen der Regierung zu Gunsten der arbeitenden Klassen fördern und unterstützen. Die Frage der Sonntagsruhe hat die Ausschüsse schon eingehend beschäftigt; das mit lautem Widerspruch aufgenommene Verbot der Stierkämpfe an den Sonntagen ist bisher die hauptsächlichste Aktion gewesen.

Departement Français

La Situation de Notre Metier au Canada.

Bien des plaintes nous viennent de nos camarades au dela des grands lacs. Ces plaintes, concernant les salaires insuffisants, et les longues heures de travail sont malheureusement plus que fondées. Dans les villes abordant le Dominion, tel que Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit et tant d'autres, nous voyons les ouvriers canadiens s'amener traversant la rivière ou le lac, et faire 10-12 heures par jours pour un prix dérisoire, se montant souvant de 90 cents à 1 Doll. 20 au plus. Il y à quelques années à peine, dans une tournée d'organisation que je fis à Detroit, j'avais occasion de voir des ouvriers charpentier venir de leur village voisin, et faire le trimmage des maisons et villas que furent érigée à l'époque par des compagnies de speculateurs, aux environs de la ville. Les charpentiers canadiens étaient payés environ un dollar par jours; ils apportaient leur manger dans un petit panier, et aucune autre dépense ou consommation ne fut risqué pendant toute la semaine. Les six dollars furent emportés intacte et remis aux soin de la bourgoise, qui elle, restait au pays en train de cultiver son jardin ou voir même ses champs. Beaucoup d'entre eux apportaient encore un panier lourdement chargé avec des légumes, qu'ils vendait dans la ville ou ils allaient travailleur et grossirent de cette façon leur petit pécule. J'ai su depuis, que ce systéme existe un peu partout aux environs d'une grande ville, non seulement aux Etats Unis, mais voir même au Canada. Dans la ville de Toronto par example, j'avais occasion de visiter une fabrique de Pianos, et la j'ai apris que le même systéme existait et causait les mêmes effets.

Dans les villes du Massachusett et de Rhode Island, tel que Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford et Providence, le même triste etat des choses existe, malgré que les Canadiens y sont domicilés. Dans une même fabrique de tissage, et pour le même travail, un ouvrier americains ou allemand reçoit plus d'argent que leur camarade canadiens. Il est triste à le dire, malheureusement c'est un fléau que l'on y constate, sans pouvoir en blamer les malheureux, qui semblent pêcher plutôt par ignorance que par mauvais vouloir, mais le fait n'en existe pas moins.

Ces ouvriers canadiens dépressent les salaires partout où ils vont. Ou ce soit dans les fabriques de cordonerie ou des filateures des Etat de la Nouvelle Angleterre ou que ce soit dans un métier libre quelqu'onque, on craint leur concurrence, et c'est à juste titre. Aussi arrive-t'il souvant que des grèves sont perdue, soit parceque les ouvriers canadiens ne joignent pas leurs camarades en grève ou parceque les patrons les importent specialement dans le but de combattre leurs ouvriers dissatisfaits. Il est assez difficile de determiner les causes de ce malheureux etat des choses. Dabord, et avant tout il faudra l'attribuer au manque d'organisation dans ces pays du Canada, c'est surtout le canadien de langue française qui s'obstien de joindre la chambre syndicale. Il joindra son église, et sera un fervant catholic, il pensera toujours de s'assurer une place en paradis, mais il manque à ses devoirs envere sa famille en ce monde. De même que ces ancêtres en Bretagne, France, etaient des fervants chretiens, mais des crêve de faim, ils sont encore par trop facile à contenter.

Ils possèdent pour la plupart une maisonette, un bout de champs ou un jardin, qui leurs suffisent pour leurs besoins les plus strictes de la vie et le peu d'argent qu'ils recoivent pour leur travail, leur est suffisant pour payer les contributions à l'Etat.

Une autre raison qui n'est guère fait pour changer cet etat des choses, c'est le

manque complet des grands établissements industriels. Sauf les quelque grandes villes de l'Est, qui certainement suivent de près nos grandes villes des Etat Unis, tant en industrie que'en augmentation des salaires, il n'y à que des petits bourges de cultivateurs, sans commerce ni industrie, où il ne circule que bien peu d'argent comptant et où le "Standard of life" la manière de vivre, est très peu exigeante. On me dit que ce système tend à se changer. Des capitalistes commencent à exploiter les grandes forêts du Canada, profitant des bas prix de la matière première et du bon marché de la main d'oeuvre, et du peu de besoin qu'ont les travailleurs de cette belle contrée, du peu d'exigence qu'ils ont pour les douceurs de l'existence.

C'est la qu'il faudra entammer la lutte, à mesure que l'industrie capitaliste s'emparera de cette situation, il faudra envoyer des organisateurs sur le champs et chercher à combattre ces prix dérisoires et ces conditions du travail éhontées. La Fraternité des Meuisiers et Charpentiers des Etat Unis aura le devoir d'y envoyer ses meilleurs hommes, et d'attaquer le systéme canadien qui fait souffrir depuis bien des années nos camarades americains partout où ils ont à lutter contre la concurrence de ces hommes à bon marché. C'est la le seul remède que nous puissions proposer pour l'instant; et si Paris, d'après l'avis du Roi Henry IV, valait bien une messe, nous devont admettre à notre tour, que l'organisation de chambre syndicale des ouvriers de notre métier au Canada vaut bien la peine et l'argent que cela pourra coûter à nos camarades des Etats Unis.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Le Droit ouvrier.

Dans une arrêt récent, la cour de cassation tribunal suprême jugeant en dernier ressort vient d'etablir définitivement un point de droit de la plus haute importance pour les syndicats ouvriers, en leur reconnaissant légalement le droit, pour des causes exclusivement professionelles, de mettre à l'index, en interdit, un patron ou une établissement qui refuserait de leur accorder satisfaction. C'est à l'action de la Fédération du Livre que l'on doit devoir fixer sur ce point une jurisprudence que l'on peut considérer comme definitive et dont devront s'inspirer désormais tous les tribunaux français sous peine de voir leurs arrêts annulés par la cour de cassation.

Il y à quelques années, plusieurs ouvriers typographes abandonnaient le travail chez un imprimeur de Limoges qui refusait d'accepter le tarif présenté par le syndicat des travailleurs du livre. Comme consecration de cette grève, la Fédération du Livre informait, par voie d'affiches, qu'elle mettait à l'index les ateliers de ce patron en interdisant formellement à ces adherents d'y accepter un emploi quelconque sous peine de radition. Ce boycottage eut des effets néfastes pour le patron, aucun ouvrier ne s'étant présenté pour travailler dans sa maison, et il en resulta pour lui un réel dommage. Aussi, bien que la loi reconnaisse formellement en France aux ouvriers le droit de faire grève le patron crut-il pouvoir attaquer le syndicat des typographes en justice en se basant sur l'un des articles fondamentaux de notre code civil qui dit que "tout prejudice causé à un tiers peut donner lieu à des dommages—intérêts."

Le tribunal de Limoges, devant lequel l'affaire fut plaidée, repoussa nettement la réclamation patronale et cela d'autant mieux que l'imprimeur intéressé avait refusé de remettre la solution du conflit à une commission d'arbitrage composée également de patrons et d'ouvriers. La partie battue crut devoir déférer cet arrêts à la cour de cassation. Son jugement, qui confirme pleinement celui du tribunal de Limoges établit donc pour la classe ouvrière un point de droit des plus importants puisqu'il décide que l'interdiction faite par un syndicat à ces membres d'aller travailler chez un patron refusant d'accepter le tarif syndical dans l'ensemble de ses dispositions n'est point illégal ni abusive si elle n'est pas accompagnée de menaces ou de manoevres déloyales.

La Journée de Huit Heures.

Conformement à la decision prise au Congrès de Bourges, la Confederation Générale du travail a commencée la campagne

(Suite sur la 49, page.)

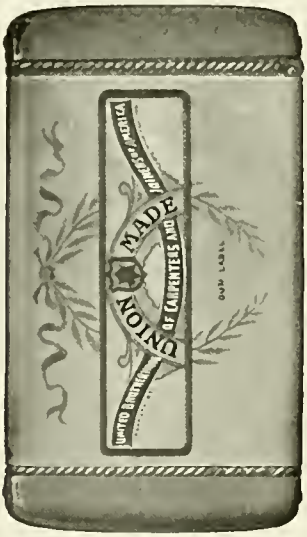
OUR LABEL

To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is registered in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustrations, our match box is an article which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on a white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.





The following organizations, in Convention assembled, endorsed our label and notified us to that effect:

Name.	Convention Held.	Date.
Boot and Shoe Workers	Cincinnati, Ohio	3-23-04
Bricklayers' I. U	Trenton, N. J	3-21-04
A. F. of Musicians	St. Louis, Mo	5-19-04
Hat and Cap Makers	New York City	6-10-04
Chainmakers' I. U	St. Marys, Ohio	6-15-04
Lace Curtain Operatives	Philadelphia, Pa	5-17-04
Tip Printers	Danbury, Conn	6-14-04
Railway Clerks	Milwaukee, Wis	6-17-04

Name.	Convention Held.	Date.
Tile Layers	St. Louis, Mo	6-18-04
Horse Goods Leather Workers	St. Louis, Mo	6-18-04
Flour Mill Employes	Cedar Rapids, Ia	6-21-04
U. A. Plumbers	Chicago, Ill	6-29-04
Glass House Employes	Belleville, Ill	6-29-04
Bookbinders	St. Paul, Minn	6-19-04
Jewelry Workers' Union	Toronto, Can	7-14-04
Bottle Blowers	Buffalo, N. Y	7-14-04
Wire Weavers	Springfield, Mass	7-16-04
Stove Mounters	St. Louis, Mo	7-15-04
Struc. Bldg. Trades Alliance	Indianapolis, Ind	8-10-04
Typographical Union	St. Louis, Mo	8-12-04
Teamsters	Cincinnati, Ohio	8- 5-04
Laundry Workers	San Francisco, Cal	8-11-04
United Gold Beaters' Nat. Union	Philadelphia, Pa	8-17-04
Shipwrights and Joiners	Paducah, Ky	10- 5-04
Textile Workers	Fall River, Mass	10-21-04
Seamen's Union	San Francisco, Cal	12- 8-04
Hod Carriers	Trenton, N. J	3-25-04
Bill Posters	Pittsburg, Pa	12- 7-04

The Woods of New South Wales

In New South Wales the timbers of commercial value include white or she-ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, broad-leaved ironbark, mugga or red ironbark, blackbutt, white mahogany, tallow wood, spotted gum, gray box, red mahogany, gray gum, forest red gum, Sydney blue gum and turpentine, the latter resisting the attacks of white ants. One of the most useful trees is the red cedar, the wood of which, somewhat resembling mahogany, is well adapted for the finer kinds of cabinet makers' work. Some of the cedar trees grow to immense size, as much as 2,500 cubic feet of valuable timber having been obtained from a single tree. Many of the woods of the minor trees are beautifully grained, and capable of receiving the highest polish, while others are fragrantly perfumed. These wods are adapted to the finest description of cabinet making, and it is strange that their merits should have so long escaped attention. Among these trees may be mentioned the rosewood, tulipwood, yellowwood, white maple, white beech, myall, marblewood, mock orange and many others. Besides their use for cabinet making, many of the brush timbers are of great utility for the rougher kinds of carpentry, while some, both hard and soft woods, are admirably adapted for coach builders' and coopers' work. "Colonial deal" is an excellent timber and is obtained in very large scantling, the tree frequently reaching 120 feet in hight. It is soft, close grained, easily wrought, and remarkably free from knots. Its use, therefore, is extensive for cabinet makers' work and house fittings.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

(Suite de la 47 page.)

d'agitation destinée à preparer et à faire aboutir la réduction à huit heures de la durée du travail, pour tous les travailleurs français à la date du 1. mai, 1906. De nombrense meetings s'organisent à Paris et en province. Des manifestes sur cette question sont portés à la connaissance du public en général et des travailleurs organisés par voie de circulaire d'affiches ou par les journaux corporatifes. Une brochure speciale est en preparation. Toute une serie d'étiqnettes gommées est mise à la disposition des camarades pour être collées dans les endroits publics, partous où il sera possible de le faire. Elles sont ainsi libellées. "A partir du 1. mai, 1906, exigeons la journée de 8 heures." "A partir du 1. mai, 1906, nous ne travaillons que 8 heures par jour." Enfin tous les Congrès ouvriers qui doivent se tenir cette année ont mis cette question à l'ordre du jour.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. mars, 1905.

OUR ADVERTISERS

In last month's issue of this journal we were very explicit in stating how the advertising department of this magazine could be made a success, not only to the publishers (the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America) but to the firms who patronize us by taking space in our columns for advertising purposes.

We again desire to say that the firms appearing under the heading, "Our Advertisers," should by all means get the preference when our members, readers, friends and subscribers are in need of goods such as are mentioned, displayed and advertised in this publication.

Business houses must get returns for money invested in order to be successful, and to remain in business, substantial returns must be made for money invested, or else those firms might as well go out of business altogether. They patronize our columns because their goods are mostly needed by us ,and it is only just and right that we should patronize them in return, and also that we see to it that our friends do likewise.

All advertisements and advertising matter, such as cuts, plates, sketches, etc., for this journal, must be submitted to the General Office not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month to insure insertion in the magazine for the month ensuing. This is a stipulated requirement, in order to get the following month's issue out on time. Advertisers will please take notice and comply accordingly.

❖ ❖ ❖

In this issue is shown an illustration of the Devine Wonder Knife, which the Devine Specialty Co., with headquarters in the State Life Building, advertise.

For a combination of useful and practical tools combined in such a small space, this knife is certainly the acme of the inventor's genius. No adequate conception of the usefulness of this knife can possibly be gleaned from the illustration. Words of illustration can not possibly do full justice to the real article.

There is not even a small percentage of our craft who would fail to buy the knife if its merit could be properly appreciated, and since we know and have used one of the knives our membership can be assured that no extravagant language is employed to describe it. It appears that a golden opportunity is presented for enterprising Brotherhood members to accept the agency for the sale of the knife, for it is not only valuable to Carpenters, but plumbers, electricians, teamsters and other trades unionists, who may be employed on the same job, and would readily buy these knives if they were shown them. The retail price of $1.25 is certainly a reasonable one, as the knife is a luxurious convenience to a mechanic.

We Never Forget.

My advice to workingmen is this: If you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: "We never forget." If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, "we never forget." If there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, "we never forget." You may be, can read it: "We never forget." If sorry I did the act," and we will say, "It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never." So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: "I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck."—Wendell Phillips.

Why will employers forget that the same intelligence which brings wage workers together in a trade union, also makes them doubly valuable as employes? —Herbert N. Casson.



Local Union 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Jacob C. Geitz; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and that we, the members of Local Union 147, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

LOUIS LANG,
ARTHUR BERRY,
JOHN DENNY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1570, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, who worked all things together for good, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our ranks our brother, John Stundinger; and,

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union 1570, sadly mourn the loss to the Union and this community, of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife and family of the deceased brother in their present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss to them may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute book and a copy he sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

H. L. SCHUNING,
CHAS. LYNN,
DAN. PARRAND,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Ralph Luisey; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for the departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

A. F. LEAVITT,
F. F. PULSIFER,
JOSEPH McNARD,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minn.

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our brother, Peter Nelson; and,

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union 957, sadly mourn the loss to the Union and this community, of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife in her present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

EMIL BERGING,
HERMAN KUTZ,
GEO. A. GILLIS,
Committee.

* * *

Joint District Council of Carpenters of Alameda Co., Oakland, Cal.

Whereas, The Great Master of the Universe, who in His divine wisdom often chasteneth whom He loveth," hath seen fit to take unto Himself the beloved wife of Brother Wm. Remmers, of Local Union 194, of Alameda, Cal., and left motherless his six little children, depriving them of that greatest of blessings, a mother's protecting care and love, thus rendering our brother's affliction doubly severe; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Joint District of Carpenters, That our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to Brother Remmers and his motherless little ones, and may the Divine hand that chastened him and his beloved little ones so

sorely, be extended to sustain him, while it mercifully cares for, cherishes and protects his orphaned children; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Remmers; that a copy be spread on our minutes and copies be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to the Trades Union Herald, and to the local press for publication.

R. WEST,
G. TOVNA,
E. THOMPSON,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our beloved W. Wilcox. We deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of trial, and that in honor to his memory our charter be draped for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the leaves of our minute-book; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

M. HOLMES WALKER,
J. LODGE,
P. D. McLENNAN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1103, Washington, D. C.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John T. Steele, and we sincerely mourn the loss and feel that Local Union 1103 has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days from the date hereof, and we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

N. R. EDELIN,
J. H. HUGGINS,
J. C. KEETLEY,
J. A. BARKLY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 631, Spring Valley, Ill.

Whereas, On the 17th day of February, 1905, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst our beloved brother, James Makutchen; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 631, U. B. C. & J. of A., do hereby express their grief at the loss sustained and sincerely sympathize with the daughter and relatives of the departed brother. May God in His infinite love and mercy help them to keep up under this great affliction, which has saddened their hearts, remembering that He will watch over and care for them to the end; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the daughter of the departed and copies be sent to the Spring Valley Gazette, the Bureau County Record and to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

THOS. MOIR, JR.,
R. P. SPOHN,
JAMES MALBONEE,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us our worthy and esteemed fellow-member and brother, Chas. Golt, jr.; and,

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held with him in the discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability he has exercised in the interest of our organization, by services, contribution and courage, will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be keenly realized by all the members and friends of this organization and prove a great loss to the community; and be it further

Resolved, That with deepest sympathy for the bereaved, we express the hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

ED. A. NICHOLSON,
R. BROWN,
W. HULSE,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 91, Racine, Wis.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove by death from our midst our brother, Christopher Tharinger; and,

Whereas, In his death this local Union has lost a brother who had cast his lot with us, and has proved himself a true union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in this, their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be sent

to the family of our late brother; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

PAUL H. FEHLBERG,
C. CHRISTIANSEN,
EDW. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1719, Pawtucket, R. I.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, Florence Mahoney, who departed this life the 8th day of February, 1905, after one week's illness; and,

Whereas, We, the officers and members of this Local Union, desire to express our sympathy to his parents and family in their hour of affliction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union feel that in the death of Brother Mahoney the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be enterd on the records of this Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JOSEPH C. GABOURY,
OSWALD LA SALLE,
JAS. F. BIRCHALL,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 136, Newark, O.

Whereas, Death has once again entered our midst, invading our ranks and removing from the earth to his home beyond the grave, where parting is unknown, our brother, A. T. Alwart, who for many months has been fighting this grim monster, but in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best, we humbly submit and sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That in honor and in memory of the departed our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved and sorrow-stricken family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for their inscription, and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

B. B. HUGHES,
J. M. BELL,
DALLAS HUNT,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 369, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Whereas, The Father of the Universe has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, William H. Raymond; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 369 extend to the afflicted brother their heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. GOULD,
WM. KEENZLE,
WM. FLEISHEUR,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our order and remove from us by death our brother, Charles Richter; and,

Whereas, In his death we have lost a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and the members of this Local Union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 97 tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this, their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union; that a copy be presented to the afflicted relatives, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

BENJ. D. ELMORE,
HUGH F. MOREHEAD,
J. L. COBURN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed vice-president and brother, Fred Walters, who has served our Local Union in said capacity faithfully for three consecutive terms, and,

Whereas, In the deceased our Local Union has lost a faithful member, and his family a devoted husband and loving father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. LOOS,
J. K. ROBINSON,
CHAS. PENJE,
Committee.

Claims Paid in March, 1905

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
3100	John Welsenries	1	200.00
3101	Mrs. M. A. Jackson	66	50.00
3102	Paul Bosterly	126	100.00
3103	Mrs. A. S. Ladouceur	134	50.00
3104	Ike Trotter	152	200.00
3105	August Vollmer	195	200.00
3106	Mrs. L. A. Rood	198	50.00
3107	Mrs. Clara E. Francis	205	25.00
3108	Wm. S. Peer	229	50.00
3109	B. Hutchinson	335	100.00
3110	H. O. Hughes	439	200.00
3111	F. L. Schumaker	1311	200.00
3112	Mrs. Daisy E. Jones	1740	50.00
3113	Thos. J. Leahy	22	50.00
3114	Mrs. Lavisa A. Lay	131	50.00
3115	Mrs. E. L. Marlen	134	50.00
3116	Phillipp Kuatz	164	50.00
3117	Frank Schum	393	200.00
3118	Mrs. Eva L. Parris	500	50.00
3119	Mrs. E. M. Dodson	514	50.00
3120	Ephraim Roth	514	50.00
3121	Mrs. Mattie V. Holder	596	50.00
3122	Mrs. M. E. Langley	620	50.00
3123	Mrs. A. Lundquist	715	50.00
3124	Mrs. E. A. Yarnall	845	50.00
3125	John H. Huffman	1055	100.00
3126	John S. Russell	36	50.00
3127	John W. Bleyler	207	50.00
3128	Thos. E. Petty	371	200.00
3129	Mrs. Mary Crow	426	50.00
3130	Joseph Miller	723	200.00
3131	S. P. Ellis	759	50.00
3132	Mrs. H. C. Hughes	884	50.00
3133	Mrs. A. G. P. Pool	1506	50.00
3134	John Rose	476	200.00
3135	Mrs. M. Harland	1	50.00
3136	John Emig	10	200.00
3137	Daniel J. Donnelly	29	50.00
3138	Wm. B. Johnson	31	200.00
3139	Nicholaus Schaub	47	200.00
3140	R. W. Bearden	75	200.00
3141	Daniel McMillan	301	50.00
3142	Mrs. L. Keddie	328	50.00
3143	A. P. Wilson	426	200.00
3144	Fred Brickwedel	507	200.00
3145	Mrs. M. E. Bowser	602	25.00
3146	Henry F. Child	679	50.00
3147	Oliver V. Vickers	696	200.00
3148	John Krug	715	200.00
3149	Mrs. M. L. D. Belanger-Cimon	730	50.00
3150	Michael F. Clune	774	200.00
3151	Joseph Leffelmann	810	167.00
3152	Nick Vokel	945	50.00
3153	Zack Williams	1228	200.00
3154	Mrs. Eliza A. Long	1440	50.00
3155	A. H. Penn	1651	200.00
3156	Phil J. O. Carrier	7	200.00
3157	Mrs. E. Fournier	19	50.00
3158	M. D. Murphy	131	200.00
3159	Mrs. S. E. Farnsworth	459	50.00
3160	Lawrence Gunders	471	200.00
3161	Andrew Soechtig	644	50.00
3162	James C. Smith	747	50.00
3163	Archie W. Campbell	931	200.00
3164	Joel F. Day	1105	50.00
3165	Mrs. C. Harbach	1223	50.00
3166	Mrs. V. D. Phillipson	1453	50.00
3167	Chas. Stromberg	7	200.00
3168	Mrs. E. M. Stokes	36	50.00
3169	Christian Brauner	61	50.00
3170	Robert Henry	73	200.00
3171	E. T. Chasteen	85	200.00
3172	Mrs. S. C. Humphrey	110	50.00
3173	Alderson Walker	302	50.00
3174	John Calvin Reed	328	200.00
3175	Mrs. Z. Padlewsky	375	50.00
3176	Geo. W. Headley	541	200.00
3177	A. J. Swank	561	50.00
3178	Geo. W. Shelton	731	200.00
3179	Geo. Greuler	1736	100.00
3180	Eric Hendrickson	42	200.00
3181	Mrs. Marla Emerson	92	50.00
3182	John J. Seguine	119	200.00
3183	Wilbur Youmans	139	200.00
3184	Andrew Schmidt	171	200.00
3185	J. W. Albrecht	375	200.00
3186	Mrs. S. Klusko	375	50.00
3187	Mrs. S. A. E. Humphries	439	50.00
3188	Carl Steppke	449	200.00
3189	Godfrey Strite	503	50.00
3190	A. J. Luther	602	100.00
3191	James M. Makutchan	631	200.00
3192	Mrs. Anna Knox	712	25.00
3193	Nicholas Shaniel	742	50.00
3194	Mrs. E. Duessing	5	50.00
3195	Thos. J. Dawson	15	200.00
3196	Wilbur F. Pease	43	50.00
3197	Mrs. M. L. Badeau	76	50.00
3198	Jos. C. Swandlund	87	200.00
3199	Mrs. A. J. Jordon	170	50.00
3200	Mrs. S. S. Richmond	240	50.00
3201	W. B. Honor	262	25.00
3202	Mrs. G. M. Wright	266	50.00
3203	Joachim Dehling	309	200.00
3204	Mrs. M. McBride	325	50.00
3205	Mrs. Helen Butler	340	50.00
3206	Mrs. M. Hug	522	50.00
3207	Nelson Sanford	632	50.00
3208	Stanley Brennan	736	200.00
3209	Mrs. L. Hightshoe	934	50.00
3210	Edmond Parker	962	50.00
3211	Wm. A. Gould	1105	200.00
3212	S. W. Smith	1445	200.00
3213	Chas. Richter	97	200.00
3214	Geo. M. Carter	224	200.00
3215	Joseph C. Wallace	301	200.00
3216	Robert Upcott	548	200.00
3217	John W. Sheehan	606	200.00
3218	Wm. Jerrard	673	50.00
3219	Mrs. M. J. Mullen	1093	50.00
3220	M. G. Walters	1734	200.00
3221	Knute Johnson	7	200.00
	Total		$13,867.00

Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—Wm. R. Hill, R F D No. 2.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgly.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.; Wm. H. Taylor, 418 E. Baltimore street.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevius, 2023½ 1st ave.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 1031 Washington st.; Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 417 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom st.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58. Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block. No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukoup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Say ave.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Texas—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3138 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.; L. U. 425 (Millmen), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 131 Brooks St.
East Palestine, O.—Geo. H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elgin, Ill.—James K. Brower, Sheele Block, 380 North st.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—Zach Brown.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Joe C. Patterson, 921 Travis ave.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Post-office.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Tex.—Thos. Nightingale, 2608 Commerce Ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Wm. H. Dobell, 718 N. Tioga St.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 31 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—S. E. Denniston, 612 W. 13th st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—J. H. Perkins, 826 Park Drive; Thos. McElwaine, 857 S. Flower st.; Alex Lovelace, 1008 W. 39th st.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 97 North 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuus, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 6 Bailey Place, Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 423 Charles st.
New York City—James Murtha, 508 E. 120th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 711 Eagle ave., Bronx; R. Mortan, 33 N. Washington Place, Astoria, L. I.; K. Eckert, 228 E. 103d st.; Wm. Fyfe (A. S.) 240 East 80th st. For Bronx, Chas. A. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave., Bronx;

Chas. Schratt, 2023 Arthur ave., Bronx. For Brooklyn, Chas. Nagel, 142 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robt. Beatty, 33 Dean st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. Hellen, 295 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Queens, Jas. Asher, Mill and Ward sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Fred Renker, 604 Broadway, L. I. City. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 134 Jersey st., New Brighton, S. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market street.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Pasadena, Cal.—W. D. Peckham, 192 E. Colorado st.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
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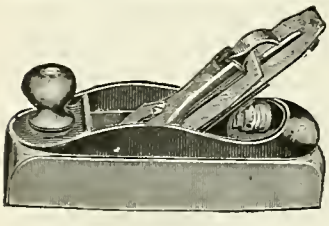
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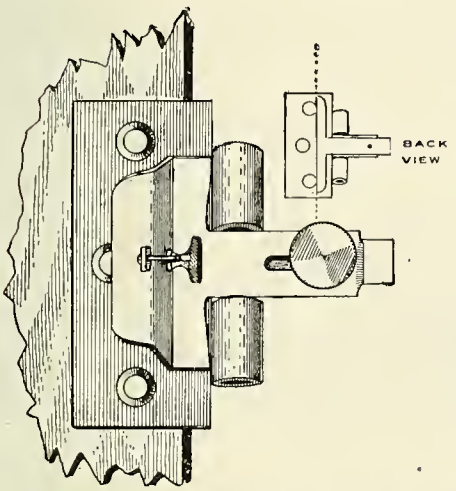
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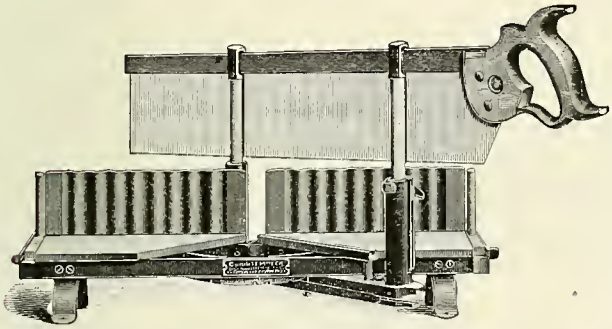
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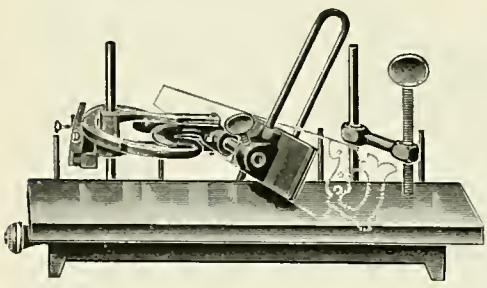
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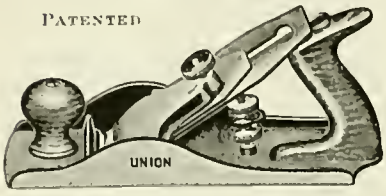
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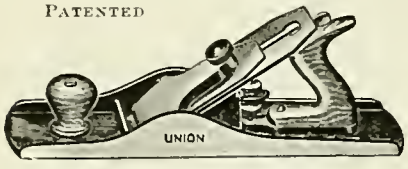
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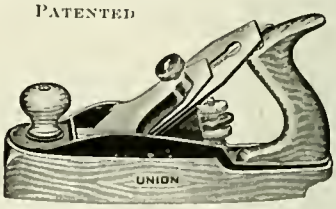
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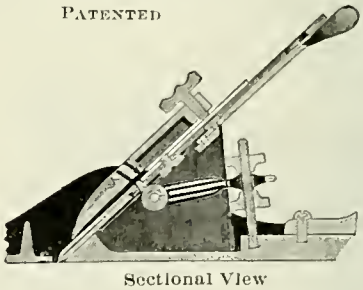
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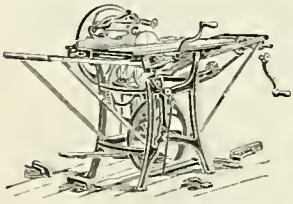
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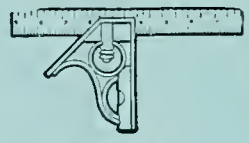
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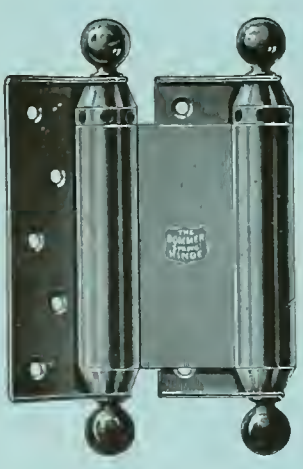
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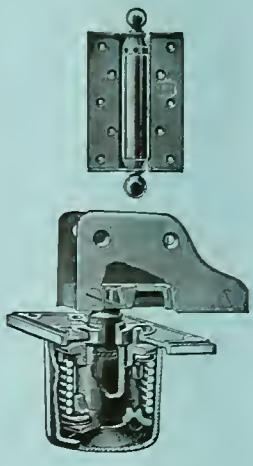
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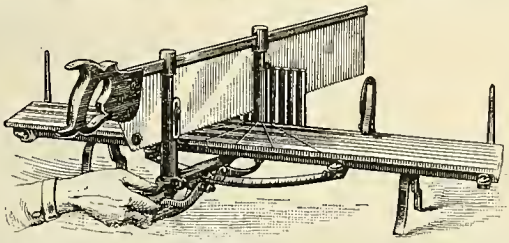
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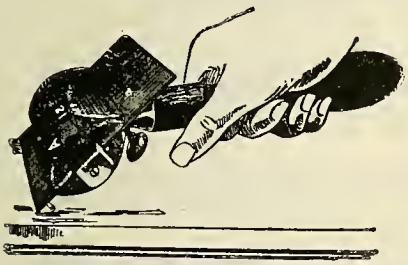
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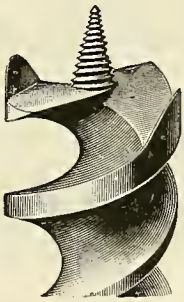
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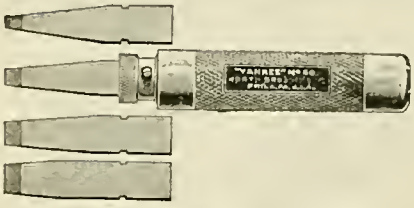
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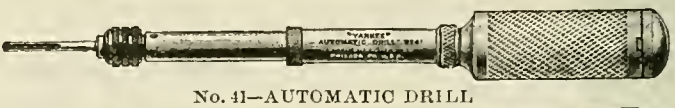


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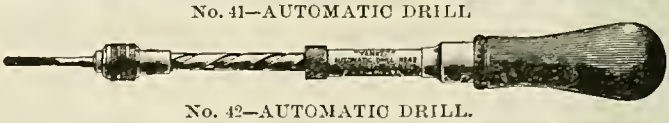
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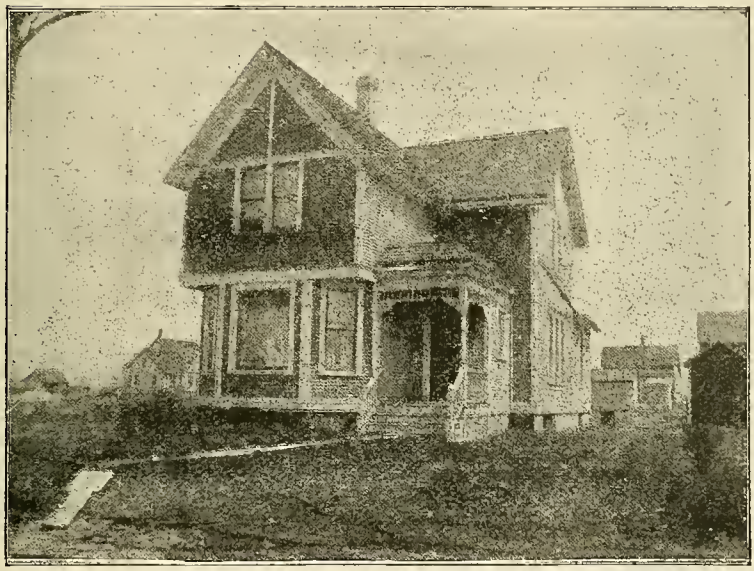
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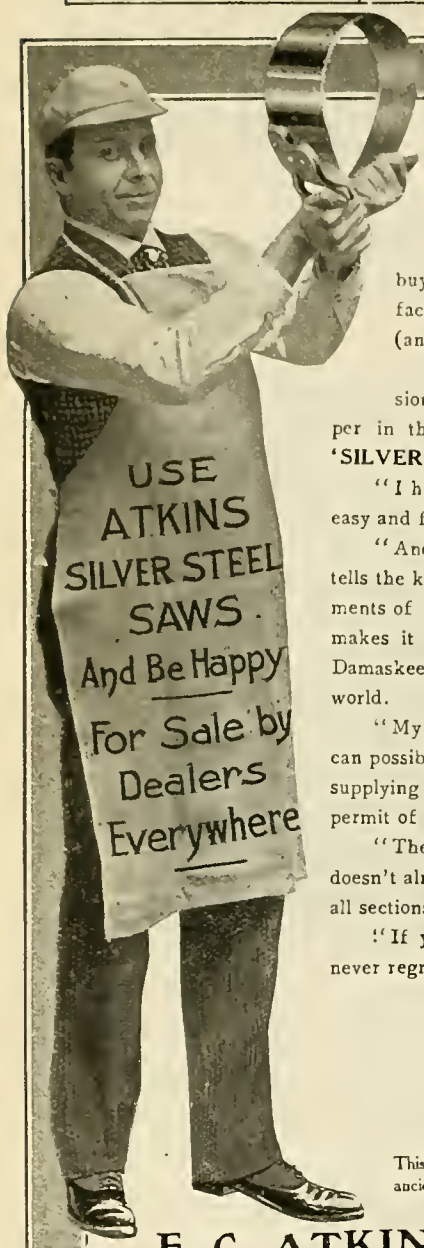
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Comments on Our Journal.

Cleveland, O., April 26, 1905.

I am in receipt of the new journal and am pleased to say that it is the finest thing there is; it gives you more appetite to read it, and I really think that the heads that made it up should be congratulated for it. I also noticed a script in regard to raising per capita tax. I think that not only should the tax be raised, but a dollar should be sent for every new member, because I know that if you do not put anything in the bank you can not expect to get anything out. Therefore, I hope that this will pass through some day, as I know it is a necessary point.

HARRY HURWITZ,
F. S. L. U. 1756.

❖ ❖ ❖

New York, April 7, 1905.

Frank Duffy, Esq., General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Brother Duffy—A few days ago I received a copy of The Carpenter in its new form. Permit me to congratulate you upon its appearance in a new and very attractive dress. I consider the design on the front cover a most appropriate and happy selection. The splendid structure which appears within the trimmed space, resting upon the carpenter's rule and compass, is suggestive, indeed; it conveys the thought that the magnificent buildings that are springing up like magic in our large centers of population are the creations of the genius and mechanical skill of the men whose organization emblem stands back of the building in this cut.

I also wish to congratulate you upon the internal arrangement of the magazine, the whole plan is excellent in conception and its execution by the printer is very good. The members of our organization ought to appreciate your effort in this connection.

The reading matter was very interesting and instructive, some of the articles possessing special merit. But, here, it is not my province nor purpose to review the literary productions of my brothers. I believe, however, that a critical review of articles published in the columns of The Carpenter by a competent writer would stimulate interest.

Wishing The Carpenter the greatest possible measure of success, and with kind regards to the official staff, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

❖ ❖ ❖

North Adams, Mass., March 30, 1905.

I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine appearance of The Carpenter. I have long wished to see it in magazine form. Your arrangement of the interesting matter, each under its appropriate heading, is in good form, and I hope soon to see the entire membership willing to pay 25 cents a year for it, which is in reality less than one hour's pay.

Yours fraternally
C. H. CRUM, L. U. 193.

❖ ❖ ❖

We wish to congratulate Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and editor of The Carpenter, on the up-to-date change that has been made in the form of the official organ of the carpenters. Its appearance is so captivating and fascinating that we predict that none of the members of the organization will be

able to lay it aside until they have devoured every item in it. The food that is put on the table may be ever so good, but unless it is put up in the best and most inviting form it will not be appreciated, and the same is the rule with food for the brain, and we wish to say that Brother Duffy has certainly dished up the brain food in the most inviting style.—The Union Picket, Dayton, O., March 30, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1905.

Please allow me to compliment The Carpenter on its greatly improved appearance in its new spring attire. Truly,

MRS. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beginning with the March number The Carpenter, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, appears in a new dress and handsome magazine form. The Carpenter is now one of the handsomest, as it has been all along one of the ablest, of the many trade publications. It is edited with much care, as well as ability, and needs nothing to make it a worthy representative of the great Brotherhood.—Birmingham Labor Advocate, March 25, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fairhope, Ala., April 15, 1905.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of The Carpenter for April. I congratulate you on the excellent number you got out, and think the new size is far superior. It was a great mistake not to have it mailed to us direct at 25 cents a year.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR TRENHOLME,
F. S. L. U. 1041.

❖ ❖ ❖

Johnstown, Pa., April 25, 1905.

Local Union 1419, at a meeting held Friday evening, April 17, 1905, asked that you accept their congratulations for the neat appearance of The Carpenter. The change is a long-felt want filled at last. It ranks second to none for appearance and reading matter.

W. A. BEACHLEY,
R. S. L. U. 1419.

All appeals, grievances, approval of local by-laws, requests for organizers, should be sent to this office addressed to General President Wm. D. Huber.

Some Sound Advice.

(By J. E. Potts, Boston, Mass.)



If the old saying, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," is as good to-day as it was in the past, then the wage-earners should, in justice to themselves and their families, be in favor of any measure that will give them better conditions under which to work and live, either socially, morally or financially. It is expected by all wage-workers that "organized labor" will take the lead in every reform for the betterment of mankind, the protection of the home, and the advancement of the human race generally.

While we feel proud of our achievements and of what we have accomplished along these lines in the past twenty-four years, we are not yet receiving our just rights as far as remuneration for our labor is concerned. Wages have not advanced in proportion to the increased cost of the necessaries of life.

Like all other institutions, we have our faults. We look for too much at a time, and, instead of concentrating our energies and marshaling our forces to gain one particular end, we try after too many. One thing at a time is sufficient to fight for—enter the wedge first, and drive it home afterward. Therefore, brothers, let us establish a "code of rules," or a "method" to follow if we want to be successful. Select one proposition; let it be shorter hours, advance in wages, closed shop, Saturday half holiday, or what it may, and stand solidly for that point until we are winners. The best results come from sincere and intelligent force properly applied.

The obligation we took on our initiation into the organization is one of the most solemn and inspiring obligations a man can take, yet it is an assured fact that a large percentage of our members forget all about it in a very short time. What do we find in our ranks today?—petty jealousy, discontent, and, last, but not least, distrust. These conditions, unless they are eradicated, will end in dis-

satisfaction, disorganization and disruption. In my opinion, after years of experience, some steps should be taken by the General Office to have this obnoxious system changed in such a manner that Unions may be curbed from transacting business detrimental to the best interests of the organization. This must be done not only for those who are enjoying the benefits of the organization at present, but also for those that may come after us.

We hear much about the heroes who died on the field of battle fighting for their country's cause, but we seldom or ever hear anything about the members of organized labor who sacrificed "their all" for the sake of humanity. There should be no crank leadership or snap judgment "issues" put forward as labor questions. 'Tis worse than folly to urge united action upon a host of questions—the thing is impossible of accomplishment. Let the labor unions take a lesson from the experience of others. Concentration and undivided support will win, but cracked-brain, untried schemes, never. Be practical and sincere. Labor organizations in many cities overlook one important point on Labor Day, namely, an evening's entertainment under the auspices of the Unions, with song, story and speech. The Fourth of July is given over to jollification. This is known and appreciated, but it is not so with the "story of labor." The press of the country does not tell the story fully and fairly; in fact, the press and many of the so-called labor men accept the view that labor differs little from any other ware. The right of the non-unionist is as sacred to most of the press as that of a union man. Labor economies are too rarely presented. By and by the great public will insist upon every wage-worker being in a Union, not only for his own protection, but also for the public's welfare. In the complex civilization of today differences must be adjusted with celerity and justice. The public can not afford to have individuals at the mercy of grasping cupidity, hence it must insist that there must be something like an equality between the parties to a dispute. Conditions must be fostered that will enable the laborer to have a fair chance. Remember that trade unionism is not a theory, but a well-established fact and can not be wiped out by the blacklist of employers, judicial thunder, legislative enactments, civil process or marshal law. Let us therefore educate ourselves, our wives and our families on the great question of organized labor—purchase no goods unless they bear the stamp of the trade union when it can be procured. Don't expect other people to patronize us when we refuse to patronize them. Be true to ourselves, and do unto others as you wish them to do unto you. By following the golden rule we can succeed in our mission; any other way will surely lead to defeat.

Our Journal Should Enter the Home of Every Member of the Organization.

(By P. H. McCarthy.)



I HASTEN to congratulate you and your brother officers, as well as the members generally, who assisted you in bringing about the marked change for the better in the style, form and dress now maintaining with our journal, and my only regret regarding our journal now is that it does not enter, authoritatively, the home of every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

My only object in presenting this for the careful consideration of the members of our Brotherhood, who may see it, because of their being fortunate enough to get hold of a copy of The Carpenter, is to show the union men of our craft what a power for good lies in this, our official paper. And yet, how very, very few of our members generally seem to appreciate it.

This lack of appreciation so apparent on the part of tens of thousands of our members, is, as I gather from the vote cast regarding the proposition of sending The Carpenter direct to the homes of the members, brought about in its entirety because of failure on their part to care-

fully, as well as seriously, consider questions of such vital importance, with which not only they, but organized labor in general, as well as its success, depend.

If the members of our Brotherhood received once a month, or twelve times a year, our journal, The Carpenter, into their homes, to be read by the members and their families, it would, beyond the shadow of a doubt, work an enormous amount of good, not only to the members of our Brotherhood, but through them to organized labor generally.

Receiving The Carpenter thus would make it possible for us to at one and the same time become acquainted with what we ought or ought not to do, who is for and against us, the condition of trade, as well as learning the position and condition of our members throughout the country. Yea, a thousand different things, all important to us, could, through our journal being sent to our homes, be dealt with in a manner indicative of success throughout.

How often do we do the thing we ought not do simply because we know no better? How often is our case hopelessly lost because of lack of unity of action on our part? How many times are the hands of our opponents strengthened because of the confusion maintaining in our ranks, due entirely to our membership not being properly and regularly informed?

All of the foregoing could and would be successfully offset by the sending direct to our homes of The Carpenter. How can the thousands of our members who never see, much less read, The Carpenter be acquainted, even remotely, with their duty toward themselves, their families, their brother members and organized labor generally. They can not be thus acquainted. It is utterly impossible for them to know little or anything about it. They can not get it from the press dispatches in the various newspapers throughout the country. They can only get it, and get it correct, from their own paper.

The average daily newspaper is not doing the work of organized labor. Rather are the editors of the great dailies bending every energy within the radius of their power to destroy unionism; and yet, the average working man subscribes for them, to the exclusion of his own craft paper, as regularly as he subscribes for his meals. It is well that he should read all he can, because man usually reads to weigh and consider; but his own craft journal, upon which craft his success from a commercial as well as all other points of vantage depends, can, when read, be truthfully believed; and this is true of but few of the dailies. Hence, the crying necessity of placing his own craft paper within his reach, so that he may become acquainted with its contents, all of which stands for him and his future prosperity.

Why do we so frequently and with such painful necessity call into play the services of a doctor—a rather expensive luxury, is it not? But when needed, we must have him. For what? To relieve by advice, by application of medicine or other treatment, the sufferer. How frequently do we profit in a public or private way by the counsel of our friends, the exclusion of which would mean for us sure disaster. We, all of us, always have, we do now, and we always will, seek such advice or counsel when our own personal interests are at stake. We will pay large fees to competent attorneys to inform us regarding our rights, and to protect our interests, but our Union or Brotherhood, which is our sole protector, must, if it costs 25 or 30 cents per year, be not fed with true information, such as we seek for ourselves.

Brothers, this is wrong. This is a crime against ourselves, our families and our Brotherhood in particular, and organized labor in general. What is good for our own selfish, personal individuality must be good for all of us through our Brotherhood collectively.

So it is with our journal. Brother Duffy, you of trained mind, could, through its columns, by advice, by counsel, by illustration and otherwise, convey to the rank and file of our members who are apparently too busy with other matters to think for themselves, much less to act, sound, healthful food for useful and resourceful thought in the labor movement.

Our Brotherhood, like all other legitimate organizations of wage earners, has

done an enormous amount of good, and yet it must seem apparent to any one giving the question the sober, serious consideration it is entitled to, that the work has only begun. The hundreds of thousands of men working at the business throughout the United States and Canada can only be, by education, brought to a realization of the fact that affiliation with our grand and powerful organization is necessary; and it must seem evident to any one who stops to think that if we who are in the Brotherhood are not informed regarding the advantages accruing from the same in the various districts throughout its jurisdiction, the enormous good it is doing and what it has to contend with, it goes without saying that we can not use any moral suasion, much less influence, over the outsiders with whom we constantly come in contact.

The reduction of hours, the increase in wages, as well as conditions generally being made better, by united action on the part of labor organizations should, of itself, convince most anybody of the absolute necessity of cementing closer together, not only the men in each craft or department of the building business, but the cementing together of all crafts or departments connected with the building industry into one great business-like central body—The National Structural Building Trades Alliance, thus drawing about that greatest of all American industries one great phalanx under one head, making the concern of one district, of one state, the concern of all districts and all states, to the end that honest and law-abiding citizens who labor for a livelihood, be not hampered in their legitimate pursuits by other labor of questionable and disreputable citizenship, who ally themselves with misguided capital to destroy American manhood. Thus by the strong hand of legitimate association can the greatest good be brought to the greatest number.

This, I repeat, can only be done, and done properly, by educating the hundreds of thousands of men now engaged in what may be put down as preliminary work preparatory to the bringing about of this great central organization.

Let our journal then, as well as the journals of each and every national and international body throughout the length and breadth of this country, reach the homes of the members, so that they may be read, I repeat, by the families of the members as well as by the members themselves, so that all may know how to work together.

Let this old-time picayunish policy of saving a dollar and losing a hundred cease. Let us be at least honest with ourselves, for it is our duty to set right, no matter where we find them, members of our organization discouraging by their lukewarmness or otherwise, the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of our Bretherhood, to the end that all the carpenters in the United States and Canada may receive fair conditions and proper remuneration for their labor.

To accomplish this, to bring about these results, every one who has the interest of our Brotherhood at heart must do his part in assisting you and your brother executive officers in the splendid work that you have and are now doing, and to do this successfully, we must have some well-defined channel through which to travel—some general fountain of authority upon which to rely. Let us, then, all drink from that same fountain, The Carpenter, at one and the same time, and I therefore sincerely hope and trust that something will be done, and done soon, to sufficiently draw to the attention of the rank and file of our membership the very urgent need of our Brotherhood journal reaching the homes of our members.

Never Give Up.

Some folks complain they have no chance
Among their fellows to advance,
But I believe the winning man
Is he who does the best he can;
Within ourselves the power lies
Above environment to rise,
He who deserves a better chance
Need find no fault with circumstance.

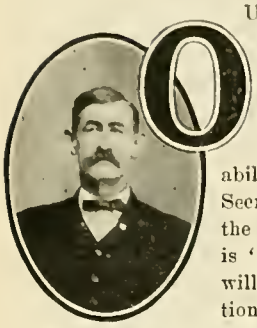
Fight failure and in self believe,
Desire success—success achieve;
Whene'er we find our toil in vain
The best way is to strive again,
And never till the goal is won
Give up and say our work is done;
Though troubles thickly 'round us roll,
Fate favors the intrepid soul.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Some Suggestions.

(By H. C. Fuller.)



OUR new journal is certainly a beauty and in its general arrangement displays the good taste and journalistic ability of our General Secretary. The cut on the front page of cover is "par excellence." It will command the attention of all magazine readers and reflect great credit to our Brotherhood. It is a publication which should be eagerly looked for each month by every member of our organization, and I hope each one will take a copy home with him and read it. It is the medium through which we become acquainted with trade conditions all over the land, and with matters of interest to every carpenter. I am sorry to state that in most meeting places of our Local Unions I find dozens of copies of our journal piled up on tables or in the corners of the hall which have never been read by the members. It is really a wonder that our Brotherhood has attained the numerical strength it has, when so many of us fail to take interest in our official journal, which contains so much valuable information. Possibly the cause of this indifference is the distribution of the journal gratuitously among our membership. They seem to imagine that because they have not to pay for it, it does not contain anything of benefit to them.

And yet the fact remains that not only our members, but those of other labor organizations, Parry-like, are looking for something cheap.

I feel grieved at the action of the rank and file in turning down, by referendum vote, every proposition intended to increase the revenues of the General Office; as, for instance, the proposition that each member be taxed 25 cents per year for our own journal, which is well worth that amount per month.

It is an evident fact that every beneficiary institution in existence, and many which are defunct, that were originally organized on a system of low dues or assessments, were finally compelled to either raise the monthly payments or levy special assessments to meet their obligations. Our Brotherhood is now going through the same experience. Our members are growing old and our death rate is increasing. Our membership is also increasing and the expenses of our General Office, as matter of course, are increasing in the same ratio. Hence, as announced from headquarters, if we ever hope to maintain the prestige of our organization, retain what we have achieved, and retain the privilege we have gained, we will have to pay extra assessments. Our Brotherhood can not be dubbed a Cheap John outfit any longer.

I certainly hope that the needs of our organization will be made a subject of discussion in every local meeting and, above all, that the Local Unions will increase their monthly due to 75 cents and $1. Requests should be sent to the General Executive Board asking that body to refer the per capita tax amendment to the referendum vote for reconsideration. In my judgment this ought to be done, and the proposition to pay 25 cents per year for the journal should be included in the request. We can not afford to let this matter pass much longer, and we can very well afford to make this small sacrifice. This matter should also be discussed in our journal; it should be advocated by every organizer in the field and made plain to all. I have still some faith in our membership and believe that they will cast their vote for the upholding of our organization financially and thereby bring about conditions that will enable us to cope with the mighty forces arrayed against us. Especially in our largest cities we must be well prepared to meet any further attack from our antagonists, for we all know that if Parryism should prevail in New York, Chicago and many other of our strongholds, it would be a blow for us that would take years to overcome and thousands of dollars in assessments to pay the cost of our folly and neglect.

The present industrial and financial condition of the country is good and prospects are flattering for great improvements in our line. We could never select a better time for making a forward movement.

I hope to hear from many advocates of increased per capita in ensuing issues of our journal.

What We Need.

(By R. E. L. Connolly.)



ONE of the first things we should try to impress upon the minds of our members, both those of long standing and the newly initiated, especially the latter, is this incontrovertible truth, that a union is just what its members make it.

Its efficiency for good, its power to resist unjust oppression, its standing in the community, its ability to attract to its fold and to hold after attracting the non-Union men of our craft, depends greatly upon the conduct and example of those composing the Union.

No matter how good and elevating the objects of an organization may be, unless the members act in accordance with those ideals in their private, as well as public life, their influence will be weakened and the organization suffer in consequence.

More especially does this apply to those who, owing to their prominence in the Locals, are called upon to go before the public and uphold the cause of unionism; to argue its side of the case and defend its principles.

They should be men who understand our own laws; who have a broad conception of the labor movement as a whole; who have given this question in all its ramifications close study and careful consideration and, above all, they should be men of clean personal character, having the respect of the rank and file and by their very manliness gain the respect of our opponents.

We should try to make every member feel that it is his duty to interest himself in every question that comes before the Union; that he should accept his share of the responsibility, care and work incidental to membership in an organization of this character and impress upon his mind this axiom that "Many hands make light work."

Our meetings should be conducted in a business-like manner; should be participated in by all and not devoted, as is too often the case now, to the hot-air rantings of a few would-be orators who occupy all the time of the meetings to the disgust of many members, and who seem to think that the Local would go to the demnition bowwows if they did not deliver a long harangue on all questions up for discussion.

Then, again, we might relegate to oblivion the member who has never been known to advance a serious or practical idea, but who stands continually with his little hammer waiting to attack any man who dares to make a suggestion for the betterment of the Union.

We need more constructionists and fewer obstructionists in our ranks, and the hammer that is used to tear down and not to upbuild has no place in the kit of a true unionist.

Then we need more forethought and consideration given to questions that are liable to plunge us into trouble.

I know it requires moral courage to oppose a demand for better conditions when, perhaps, a majority of the members are in favor of said demands; but if one sees a positive element of danger in the attitude of the majority, he should have the moral courage to resist it and not drift with the many in order not to jeopardize one's own popularity.

Never mind, brother, if they call you timid and accuse you of being weak-hearted, for we have seen many of the loud-mouthed before-the-battle heroes forgot their obligations when the fight became fierce, while the so-called timid men proved faithful

In many instances serious trouble can be averted, much suffering avoided, and serious divisions in our ranks prevented if the members study the conditions more carefully and consider what effect their actions will have on the future, instead of keeping their eyes glued to the present moment.

We might also impress upon our members this fact, that a Union, no matter how strong, can not make all the changes that we think desirable in a day, but we must move forward step by step, taking time after each forward move to inspect and, if needs be, to strengthen and rearrange our forces and allow them a breathing spell before we again take up the march.

There are many more suggestions, but space will not permit my mentioning them this time, but before I close I would advise

each and every member to study our Constitution.

It is not only surprising, but deplorable, how many of our members there are who apparently have never given a moment's time to the reading or study of the laws of this U. B.

How can one expect to enlighten the non-unionist if one remains so densely ignorant himself?

Remember, brothers, this is our organization, to make or mar as we will, and if through neglect in any particular we allow it to deteriorate, we can blame none but ourselves.

So be up and doing in the interest of our craft, bearing this always in mind, that the working people must work out their own salvation, and whatever advantage we secure in the shape of better conditions will be the result of our own efforts and not through the kindness or good will of the employers; or, in other words, when we are well organized we can enforce our demands, but when imperfectly organized our demands will be ignored and our line of defense broken. So organize, agitate and educate; then success will crown our efforts.

Oh! You Contractors.

(By Frank Duffy.)

YOU are not as good as you think you are, nor are you as bad as some people imagine. You have gone around the country for the past sixteen or eighteen months with a chip on your shoulders, eager, willing, ready and desirous to start a row. Even where signed agreements between workmen and employers were in operation you tried to cause disruption and to create dissatisfaction and discontent. There was no necessity and no provocation for all this. You have advocated, persuaded, cajoled, and in some instances bulldozed builders to break these agreements and lock their men out at the dictates of the National Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. What would you think of the representatives of a trade union who would advocate such principles or ideas? You would condemn them in the most severe language at your command, and you could not be blamed for so doing. In New York City, Montclair, Trenton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburg, Yazoo City and a score of other places you have disturbed the building industry and tied up millions of dollars' worth of work that would have been finished long ago if it had not been for this wildcat fire-brand system of agitation that you are waging against organized labor. You are loud in your condemnation of working men's organizations and proclaim them "illegitimate combinations," yet you yourselves combine, unite and form associations and claim to be legal. "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you," seems to be your motto. You prate about "personal freedom" and howl about "individual liberty" until the public stands aghast and asks, What does all this mean? And you cannot answer. You demand the right to hire whom you please, work them as you please, pay them what you please and discharge them when you please, yet you try to prevent employers outside of your own ranks from buying material and from hiring men unless they submit to your arbitrary rules and regulations and comply with your unscrupulous requirements and requests. Is this fair, is it right, is it just? Let others outside of your own "ring" answer the question. You are flooding the country with literature detrimental to the best interests of organized labor; you are poisoning the public mind against us and holding us up to ridicule. You have an object in all this, and that object is to destroy trade unions altogether, so that you may have full sway in carrying out your mercenary ideas of "conducting your own business in your own way." Trade unions take care of their sick, help the disabled, protect the widows and orphans of deceased members, and bury their dead, and yet you find fault with them. If you think you can destroy them you have the biggest job on your hands that you ever had. They are here to stay; you cannot down them.

You have selected New York and Pittsburg as the battleground to test the issue of your "open-shop" policy. We are satisfied that these two cities should be your choice. For that matter, we don't care what city you select—you will find us there ready to meet you. Let the test come. Ours is a just cause, while yours is one of selfishness, narrow-mindedness and no consideration whatever for the rights of others; in fact, your idea is that we have no rights

at all. You refuse to sign agreements with our Unions. Why, we cannot tell. You will only sign with "individuals" and in the same breath tell us you are not opposed to trades unions, but with the method in which they are conducted. Bosh!

You may call yourselves Master Builders, Master Carpenters and what-nots; while that right is conceded to you, we refuse to be your slaves—all we ask is fair play and a square deal.

Equitable Adjustment.

(By R. B. Bruce.)

"FAIR dealing," says the declaration of principles, adopted at New Orleans, of a National Association of Manufacturers, "is a fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employes and employers should rest," and a member of the body is stated to have said, in urging the adoption of this principle, "This is the right spirit, and we should go before the world—the labor world in particular—advocating a unity of thought and action and such dealing between the two great interests, which are really the very foundation of life's ease and comfort and prosperity."

"Yes," said another member, "it should be not only our profession, but our practice, and I, too, earnestly favor its adoption, for it will show to our employes that we propose to be generous to them and just to ourselves."

"Well, now," said we, "this has a clear sound, its strength seems impregnable, and the fact is plainly manifest that it would be as dangerous to dispute its sincerity as it would be dishonorable to violate its performance, especially when the association and its members are on record, in the same set of principles, as favoring 'an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes by any amicable methods that will preserve the rights of both parties.'"

The case had grown stronger, our impressions weaker, and in the overabundance of our confidence, joy and delight at these manifestations of strikingly conciliatory feeling we were quite ready to accept the professions as impartial, dispassionate, and the very article itself of that even-handed, honorable justice our fellows had so eagerly desired and strenuously fought for.

Upon reading the declaration in the order of its paragraphing we, however, discovered that we had made a painful transilence—a leap too far and too fast, for between the clause reciting the desire for fair dealing and that favoring an "equitable adjustment" of all ("all" is the comprehensive word used) difference "*between employers and employes*" (our italicizing), our faith and confidence in the honor and sincerity of the honorable association and its members—whom also we had assumed were so honorable—outside of either we could not consistently go—was smashed into smithereens. We could hardly believe our eyes; their sight was good, however, for we observed that the magnanimous manufacturers had risen in the majesty of their mental might and announced in an interluded paragraph that each and every member of the dignified, honoroable body had declared that none of them must be "fooled with," in the common phrase of the day, or in their own words, they must be "unmolested and unhampered" in "the management of their business, in determining the amount and quality of their products, and in the methods and systems of pay which are equitable and just."

Here were some interesting questions. Now, we never had a desire to manage another's business or determine the amount or quality of his product, unless we were employed so to do. Then, not only the amount, but the methods and systems of pay were of vital importance to us, and if there was a difference of opinion regarding the sum, our skill, workmanship, ability and service, all these were matters between our employer and self, which we thought were proper in the spirit of fair dealing, and as being "equitable and just," to receive that "equitable adjustment" which seemed to be assured and guaranteed us.

We took breath and a thought, and found that all a man could do, no matter if he were the most skilled workman in the world, was to lay away his tools in their chest, close its lid down, turn the key in the lock, put the key in his pocket, send the chest home and call at the office

for his pay, and sadly did we realize that our confidence was misplaced, because we had believed that if an employer and an employe differed in matters industrial, and their interest lie along joint lines, one would not say to the other he must be "unmolested and unhampered," but that both would agree to "an equitable adjustment of all differences" that might appear between them. The prohibition of the National Association of Manufacturers kept ringing in our ears, and it simply meant and means that no person or persons, not members of the association, will be permitted to make, or offer to make, any effort which might assist that management, correct those methods, improve those systems, profitably increase or wisely diminish those amounts, better those qualities or regulate that pay. No, sir, every such person or persons were to be flagelated, according to the Vanderbilt idea—that is to say—be damned.

Nor was the great purchasing world to hamper or molest this display of fair dealing by any system, method, means or effort that might call forth the willingness or readiness of the manufacturer or the association to discuss, adjust or settle any difference which such purchasing power might find relating to the "combination" prices the octopus had been or might be pleased to put upon and maintain for its wares and products; in other, or the plainest possible words, its "open" shop must be closed to all inquiries, suggestions, discussions or adjustments which, in the opinion of the combine, might hamper or molest it, or any member or members thereof, in establishing, maintaining or controlling the amount, the quality, the price, the wages, or the systems or methods of fixing and paying out the wages for manufacturing or producing such goods.

Let us ask the merchant, the purchaser and the consumer if this is not a hermetically sealed shop! and as a wage earner have we not a right to inquire whether this course—this of the National Association of American Manufacturers, or of any employers' association—is really, sincerely, honestly and honorably in the interest of fair dealing and carrying out, for the common good of themselves, their patrons and their employes, and of the people who compose the purchasing power, that "unity of thought and action" thus placed before us all in platitudes that appear so plausible, but, sifted through the sieve of clear, intelligent construction, are plainly false and pernicious?

We have also a right to inquire if this be the "propaganda"—the word smells of the sepulchre of dead languages; at least it is certainly growing old—that its "educational medium" is endeavoring to bring before the heads of manufacturing concerns as an "educational proposition" to "cure" the mental "attitude"—if an "attitude" can be considered a disease—of the working class, since it teaches only methods and systems of deceptions, dishonor and perfidy in promising fair dealing and "equitable adjustment of all difference," while commanding—as if it had the right to command—it be "unmolested and unhampered" in closing its shop; and surely if it can not bear intelligent, fair and impartial inspection or investigation, it certainly ought to be closed by the grand jury of courageous public opinion.

"Will you not help," cries the "medium," "in carrying on this propaganda? It is the vital work of the hour and worthy of the most earnest consideration." If you mean an open shop wherein "fair dealing" and "equitable adjustment" of all differences obtain, we will help, with the might of our mind, the power of our pen and the muscle of our arm, and so will the people (not), whose attention, with your own, is asked to the following from the Philadelphia North American:

The gravest peril that has befallen the nation since the civil war has come from combinations of enormous wealth for the plunder of the people by controlling necessaries of human existence.

Millions of money, usually accumulated by crime, have been employed to use the nation's highways *against the public interest, to advance the price of food and to destroy honest industry.*

The Winter Is Past.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

NATURE is glad. The glory and glamor of the Easter season is over all the land. The balmy air of April, sweet with the fragrant odors of springtime, soothes the senses into calm

repose. The earth is wearing her perfumed robes of beauty and splendor. Renewed life is shining everywhere, and hope and happiness sparkle in the atmosphere. Earth seems too fair for misery, sin and strife to find place with her people. Under ordinary circumstances life is so beautiful our minds turn involuntarily to beautiful and pleasant themes.

Fain would we ignore the clouds of war in the distance, and the mutterings of discord, occasioned by the greed of monopoly, that already mar the harmony of our own loved land.

Easter is here, and Christian America bows in devotional homage. Reverent praises rise in triumphant joy of glorifying our risen Redeemer. But, reflecting on the brilliant pageant of the annual Easter parade of wealth and fashion, we must reluctantly realize and admit the god of Gold receives a flattering share of the world's adoration.

The winter is past, but from the dark background rises a repulsive picture of poverty's tragedy. It shuts out the genial glow of springtime and disturbs the serenity of our mental vision. But the very pathos of the picture demands that it be placed before the world to be viewed by a Christian civilized people. An unlovely picture it is that intrudes itself at such a season.

In the manufacturing section of a fair and prosperous city, where no restraining law protects the children of the poor from the rapacity of the rich, there stands a large cotton mill, surrounded by the numerous dwellings of the mill hands or operatives. Much has been written in previous comment concerning the customs of cotton factories in regard to child labor, but this one picture of real life suggests the capabilities of capital in the pursuit of profit.

A cold, bare hovel of three rooms is an ideal setting for the scene of degradation.

A home—if home it may be called—that poorly shelters a destitute family from the fierce blasts of winter; for comfort, a heap of ragged blankets, a few broken chairs, a box and cracked pitcher, a rough table, an empty pantry and a smouldering fire of refuse and cinders in a rickety grate.

The central figure in the picture is the wan, drawn face of a dying child. The halo of immortality is fast setting around the little face. She is ten years old and has been working in the cotton mill until a few days before, when, stricken with pneumonia, she was sent home from the factory with her death chill. Ten years old and working thirteen hours of a winter's day for a daily wage of ten cents.

Her sister, a girl of fifteen years of age, works in the mill from 5:20 o'clock in the morning until 6:15 in the evening, receiving twenty-two cents a day.

A brother, twelve years old, in the same mill, gets twenty-five cents a day. Another brother, thirteen years old, at work in a rug factory, made thirty-five cents a day until a hemorrhage of the lungs unfitted him for work. The two younger children, about five and seven years old, could not get jobs, and the widowed mother, a hopeless incurable from cancer, was not able to work. Four out of six children under sixteen years of age supporting a family of seven on less than one dollar per day is the art of living reduced to a minimum.

They existed, struggled and endured in silence until misfortune and despair drove them to appeal to organized charity for aid.

The oldest girl had to leave work to care for the sick; then, without food, fuel or medicine, and without means to obtain them, the family, desperate from cold, hunger and pain, faced death from privation. In the most acute distress they were relieved by public charity.

The president, superintendent and stockholders daily pass the tenements and hovels of the mill hands. More than any other should they know something of the home lives of their employes. The former master of African slaves knew his dependents were fed and clothed and warmed, and had medical care and attention when ill, but there is no hope for the wage slave of advanced civilization, except in death.

Poor baby! Thirteen hours of toil for ten cents. Truly a typical childhood for the poor. Death is merciful when it reaps such a flower!

The winter is past, but the pallid face of that dying child, looking out among

the gloomy environs of that wretched hovel, makes a picture that shames a prosperous nation; a picture we would hang in the sanctuary of luxurious, mansion homes, and beside the altars of all our churches, until every professed follower of the gentle Savior learns the lesson of true Christianity.

Our law makers should stamp the picture of vicissitude upon their minds until humanity's cry of, Save our children! would no longer be disregarded in any state or section of this country. Child labor would be abolished and compulsory education should bless, even in spite of themselves, the children of all classes. Slumbering consciences should awake, and polite infidelity no more cloak itself in the guise of morality and religion. How can any individual or firm base their prosperity on the distress and pauperism of others and not be infidels?

They may profess to be the appointed stewards of God's merciful bounties to His creatures, but conditions prove their trust betrayed.

Increased extravagance in social life may require an increase in salary in high places, but what of the toiling poor who have no social expenses to sustain?

They must pinch and starve and freeze and die on sweatshop methods, if unionism and Christianity do not look out for them.

But the winter is past and the beauty of the spring sunshine is around us. Our hearts are uplifted and hope is renewed in the message of love borne on the songs, and in the story of everlasting life that is impressed upon us in nature's Easter sermon. There is One Supreme who rules, and all will yet be right.

What the Indianapolis Sunday Sentinel of April 2, 1905, Had to Say About Our General Officers.

There are probably few of the thousands of people who enter and leave the State Life Building, Indianapolis, during any given week of the year who know that in a suite of offices located on the fifth floor the commercial destinies of almost a quarter of a million men and the members of thei families are handled.

However, this is the case, and the enormous work that is entailed in the proposition is conducted by three men who direct, and a force of stenogrnphers who labor and delve at the dictates of their chiefs. The offices are those that comprise the headquarters of the national organization of the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A few years ago the national headquarters of the organization were removed from the East to Indianapolis. At that time the organization did not boast a membership far in excess of 200,000. The national officers were men who had been chosen because of their fitness to direct the growing affairs of the great body of Union workers, and through their constant efforts and endeavors the membership has increased. Today the Carpenters' Union stands very near the head of organized labor bodies in point of membership, and it is not exceeded in matters of financial strength or responsibility by the few Unions that have an advantage numerically.

There is to the lay mind but slight evidence of the enormous amount of business that is transacted at headquarters offices each working day of the year. There are few days when one or the other of the national officers are not at headquarters, and so perfect is the working system employed that business matters, large and small, are attended to with dispatch and efficiency.

The office of President W. D. Huber is these days the gathering place of national organizers and many conferences behind closed door are being held. The affairs of the Carpenters' Locals throughout the country are in excellent shape, and not many difficulties, excepting those in New York and Pittsburg, are being considered. The fact is that the generally favorable weather that has prevailed throughout the country for the past weeks has given an impetus to building, and mechanics are anxious to get to work after a winter of enforced idleness along several lines.

Secretary Frank Duffy bears the brunt of the routine business that the national officers transact. His daily mail is simply enormous, and when the sacks are opened in the morning it is the signal for the stenographers and other clerks to get

busy. Hundreds of letters covering all sorts of subjects affecting the interests of the carpenters are read and answered.

Mr. Duffy has still another line of work in connection with his position that is exacting—he is the editor of the Carpenters' journal. He prepares much copy for the publication and writes the greater number of editorials printed.

Just now Treasurer Thomas Neale is engaged in a big piece of work. He is preparing a card catalogue of every member of every local affiliated with the Carpenters' Union. The task is a big one and a special force of clerks are working daily under Mr. Neale's direction, rushing the work to completion. So great is the task that Mr. Neale will not venture a statement as to when he will have it accomplished.

The Woman With a Baby.

'Mid the herd of human porkers crowded on the trolley-car
All is selfishness and jostle, making age and sex no bar;
Men collapse in seats and stay there, letting shrinking ladies stand
With a look of indignation—and a strap in either hand.
Yet there's one thing that, you 've noticed, never fails to make a stir—
When a woman with a baby comes, they all make room for her.
I have sat in stuffy coaches on a crowded railway train
List'ning to case-hardened travelers, who declared with might and main
That they'd see the railroad company in hades' fiercest heat
Long before they'd even think of giving any one a seat.
Then, ere scarce they'd ceased their boasting, they would rise without demur—
For a woman with a baby, they must all make room for her.
There is something sweet, madonna-like, in pictures such as that,
And it makes the lowest ruffian feel like taking off his hat;
For it bears him back to babyhood when loving mother arms
Closely clung to him and kept off e'en the least of earth's alarms.
So, no matter what his station, he will evermore defer
To a woman with a baby—he has reverence for her.
Once I dreamed I stood in heaven, just inside the pearly gate,
While to every new arrival good St. Peter said: "You're late;
For the places all are taken and the harps are all in use,
Golden streets are just so crowded that I had to call a truce."
Then a little, tired-out woman lugged a baby into view,
And St. Peter said: "We're full up, but we'll find a place for you."

—S. W. Gillian, in Leslie's Weekly.

The Mission of Organized Labor.

(By M. J. O'Brien.)

IN reading our trade journals and labor papers we occasionally come across articles quoting the language of some judge who may have rendered a decision favorable to organized labor or to some man in professional or business life who may have spoken a kind word in behalf of trades unionism. In the case of the judge it is more than probable that the principles of common law may have made it impossible if actuated by a spirit of judicial honesty to have rendered a decision other than he did. And perhaps the professional or the business man whose sense of justice and honor is not wholly stifled by his desire for wealth and in whose heart and mind there still lingers a spark of the fire of human kindness and sympathy for the struggling mass of humanity could not have spoken other than he did, and yet we often see the decision of the one and the words of the other surrounded, so to speak, with a halo of glory and joy, magnified and eulogized seemingly to inspire or encourage those enrolled under the banners of trade unionism as to the legality and the justice of the cause in which they are engaged. It is not my desire to find fault with those who by some kind word spoken or the performance of some act may have in some way aided those who are struggling to throw off those barnacles of society who have fastened themselves upon them that they may enjoy all the pleasures of life while those who labor and suffer may partake of all its miseries. Nor yet to criticise or find fault with the editors of the trade journals and labor papers for the seeming notoriety they give the acts above mentioned. The thought that most forcibly impresses itself upon my mind is why is it necessary to give more than a passing glance to the actions of individuals who are simply guided by the principles of common law and the spirit of common sense in reaching conclusions that may seem favorable to the interests of the wage earners in their struggle for the betterment of their conditions, or is it because those who are members of organized labor are in doubt as to the necessity and the justice of the cause in which they are enlisted; namely, the protection of the home and the family life of the individual and the elevation and

the improvement of the whole mass of the wage earners in general, or is it rather from the fact that long submission to the dictates and commands of the employers has clouded the mind with a mist of doubt as to whether we were justified or not in assuming the position that the God of Nature intended that we should occupy and from this fact we seem to need a word of encouragement or the official sanction of some individual who we look upon as gifted with a knowledge superior to ours from the fact that he may occupy some position in the official or the business life of the country? I am rather inclined to the latter view from the fact that when you approach a body of men with the suggestion of becoming organized almost invariably the first answer that greets your ears is, "They don't know how the employer might feel on the question;" practically admitting that the opinion of the employer would, to a greater or less extent, determine whether they would become organized or not, thus practically giving the employer the right to say whether they shall join a trade union or not and absolute control over their labor power from which alone they derive the means that enables them to obtain the necessaries and the comforts of life. How often do we find the actions of many of the members to correspond with the actions of those outside of the trade union movement. Our experience teaches us that it is an easy thing to be a member of a trade union when we are drifting with the stream, or, in other words, when, by a little or no great effort on our part, we secure a reduction in the hours of labor, or an increase in wages, or the elimination of abuses that may have existed in a trade from lack of organization. Do we always find the majority of the members imbued with the same spirit when the unions meet the opposing forces of the employers and the capitalists when, perhaps, they are called upon to give evidence of their faith in the union and their willingness to make any reasonable sacrifice as an evidence of their devotion and loyalty to the cause of labor? Does it not often happen that they question the wisdom of the action of the majority, and when the union becomes involved in a struggle and that a certain amount of its restraining influence has to be withdrawn to be applied in other directions, they seem to lose sight of the fact that through the instrumentality of the union they are enjoying conditions that they could not otherwise have obtained, thus plainly showing that the underlying principles of the trade union movement has not taken a very deep root in their seemingly shallow minds, making the words of the poet, Dryden, applicable at this time when he said:

"Errors like straws on the surface flow,
He that for pearls would search must dive below."

The pearls of trade unionism are not to be found on the surface. Those who seek and wish to find them must go to the bottom or to the foundation. They must study and acquire a knowledge of the relationship of organization to all human progress. That knowledge, once received and firmly imbedded in the mind, will drive out indifference and selfishness, will rekindle the fire of activity and devotion, penetrating all those who may come in contact with it, clarifying the air and quickening the pulse of trades unionism, bringing to it that respect and admiration that has so long been withheld from it, representing, as it does, a cause so noble and so holy.

My object at this time in taking up this phase of the question, which may seem so dry and uninteresting, is to disabuse the minds of the members of trade unions that their confidence or respect for the union should not in any way be lessened because those who are opposed to them seek to misrepresent, falsify and to vilify them. History teaches us that at no time in the past has there been a form of government, no matter how brutal or tyrannical it may have been, that did not have defenders amongst those who were beneficiaries of the system, and who have been pleased to call themselves the better element of society. Our own experience teaches us that no matter how corrupt the government of a state or municipality may be it can find defenders, and among those you will find ministers of the gospel, judges who come down from the bench to drag their official robes through the mire of political corruption in the hope of giving it a quasi certificate of cleanliness, business men, bankers, lawyers and doctors, and others who lay claim to being the respectable element of society. As it

is in the political and social life so it is in the economical side of life. No matter how degrading and unjust an industrial system may be, it, too, will find defenders, and it is almost an assured fact that those defenders are among those who are benefited by that system. The pages of history do not contain one single instance of a movement that had for its object the improvement and the uplifting of the human race that did not meet with opposition of those who were profiting by the degradation and the misery of the toiling masses. Men had to run counter to this thing they call public opinion, they had to sacrifice the friendship of those with whom they had been used to associate, trusting in time and the justice of their cause for the reward that usually comes from persistence and devotion to a principle founded on the rights of humanity.

Our trade unionists should not be deterred or influenced by what those outside may say or think about it. They should be like the captain and crew of an out-going vessel destined for a foreign port—storms may arise and threaten to engulf them, but with steady hands and determined minds they direct their bark safely through the angry billows until the storm has spent its force, the turbulent waters again assuming their placid nature, and the vessel rides safely and triumphantly into the port for which she was destined.

Trades unionism has a mission to fulfill. In the performance of our duties we may run counter to the ideas and the wishes of those who refuse to recognize the right of the worker to organize to protect himself in the right to control his labor, but, like the captain and the crew of the vessel, we are destined for that port named "Equality and Justice," where the rights of the weak will feel our protecting care, where the power of the strong shall be curbed, where their deadly grip upon the toiling masses shall be broken, where selfishness shall give place to justice, where confidence shall supplant suspicion, love and hate, where the blessings and benefits to be derived from a fully developed and perfect condition of trades unionism will give comfort and joy to all those who enroll themselves under its banners inscribed with the motto of "Liberty and Equality."

It Is Coming.

(By J. Arthur Edgerton, in Twentieth Century.)

How bright, how sweet, this world would be
If men could live for others!
How sweet, how bright,
How full of light
This life, if justice, truth and right
Were once enthroned; if men were free;
If men would all be brothers!
And is this nothing but a dream?
Must wrong go on forever?
Must poverty
Forever be
And selfish greed and tyranny?
Must hate and strife be still supreme,
And love and peace come never?
No. I will not believe it. No.
God still reigns somewhere, brother,
Somewhere, sometime,
The race will climb
Above its selfishness and crime;
Will gentler, nobler, happier, grow;
And men will love each other.
The morn is rising soft and bright;
The way grows light before us.
Cheer, brother, cheer.
Through doubt, through fear,
The world grows better, year by year;
And fast and bright a day of light
Will spread its white wings o'er us.

Stick To Your Friend.

Be true to your friend in the hour of his sorrow,
Be the night e'er so dreary, remind him the morrow
Will bring the bright sunshine to gladden the hills,
To give blossoms their beauty and song birds sweet trills;
Make golden the grain fields and flowery the mead,
Breathe hope to your friend in the hour of his need.
Be true to your friend in the hour of his trouble,
Let the rays of affection beat down on the bubble,
By the foul breath of envious slanderers blown
'Till it bursts and from memory its traces have flown;
But let memory ever retain this good creed:
"I believe in my friend in the hour of his need."
Be true to your friend, if he's sad bring him cheer;
Bring the smile to his cheek, from his eye wipe the tear;
Drive the wolf from his threshold, light a fire on his hearth;
Let his table no more know of hunger or dearth;
Oh, a full crop of gladness will come from the seed
That Friendship doth sow when a friend is in need. T. C. WALSH, L. U. 64.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
STATE LIFE BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1905.

From the moment the March issue of The Carpenter came off the press in its new form and design up to the present writing nothing but words of praise and admiration have poured in upon us in appreciation of the change. While we are desirous and anxious to make our journal the most popular magazine in the labor market today, we know we must have your co-operation to do so. We therefore ask you to supply us with labor notes, reports of trade, craft problems, articles on economic subjects, and such other matters as will make interesting and educational reading for our members, subscribers, advertisers and friends. What we want to do is to educate our members on the great questions of the age, and we can not do it in a better manner than through the columns of our Journal.

While we have many duties to perform at this office that requires our careful consideration and closest attention, we want to give as much time and thought as possible to our "editorial department," and unless we are supplied with the necessary information our store of knowledge in a short time will become limited and we will be compelled to resort to the old custom of using "clippings." This we want to avoid, and, with your assistance and co-operation, we can do so. We want a bright, newsy, educational, interesting journal, and we are aware of the fact that our members want that also. Therefore it is that we ask you to co-operate with us in this desire and give us your assistance at all times to make this undertaking a success.

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Recording secretaries or strike committees, when reporting to the General Office on the successful termination of their local trade movement, should not merely state that their demands had been granted, without giving particulars. News of this kind is certainly interesting and encouraging. However, the report, if published in the journal, as it should be, and as it is generally desired by the Local Union, will have decidedly more color and be far more appreciated and received with much greater interest by our membership at large, if mention is made of the terms of the agreement or schedule previously in operation and the terms of the new one; as to wages and hours at least. This will show the nature of the change in the working conditions and show the advantages virtually gained by the successful issue of the movement. One or two additional lines to the report will certainly not overburden the writer.

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Although the ten-hour law had previously been upheld by the Court of Appeals in the state of New York, the law which especially applied to bakeries and was intended to protect the workers of the craft, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the highest

tribunal in the land, in a decision handed down on April 17, in the case of Lockner vs. the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court asserts that all such laws impair the freedom of contract and that men have a right to bargain with employers to work even twenty hours a day if they see fit. The decision was secured by a narrow margin, four judges voting for the constitutionality of the law and five against it. Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, correctly declares that "No more important decision has been rendered in the last century." It shows that the bakers nor any other craft or calling may expect any protection from the United States Supreme Court, but must depend on their own organizations to enforce the shorter work day.

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The lockout in New York City declared against the members of the U. B. and other building trades organizations on the 8th of August by the Employers' Association has been declared off. The new central body of building trades, organized a few months ago, having at last taken a firm stand against the rival Unions organized and controlled by the bosses and refused to recognize their cards, and the employers themselves having realized that the re-establishment of peace and harmony in the building industry of New York City was an impossibility as long as these rival Unions existed, finally became desirous of arbitrating the differences. A new arbitration agreement was drawn up satisfactory to employers and men, and the Master Carpenters and Interior Decorators entered into a contract with our General President, William D. Huber, and William G. Shardt, President of the G. E. B., wherein the former agreed to employ none but members of the U. B., provided, however, that the Independent Carpenters' Union be admitted to our organization. Three charters were granted them, two for Unions composed of carpenters and one for a Union composed of cabinet makers.

While we are pleased to convey the news of the termination of this gigantic struggle of our brothers in New York City to our membership, we must again appeal to them to remain away from that city for a while at least. Hundreds of our members who now have passed over eight months of enforced idleness, must, above any one else be given an opportunity to secure employment. Conditions in New York City at this time do not warrant the slightest influx of idle carpenters. Stay away.

Obituary Resolutions Eliminated.

The attention of our Local Unions and members is hereby again called to our new departure excluding obituary resolutions from the columns of all ensuing issues of this journal.

Local Unions desiring to give notice of the death of any of their members will please send in a statement giving full particulars as to name and age of departed, cause of death or nature of disease and date when death occurred for insertion in our "Death Roll." The insertion will be gratuitous.

Prudential Insurance Company Fair.

Editor The Carpenter:

The newspaper clipping here below appeared in one of our local papers and was copied by two or three of the New York papers, and may have been copied all over the country and get into the labor press.

The morning after its publication I was sent for by the superintendent of the company and was assured it was not true. I reported the matter to the District Council and Essex Trades Council, and, if possible, I should like to have it officially denied in The Carpenter, as it is a misstatement of facts, as the company has always been fair to organized labor in this city.

Their headquarters are here and immense buildings owned by the company were built by day's work, Union labor, from cellar to roof:

"All of the Union painters and carpenters employed by the Prudential Insurance Company were notified last Friday that on and after Saturday, April 29, their services would no longer be required. The matter will be taken up by the district councils of painters and carpenters when they meet Thursday night."

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. McLEAN, B. A.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Let Us Hear From You On This Matter.

At the Milwaukee Convention a set of resolutions was introduced by the representative of Local Union No. 264 of Boulder, Colo., calling for the building of a Brotherhood Sanitarium, to be owned and controlled by the organization.

In order to place the matter intelligently before our members we herewith quote the resolutions, word for word, and also the action of the Convention on the matter:

A BROTHERHOOD SANITARIUM.

To the Editor of The Carpenter:

By request of L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo., we publish the subjoined report of a committee appointed by the Local Union for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a Brotherhood Sanitarium:

To the Officers and Members of L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo.:

Your committee, appointed to take preliminary steps in an endeavor to have a sanitarium built and located at Boulder, Colo., to be the property of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and to be governed by such laws as the organization may adopt and be under the control of the G. E. B., beg leave to submit the following report:

The plan of establishing a sanitarium for the free treatment of brother carpenters or their dependent ones afflicted with lung troubles, deserves to be commended. Your committee believes that an assessment of one dollar per member of the U. B. will bring an amount of money sufficient to purchase ground, erect, equip, and furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients. We further believe that an annual assessment of 50 cents per member would furnish the U. B. with a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the institution and would cover the expenses incurred in its management.

We do not believe there is a man in the U. B. who would not be willing to pay an assessment to be applied to such a cause, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be and are hereby instructed to bring before said Convention a preamble, as may be required, setting forth the usefulness of a Brotherhood Sanitarium and the advantages derived from such an institution and to use all honorable means to have the same submitted to the members of the several unions, so they may be enabled to vote for or against the plan of establishing this sanitarium.

In advocating this plan L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo., is solely guided by a spirit of humanity, realizing as we do, together with the great majority of American people, that the "white plague" (tuberculosis) is un-

dermining the constitution of the people, thereby producing an inferior race. We also realize that the members of the U. B. and their dependent ones are not exempt from this dreadful disease, and that when afflicted few of them are provided with the necessary means to secure medical attention and care, and to select surroundings cheerful and bright, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, the great essentials for the relief and convalescence of sufferers. Thousands of the latter are coming here every year and many, very many, are benefited thereby.

The less fortunate, however, those of small means, who are coming here in the expectation to find something to do that might enable them to earn a living, but meet with failure, become discouraged and destitute. And when poverty and sickness combine it is not difficult to see the end, which is often a suicide's grave.

Hoping that the brothers will give this matter the attention it deserves and that the Local Unions will instruct their delegates to our next Convention to vote in favor of submitting the question of establishing a Brotherhood Sanitarium to the membership of the U. B., we remain,

Yours in Brotherhood,
GEORGE E. DICKEY,
R. R. REEDER,
GEORGE H. DRAKE,
Committee L. U. 264, Boulder, Colo.

The Committee on Resolutions does not concur in the resolution.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted. Amended that this matter be referred to the incoming General Executive Board to receive any proposition that may be presented them from any section of the country and bring the information so obtained to the attention of the next Convention. Seconded and carried.

You will, therefore, please let us have your views on this subject so that the matter may be placed before our General Executive Board for consideration and later referred to the Niagara Falls Convention for further action.

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Official Notice.

Within the last two months the General Secretary received numerous and pressing invitations from Local Unions and District Councils in all sections of the country to address mass meetings in defense of organized labor, but owing to press of business at the General Office, it was impossible for him to respond except in a few cases within a short distance of the city of Indianapolis. While he would willingly accept these invitations, it must be remembered that he is a very busy man and has many duties to perform in order that this organization may grow and prosper. His mail alone ranges from 300 to 800 communications daily; besides that, he has the ordinary routine office work to attend to, which includes passing on and payment of claims, editing the journal, conducting trade movements, defending lawsuits, holding conferences of one kind or another relative to the welfare of the U. B., and many other minor matters of vital importance. Under these circumstances he should be excused, and our members should not feel slighted or offended because he cannot be with them on required occasions. Whenever it is possible he will be only too willing to give his services in defense of our Local Unions and District Councils. Many unions think he should be with them at any and all times when called upon. This is an utter impossibility, for the present size of our Brotherhood would require him to remain constantly on the road and in the field for more than a year, and then he would not have covered more than one-half the territory under our jurisdiction.

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Vote on Strasser Decision.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote on the Strasser decision, as considered by the Milwaukee Convention and ordered submitted to referendum vote of the United Brotherhood by the General Executive Board at the meeting in January, 1905, respectfully report as follows:

Number of votes in favor of "Plan of Amalgamation" 8,988
Number of votes against the "Plan of Amalgamation" 24,473

Owing to not being received in the General Office by March 31, 1905 (the specified

time limit), the following ballots were not counted. The statement shows when the vote was taken by the Local Union, when mailed, and when received at the General Office:

L. U. No. 1336, vote taken February 28, posted April 6, received April 7; L. U. No. 585, vote taken March 28, posted April 3, received April 4; L. U. No. 251, vote taken March 21, posted April 4, received April 6; L. U. No. 1060, vote taken March 17, posted April 2, received April 8; L. U. No. 346, vote taken March 14, posted April 7, received April 8; L. U. No. 1043, vote taken March 21, posted April 5, received April 10; L. U. No. 1491, vote taken March 23, posted April 8, received April 10; L. U. No. 35, vote taken March 10, posted April 5, received April 10.

The ballots from L. U.'s Nos. 1426 and 1572 were recorded as unanimous votes and could not be counted.

Respectfully submitted,
P. CARLIN,
L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. A. SIEGFRIED,
L. U. 122, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
WALTER H. CRANSTON,
L. U. 61, Columbus, O.
Committee on Compilation.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Personally appeared before me Phil. F. Carlin, Walter H. Cranston and J. A. Siegfried, who deposeth and say that the attached votes on the Plan of Amalgamation, suggested by Adolph Strasser, for the consolidation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Seal)

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Notary Public.

Sworn to before me this thirteenth day of April, A. D., 1905.

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Vote on Conflicting Amendments.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 10, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the referendum vote on laws that conflict with the General Constitution, submitted by the General Executive Board, respectfully submit the following report:

Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 15: In favor, 29,251; opposed, 5,395. Vote on repeal of old Sec. 36: In favor, 27,290; opposed, 5,137. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 38: In favor, 25,562; opposed, 4,791. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 28: In favor, 26,270; opposed, 4,935. Vote on repeal of old Sec. No. 21: In favor, 24,780; opposed, 5,670.

The following ballots were rejected, owing to not being received at the General Office within the specified time limit—March 31, 1905. Statement shows when the vote was taken by the Local Union, when mailed to the General Office, and when received at the General Office:

L. U. No. 585, vote taken March 28, posted April 3, received April 4; L. U. No. 1060, vote taken March 17, posted April 2, received April 8; L. U. 1336, vote taken March 14, posted April 6, received April 7; L. U. No. 1043, vote taken March 21, posted April 5, received April 10; L. U. No. 1491, vote taken March 23, posted April 8, received April 10; L. U. No. 412, vote taken March 18, posted April 3, received April 10; L. U. No. 35, vote taken March 10, posted April 5, received April 10.

Ballots received without number of Local, seal or official signatures, 2.

Ballots received without number of Local or seal, 1.

L. U. No. 1475 reported "No quorum present and no vote taken."

L. U. No. 1322, ballot was mutilated by changing the number of section and no explanation given for the changes.

Respectfully submitted,
P. CARLIN,
L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. A. SIEGFRIED,
L. U. 122, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
WALTER H. CRANSTON,
L. U. 61, Columbus, O.
Committee on Compilation.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Personally appeared before me Phil. Carlin, Walter H. Cranston and J. A. Siegfried, who deposeth and say that the attached vote on the amendments to the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners of America are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Seal)

(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Notary Public.

Sworn to before me this twelfth day of April A. D., 1905.

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Traveling Members Must Be Equipped With Due Book.

Some of our Local Unions are complaining of being annoyed by traveling members landing in their locality and preseuting a working card from some other place, but not carrying their due-boook with them. This is apparently a frequent occurrence which is causing unnecessary trouble to the Local Unions of the respective localities. Members leaving their place of residence to go to work elsewhere should bear in mind that working cards are valid and recognized only in the locality or district issuing them. Therefore traveling members must at any and all times be equipped with their due-book.

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Bulletin of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

To Our Affiliated Trades. Greeting:

Despite the bitter, malignant and uncalled for attacks that have recently been made by parties with a "motive" upon the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America our organization thrives. Since the issuance of our last bulletin we have chartered the cities of Aurora, Ill.; Newport News, Va.; Boise City, Idaho; Omaha, Neb.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Newark, N. J.; Rock Island, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Duluth, Minn.; Utica, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Muskogee, Ind. Ter., and Annapolis, Md.

In view of the rapid development of local alliances it is not to be wondered at that a complaint coming from a certain quarter to the effect that we are a dual organization is receiving circulation, accompanied by a tirade of abuse and villification. This senile charge is unworthy of refutation beyond saying in passing that no attempt was ever made to organize the building trades of the country along lines adopted by the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and the best evidence of this is found in the fact that the truly basic trades, as such, never contemplated affiliation with a central body of building tradesmen until the organization of our alliance.

It might be well to reiterate that it is the intention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance to thoroughly unite every element of the building industry and to work out those problems that now confront those engaged in building erection. The changing conditions in our various trades requiring as it does a change in the treatment of the evils following the wake of the new conditions, impose fresh burdens that will exact our undivided attention and prevent our chasing ghosts or bolstering up the political aspirations of any individual at so much per day.

There is urgent need at this time for an agitation that would preserve the industry for those who have devoted the best years of their lives to any of the subdivisions of the general building trade; treat the abuses that are manifesting themselves in a dispassionate and practical manner with the employers; remove the cause of uncalled for friction by intertrade agreement; encourage building operation throughout the country; recognize the rights of associate trades; develop a healthy growth in our respective organizations; make trade unionism a thing of value to the employer and builder, as well as to the men; prevent general strikes, resist lockouts and defend our general interests when they are being jeopardized or assailed.

The attention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America will be devoted to consideration of these and other matters that affect the building trades and suitable legislation enacted contingent thereon at the third annual convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, 1905.

The Board of Governors, at their recent meeting, extended an invitation to International Unions in accord with this alliance to send fraternal delegates to our annual meeting. The State Building Trades Council of California will be represented by its founder, Brother P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco. The Hotel Lafayette has been selected as the headquarters for the delegates, and a suitable number of rooms, both with and without bath, will be reserved. The convention will be called to order at 10 a.

m., at Council Hall, and it is earnestly hoped that each affiliated International Union will have its full delegation present, since this promises to be not only the most important, but the most representative convention the building trades of America have yet held.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S.-T.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Plymouth, Mass.	New London, Conn.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Biloxi, Miss.
Revelstoke, B. C., Can.	Illmo, Mo.
Ladd, Ill.	Fort Branch, Ind.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Corinth, Miss.
New York, 3.	Logan, W. Va.

Total, 14 Local Unions.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
New York City.	Owosso, Mich.
San Antonio, Tex.	Washington, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	

Prompt Adjustment of Death Claims Appreciated.

The subjoined communications, acknowledging receipt of check for amount of death benefit and expressing the appreciation of recipient of the prompt and equitable adjustment of death claims, have been received by our General Treasurer during the month of March. They are a few samples of the many communications reaching the General Office at all times, thanking the General Officers for the efforts put forth in disposing of claims in the shortest possible time. We publish these letters because the sentiments expressed therein are highly esteemd by, and are an encouragement to, the General Officers and reflect credit on our entire U. B.:

Corona, L. I., N. Y., March 22, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

The check you sent me for Mrs. Brickwedel was properly handed over to her, and I assure you it was welcome. They are very poor, with five children, and his mother besides. Mrs. Brickwedel, therefore, desires to express her gratitude to the General Office for the good work done on her behalf.

PETER A. ANDERSON,
F. S. L. U. 507.

Augusta, Ga., March 25, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

I thank you again and again for the check for $200 sent me for Mrs. Jane Williams, wife of Brother Zack Williams, and I do hope that our Local Union will take on new life from this.

AMERICUS BERRY,
Pres. L. U. 1228.

Lead, S. D., March 22, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a draft for $50 from you for Brother M. W. Long on the death of his wife, which I delivered to him yesterday. Brother Long wishes me to thank you and Brother Duffy for the sincerity and kindness which you both have shown in this claim, and I know it will be a great boon to our Union. I had to go about four miles out in the country, where Brother Long was working, and there being only one witness present, I signed it as a second witness. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am fraternally yours,

JOHN BOYER,
F. S. L. U. 1440.

Shreveport, La., March 24, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

Enclosed you will find receipt for amount received on death claim of our late Brother Chasteen, for which the widow asked me to thank the General Officers for the prompt payment of same.

Fraternally,

C. L. WARSHAM,
F. S. L. U. 85.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1905.

Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer:

Enclosed find receipt for Brother Bowser's claim. Local Union 602, composed of millwrights and machinery erectors, are ever so much and more obliged to you and the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for your prompt attention and will do all in our power to promote the interests and to contribute toward the success of our organization. I remain yours truly,

ED. SCHNEIDEWIND,
F. S. L. U. 602.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

J. D. Cowper.

Since my advent in this district of southeastern Massachusetts I have traveled over nearly every foot of territory embraced within its area. I have visited about all the Local Unions and held mass meetings in a number of places, making my headquarters in Brockton on the 6th of March. I paid a visit to the Hingham L. U., finding the boys wideawake and 90 per cent. of the craft in the Union. I spoke for the South Shore District Council, composed of representatives of the Local Unions of Hingham, Scituate, Hull, Quincy and Braintree; held a well attended mass meeting in Quincy on March 27 and a mass meeting at Newton, amid the presence of a large number of ladies. The following week I put up my headquarters at Taunton, operating from there to all parts of the district, visiting the locals, urging the members on to greater efforts and holding a mass meeting on March 24, which was fairly well attended. Here I was assisted by the Hon. E. J. Slatterly of Framingham, who made a fine address. Conditions in Taunton are poor, owing to lack of interest taken in the movement by the workers themselves. Trade is fairly good, wages $2.50 maximum per day; employers are fair-minded.

In Mansfield trade is fair and prospects good. The Local Union is in fair condition and the members energetic in their efforts to build it up.

In Stoughton I found a small Local Union, but having the entire craft of the town inside fighting for the maintenance of the eight hours and looking forward for higher pay. They expressed a desire to have the carpenters in the town of Randolph organized, either in a Local Union of their own or have them join Stoughton, in order to protect their employers from unwholesome competition.

Our men in Bridgewater were all working out of town, down the beaches, when I visited them. However, I attended the Local Union's meeting and gave them quite some encouragement; 98 per cent. are in the Union.

Fall River is in a deplorable condition, owing to the recent strike of textile workers. Many of our men have left the city and very little building is going on. About 65 per cent. organized. I visited L. U. 223, assisted by Francis Clark, President of the State Branch, who made a splendid address. I myself and James Tansey, secretary of the Weavers, attended a meeting of the Trades and Labor League, the latter delivering an eloquent address in favor of purchasing the products of Union Labor.

On three different visits to Bedford I found conditions very unsatisfactory, due to the indifference of the membership all through the past two years towards everything concerning their own welfare and the interests of the craft. I induced both Local Unions to elect a business agent, and he and myself then went all over the city conferring with men and employers. The men were eagerly looking for better conditions.

We wound up the campaign on April 20 with a mass meeting, attended by a good crowd and lots of applications pouring in. Credit must be given to Brothers George E. Luce, Lamb, Mayer, Byron, Mosher and others, who done all in their power to aid me in my organizing work.

Under the auspices of the Stoughton Local Union a meeting was held in the town of Randolph. I was assisted by President Tucker of L. U. 624, Brockton, and by members of Stoughton; among the latter particular credit is due to Brother Bolles, who is untiring in his endeavor to improve the condition of his fellow-men.

A visit to the old historic town of Plymouth resulted in arousing the men to

the extent that a meeting was called and the money for a charter collected and forwarded to Organizer Shields, who, as I have learned since, has completed and instituted a Local Union in that town.

I am this moment trying to organize a new Local Union in Middlesboro and believe we shall succeed.

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W. J. Shields.

Report for the month ending April 22, 1905:

I visited about twenty Massachusetts Locals, in some few cases a second visit being necessary. It was my pleasure to organize two new Unions during this time, one at Attleboro, where they started with twenty of the best carpenters of the place. Their experience of having been organized before should make them efficient managers in handling the new Local's business, whose first work should be the establishment of an eight-hour day, Attleboro being about the only place of any importance in Massachusetts working longer than the eight hours. Our wishes to the new Union is that it may live long and prosper.

The ancient town of Plymouth has become one of the links of our chain of Unions. They organized with thirty-two selected carpenters, the cream of the craft, six applicants were refused admittance on the night of organization, two for the reason of being intoxicated and the others for lack of mechanical ability. The care in starting this Union is commendable for the reason that a Union started right is assured of success from its inception; while this is their first Union, yet they are enjoying the condition made possible by organization, eight hours and a wage that compares with the section. A hearty welcome to the boys of Plymouth into the U. B.

Through a request of our Quincy Local an effort was made to interest the carpenters of North Quincy, or what is known as Wollaston, in establishing a local in this section. I arranged a meeting, made sure that every carpenter in the territory mentioned was notified, but they as yet remain willing that others besides themselves can expend the energy necessary to labor's advancement. Their position remains that of reactionists. I was disappointed, for the reason of our Quincy membership having requested the employers for a $3 wage after May 1. If the men of Wollaston had come together this movement for higher wages would be agreed to without question. This assertion is the testimony of employers of this section. It is cases of this kind that demand our antagonism to the theory of open shops. Brookline held an open meeting on April 17 which filled their hall to overflow.

Sharing the platform with me on the said occasion was State Representative Walker, who explained his position on labor legislation at the State House. I defended the labor side. The meeting was generally satisfactory to this up-to-date and progressive membership.

The members of our Cambridge Locals are arranging to meet with the builders for the purpose of enacting a 1905 agreement, I having been invited to serve as one of the committee for this meeting of April 25. I attended the Local meeting to receive instructions in regard to their wishes. I found them a mite under the weather after the winter, but full of hopes to pull together in short order, now that spring is with us again.

In Malden I found a similar condition. This membership has joined with Chelsea and Revere in the employment of a business agent. This group of Locals expect an increased membership from this section, due to this action. It is hoped that their expectations may be realized, as the territory can stand considerable building up.

Wakefield held an open meeting in conjunction with the other trades of the Central Labor Union. I was assisted in the platform work by speakers representing the other crafts. The meeting was well patronized and was needful to the Unions of this section.

My visits to other Unions present no matters of special interest to our readers.

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S. G. Cunningham.

I left South Bend, Ind., April 2, after spending one week with the boys in an effort to build up their local. Two open meetings were held which, I think, aroused

the membership to a full realization that the city can be thoroughly organized if all get busy. Quite a number of applications were secured, and the boys are working as they never have before to make South Bend one of the strongholds.

On the above date I received a telegram from General President Huber, ordering me to proceed to Chattanooga on the 4th and Knoxville on the 6th, to address open meetings. Unavoidable delay caused me to disappoint the Chattanooga boys, but we had a meeting of all trades at Knoxville on the 6th. Several prominent speakers were present and delivered excellent addresses, among them being First Vice-President F. H. Cummins of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Albert E. Hill, editor of the labor paper in Nashville. Mr. Hill is also general organizer for the printers in the southern district. I continued to work in Knoxville about ten days. The organization here is in very bad condition, but as is the case all over, has some wheelhorses who are making all effort possible to build up. Several open meetings were held, the last on April 17, which was an enthusiastic gathering. Two prominent local speakers were present by special request of the committee, the Hon. Samuel G. Heiskell, one of the most eminent jurists of eastern Tennessee, and the Rev. William T. Rodgers. They both made pleasing addresses, Mr. Heiskell taking for his subject "Characteristics of Citizenship." He applied some very strong moral laws to the boys. After this meeting I proceeded to Chattanooga, where we are trying to make good for disappointing the boys on the 4th inst, and that our meetings here are bearing fruit is evidenced by the fact that one week has increased the membership of twenty-five, with excellent prospects for many more.

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T. A. Cameron.

When writing my last report I was in Lansing, Mich., where I remained a few days assisting the new Local Union in their effort to get in proper working order. They have started off with good prospects. From there I went to Jackson, and finding our men there in full control of the situation, I proceeded to Albion, where I attempted the organizing of a new Local Union, but was unable to do so at this time.

I visited Charlotte and tried my best to arouse the members of L. U. 1540 to greater activity. I then started for Hastings and made arrangements for a meeting with the men of the craft. Two hours before the time set for the meeting I received notice from the proprietor that I could not have the hall. I have reason to believe that the proprietor was coerced into this action by the employers, as one of them stated that there were no Unions in the city and they were getting along very well without them.

I then left for Grand Rapids, one of the cities hardest fought by the Employers' Association that I have found in my travels. They have resorted to all kinds of tactics, with a design to disrupt our organization in that city. They are still retaining their scabs specially imported at the time of the strike in 1903. I am pleased to state that L. U. 335 is regaining in membership and influence. I next went to Detroit and found our organization there also regaining in strength and recovering from the effects of last year's lockout.

By direction of General President Huber I proceeded to Cleveland, O., to attend a joint meeting of members of the Amalgamated Society and the U. B. The meeting was very largely attended. Its object was to fix a date for the taking effect of their trade demands. The 1st of May was chosen. I shall remain in Cleveland until recalled by the General President.

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Geo. R. Murray.

As per instruction, I visited New London, Conn., for the purpose of building up our organization in that city and vicinity. On arriving there and looking over the ground, I found conditions deplorable, to say the least. I learned that the carpenters of New London were the poorest paid of any city in the state of Connecticut. In looking around further and visiting all the jobs in company with the business agent, I discovered the cause of this lamentable state of affairs—half of the men were non-Union. I have seen most of them personally, and some of them having been

members of the organization before, I used all arguments and suasion at my command trying to get them back into the fold. But for some reason, best known to themselves, they refused.

I also met quite a number of the non-Union men, perfect strangers to the organization, and they also refused to join L. U. 133. I then proposed to them that they start a new Local Union, which seemed agreeable to a number of them, and after having obtained the consent of L. U. 133 to the granting of a charter in this instance, I called an open meeting, which resulted in the formation of a Local Union with twenty-one charter members. I believe from the way the officers elected have taken hold of this new Local Union's affairs, they will make it a success. It may be a means of thoroughly organizing the city in a short time. The shops and factories throughout the state of Connecticut are in a very bad condition, with a few exceptions, and considerable time should be spent in an effort to organize them. I visited some of the factories, but found it difficult to make much impression on either the men or owners. Conditions in general are fair throughout the state, with a prospect of plenty of work.

I was called to the city of New York by General President Huber and had a conference with him on some matters pertaining to the organization. On April 20 I attended an open meeting in Bronx Borough, and with Brother Huber and other speakers made a short talk on the object of organization and the necessity of a more earnest endeavor on the part of each and every member to do some missionary work necessary to make our movement a success.

P. S.—We had both vocal and instrumental music at the occasion, furnished by the band of L. U. 478, of which they may well feel proud. We also had refreshments and spent a very enjoyable evening.

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T. M. Guerin.

I have been in Penn-Yan, N. Y., assisting our Local Union of that locality in their demand for an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The outside contractors granted the increase demanded, while the mill owner offered a 10 per cent. advance as a compromise, which was accepted by the mill men, and thus the differences in this town were satisfactorily settled. The outlook for a good season's work in Penn-Yan is bright; all our men are working nine hours on outside jobs and ten hours in the mill. I desire to state that L. U. 966 is conducting their meetings in as business-like a manner as I have ever witnessed in any of the Local Unions upon whom I had the pleasure to call. I attended a meeting of the building trades section of the Central Federated Union of New York City, to which body three of our Local Unions had applied for membership. I am pleased to state that their delegates were seated in the section.

I also attended the meeting of the main body on the ensuing Sunday afternoon, where the action of the section was approved and the delegates likewise seated. I am using every effort to organize the mills at Mechanicsville, N. Y. It is hard work, indeed, to obtain better conditions for the men employed in our Eastern mills on account of the low wages and long hours obtaining in the mills of the Middle West, who are competing with our Eastern manufacturers in their home market.

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N. Arcand.

I have visited our Quebec Local Union and found it in good condition. An open meeting was held in the evening of that day, where several members of the National Union were present. We invited them to the floor, but they refused to discuss any subject. It is my opinion that before long the intelligent work done by our officers will bear fruit and the U. B. will stand without any rival in Quebec.

I visited Grand Mire and found the Local Union in good shape; nearly all carpenters of the place are in its fold and they are making preparations to enter into a movement for an increase in wages, which, I believe, will be a success.

Next I went to South Hyacinthe. The Local Union here had been organized with best of prospects; nearly the entire craft of the locality had rallied under its banner, but soon afterward many of the members, listening to the deceitful promises of their employers, had withdrawn. Now,

after having experienced their bosses' generosity, they realize the necessity of being reorganized in order to protect themselves and look after their interests. It was to this end I had been called. The meeting we held was well attended and enthusiastic, and it looks well for the future.

I have been in Victoriaville in the hope of organizing a Local Union in that city. We held a well attended meeting, but owing to the presence of the principle employers, the men did not dare to sign their names on the roll. However, many of them followed me to my hotel after adjournment, when they assured me that they were in favor of being organized, and that they would be ready for it on my next visit. No doubt there will be a Local Union in Victoriaville shortly.

In Three Rivers, where I proceeded to next, I met with even greater reverses. I could not find enough members to hold a regular meeting, and under the circumstances found it advisable to call an open one. This meeting was a success, eight new members were initiated, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested by those present, it has instilled the membership with new life and vigor.

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W. D. Michler.

For the past six weeks I have been traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. I visited all of the cities in which there are Locals of our craft, and several important cities I visited with the intention of organizing the carpenters, if possible. I find our membership in splendid condition in the two territories, considering the unfavorable weather conditions they had to contend with for the past two months, which retarded the building business in this section of the country to a large extent, but at present writing the building business is reviving very rapidly, and the indications point to a prosperous summer season for the carpenters, with the exception of Alamogordo, Douglas, Ariz., and Prescott, Ariz., where work is exceedingly dull in our line and the boys will have to seek employment elsewhere. I would advise all who contemplate coming this way in search of work to give these towns a wide berth, and to those brothers who are determined to seek their fortune in this healthy paradise, do not forget to bring your membership book with you, and paid up to date if you expect generous treatment from our brothers here. The average wages in New Mexico are $3.50 per day of eight hours, which is generally established by the Carpenters' Union throughout this section of the country. In Arizona the average wages are $4 per day of eight hours. Living is very high; in fact, it costs so much to live decently that it is impossible to save any great amount out of an ordinary salary of $4 per day.

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R. E. L. Connolly.

Shortly after writing my last report I left New Orleans, where we planned out and the members are inaugurating an aggressive campaign to offset the open shop policy of the Contractors' Association.

I stopped at Gulfport, Miss., where I found a newly organized Local. I went from Gulfport to Biloxi, where I succeeded in putting in a new Local, and from there I returned to Birmingham, Ala., remaining a couple of days. I next stopped at New Decatur, only to learn that our organization at that place had gone out of business.

The town is supported by the L. & N. R. R. shops, and the bitter antagonism of that corporation to unionism makes it difficult for a Union to live there.

My next stop was at Sheffield, where I visited No. 1007 and found them in very good shape and getting along nicely. We had a good meeting and the members appear to be taking a lively interest in the cause.

I visited No. 1120, at Florence, a small Local, but they have established the nine-hour day and, for a young Local, are doing very well.

The members turned out in goodly numbers, transacted their business in a highly creditable manner and seemed greatly interested in the story of organized labor as presented to them by the writer.

I left Alabama at this point, going to Corinth, Miss., where I organized a Local, and am beginning to work on several other towns in this portion of the state, with what results the future alone can tell.

I find, however, that mechanics of all

crafts are showing considerable interest in the question of organization, and the good effects of this must be felt in the not far distant future.

It is merely a matter of education in this particular line, and as we are the ones directly interested, the lessons must be taught by us.

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J. W. Adams.

At the time of rendering my previous report I had spent about three days in an effort to organize the non-Union men of Little Rock, Ark. At that time I felt rather optimistic as to ultimate success, but with the assistance of the members of the Local Union, I continued on the non-Union men's trail until we had them stirred up and got them where we wanted them. In about two weeks' time we succeeded in almost doubling the Local Union's membership, established the eight-hour day, organized Building Trades Council, and completed all necessary preparations for the inauguration of the working card system, which is to take effect on June 1. I believe this is doing pretty well for an old Arkansaw town, as the boys call it.

After leaving Little Rock I went to East St. Louis, where our boys had a little fight of their own. It seems that they had got their town in such a splendid condition that there were no more scabs there to fight, and the boys having become so accustomed to fighting, some one just got up a little scrap among themselves, which resulted in charges and countercharges, until there was hardly enough left to try the cases. Finally, by a generous effort to re-establish harmony and for the good of all, the brothers came together, resignations followed and the entire matter wound up with mutual handshaking and peace making, each one agreeing to leave off the scrapping business until such time as some lonely scab would try to break into town, when they would be afforded an opportunity to get their money's worth.

I was called to Muskogee, I. T., where on April 18, the Master Builders locked out all the building trades. The controversy arose through a demand of the hod-carriers, who, with all other trades, are represented in the Central Council, for eight hours at the increased magnificent rate of $2.40 per day. On April 1 the bosses refused to accede and some of our men being ordered on strike in sympathy with the hod-carriers, the bosses declared a general lockout. On my arrival here, on April 18, I, in company with a committee, visited the Masters, as they call themselves, with the endeavor to adjust the difficulty. We were presented with the ultimatum that before they would re-employ our men they would have to sever all connection with the central body and tear up its card.

The boys on their part are determined to remain firm and fight it out to a finish. The Master Builders have organized a Citizens' Alliance and declared they would make Muskogee an open shop town, but as Muskogee has been, and is today, one of the best organized towns in the country, we intend to persuade the bosses that they had better change their mind. At all events, it is advisable that all building trades men be notified to keep away from Muskogee until the trouble is settled. In conclusion I will state that we met today and organized a Structural Building Trades Alliance. Probably we may reach a settlement through the instrumentality and influence of this body.

The True-Blue Union Man.

Occasional defeats in trade disputes does not discourage the dyed-in-the-wool, true-blue Union man; neither does it indicate to him that the whole labor movement is going to pieces as a consequence. We cannot recall a time in the past twenty-five years but what there has been some weak-kneed, half-baked Union man, or a group of them, who have said, after every little defeat, that the trade union movement is lost, proved insufficient, etc., and proposed that we at once start "something" to take its place. Despite their groundless fears and quaking heart, with their rotten predictions, the trade union movement has steadily increased in numbers, strength and usefulness. The trade union movement will continue to do in the future what it has done in the past—grow—despite all opposition.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

Correspondence

From Palo Alto, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

As nothing has appeared in The Carpenter for some months to enlighten our fellow-craftsmen as to the situation existing in Palo Alto, Cal., I would like to inform our brothers, through The Carpenter, that for more than a year past we have been fighting against the open shop, and so far our fight has been successful in spite of the fact that our enemies have been flooding the East with all sorts of literature to entice men to come here, with the object of flooding the town with men, and thus try to introduce the open shop system and bring about lower wages and longer hours. Quite a number of Brotherhood, as well as non-union, men have been induced to come here by the glittering promises held out of plenty of work at high wages all the year around, only to find the promise a delusion and snare, the promoters of the scheme being careful not to state the fact that the necessaries of life and rents are inflated more than enough to counterbalance the difference in wages. The Brotherhood men we have taken care of as well as we could. The non-Union men have been taken in hand by the opposition with poor success, as they cannot get enough work to keep them employed, and owing to the class of men brought here, the town is getting quite an undesirable reputation, owing to numerous burglaries having occurred lately and it being no longer safe to leave tools especially in unfinished buildings, thanks to the Citizens' Alliance. Hoping that the brothers will take warning and avoid Palo Alto and vicinity until the Citizens' Alliance has run its course and died its natural death.

I remain fraternally,

A Member of Local 668 of Palo Alto.

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From Little Rock, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been entrusted with the pleasant task to return to the General Office the sincere thanks of Local Union 690 of Little Rock for the support and assistance rendered us toward organizing the craft in this city. As you are aware, we have been up to a hard proposition for some time from various causes. A year ago our Local Union was betrayed by members and beaten in strike, occurrences which some of our old members find hard to forget, and they find it still harder to forgive. What has been another drawback is our location, just half way between the North and South and the constant influx of a large number of migratory birds, called carpenters.

We are glad to welcome them when they do right, but when these newcomers are members of our U. B., and flagrantly violate their obligation by hampering our progress while they should be our friends and help us along in every way possible, then they would far better serve our cause by remaining away.

What I have reference to is the practice in vogue among many of our migrating brothers of securing a clearance card from some Local Union north of us, then starting south, stopping in our town two, mayhap three, weeks and never make their appearance in our meetings nor depositing their card with our Union. They would even conceal the fact of their membership in our U. B., and after making a little stake would leave. But generally before leaving they would make a confidant of some scab of their being a member of our organization, at the same time denouncing the Union here as not amounting to anything and giving this as the reason for not having deposited their card. Such action would hurt the cause of any union, and does so in Little Rock. In order to check its ill effect we shall in the future make a strong effort to catch up with these union scabs and thieves and make it hot for them in their home—as well as in all other union—towns throughout the country.

Brother Adams was just the right man to send us in our time of need; through his untiring efforts we have practically estab-

lished the eight-hour day and secured additions to our membership by initiating fifty candidates. We have at this time stirred up the boys to such an extent that they are vieing with each other in an endeavor to secure new applications. We have passed a resolution providing that an energetic effort be made to inaugurate the working-card system on June 1, and with that end in view, and to assist us in this undertaking, committees have been appointed by the bricklayers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, electrical workers, metal workers and, of course, by our Local Union, with full power to act. By this concerted action in this particular instance we are hopeful to accomplish what we have never been able to accomplish before, viz.: the establishment of a central body of all trades, which will have the effect of binding them together in closer affiliation, secure for each Union the support of all others in the effort put forth to make Little Rock a strict Union City. We have already introduced the job-steward system, which will greatly work to our advantage.

I also desire to emphasize the fact that men now coming into our fold are exceptionally good mechanics, and that today we have a majority of good, competent mechanics paying tribute to our Local Union. And while we hope to place this city in the front ranks of organized cities of the country at an early date, we are certainly not going to lie down and say quits should we fail to obtain all we are longing for at this time.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to Brother Adams, our General Organizer, who has rendered us such valuable service, the kindest regards and best wishes of Local Union 690 for his future welfare and success. Congratulating you on the improved appearance of the journal,

I am sincerely yours,

L. H. BURNHAM,

Little Rock, Ark. F. S. L. U. 690.

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Unionism Among the Italians.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware, our United Brotherhood has, in Providence, R. I., a Local Union composed of Italian carpenters and joiners. This Local Union, 1233, was organized some three years ago by sixteen charter members, and after its third regular meeting had 134 members on its roll, most of them Italian carpenters, who could neither speak, read nor write the English language. Still, there were also a few members who virtually commanded the language. And these members, while under less tempting circumstances they might probably have remained honest and true to themselves and their fellow-men, could not resist the temptation of using the advantage which the knowledge of the English language gave them over the bulk of the membership by extorting a dollar or two from their fellow-brothers and countrymen at every opportunity. During the carpenter strike here in May, 1903, the poor, ignorant Italian carpenters stood loyal to the Brotherhood, believing as all intelligent workers do, that "in Union there is strength." These English-speaking members, however, holding office during the strike, not only collected fake assessments every three or four days, saying they were to be levied by decision of headquarters, but even made the members pay 25 or 50 cents in addition every now and then while the strike was on.

The strike pay which is alleged to have been paid out by headquarters for the members of the Italian-speaking Local Union, has never been received by them. Where it went to is unknown. These Italians, not being able to read or write English, seeing a red rubber stamp on any piece of stationery, supposed it to have come from headquarters, and whenever asked for money by the unfaithful and dishonest officers, they paid up every time without protest. This state of things continued until last August, when a young, ambitious carpenter sent in his application for membership. In the meantime the members of this Local Union, judging the entire Brotherhood by the action of their own officers, imagined that they were a gang of money grabbers and began dropping out of the Union.

The dishonest officers, fearing that the new applicant for membership might prove to them a black sheep, laid his application aside and never acted on it for weeks and months. Finally, on December 13, the new member called at the meeting and asked for the President, who refused to be seen; then he asked for the Secretary, who likewise refused on the ground of lack of time. Thereupon he called on the Business Agent,

who got the Union to decide that the new applicant should be given a hearing. He addressed the meeting in Italian and had hardly concluded his remarks, accusing the officers right to their faces of their wrongdoing, when the members broke out in a hearty cheer and brotherly welcome for the new member, who was accepted by a rising vote. Later on the new member in question advised the holding of an open meeting, which took place on the 26th day of March, and long before it was called to order the hall was packed, holding the largest gathering of Italian mechanics ever held in Rhode Island. Among the speakers at this meeting were the President and Business Agent of the Providence District Council, your correspondent and others, who spoke on the objects and aims of our Brotherhood and unionism in general. It was made clear to the audience that it was not through fault of the Brotherhood that they had been abused by their officers, and the legal way of punishing these scoundrels was pointed out to them. The speakers were enthusiastically applauded and the call to rally around the Brotherhood charter and never allow the Italian name to be taken down from the wall, was responded to by sixteen applications. It was then voted to meet every Tuesday night instead of every two weeks.

Yours fraternally,

SISTO GAUTIERI,

L. U. 1233, Providence, R. I.

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No Boom in Edmonton, Alta., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

I was greatly impressed by Brother A. V. Hoffman's letter in the March Carpenter. His remarks were certainly to the point and gave a good illustration of conditions existing in many Western towns. I positively know that his assertions relative to Stockton, Cal., holds good in many particulars of Edmonton, in Alta., Can. You have no doubt heard considerable of this town as the coming metropolis of the West, as the capital of the new province of Alberta and the prospective headquarters of the prospective G. T. R. But probably you have heard little regarding the disadvantages or inducements and chances to make a living that Edmonton offers to the mechanic at this time.

I do not wish to say anything disparaging of our city, but simply to point out a few facts to the mechanic, and more particularly to the carpenters who may be considering the advisability of a move to the West. The population of Edmonton is about 7,000, a large percentage of whom are laboring men and those directly depending upon them. The larger portion of these men have been induced to come here by misleading reports as to local conditions, and who have tried to make the best of the state of things, believing that the time would come when a good wage would be offered them for their services.

While last year trade in the building industry was flourishing and a good many men were employed, there were still a number walking the streets idle part of the summer. This year the prospects for building are not near so bright as they were a year ago. True enough, we have the promise of the C. N. R. Railroad, that by this fall they would reach this point, but it is not expected that their buildings to be erected will be very extensive, even if they fulfill their promise.

We have between 100 and 150 carpenters in our Local Union, most of them being resident members, and this of a total population of 7,000, as stated above. I hope that the brothers and all craftsmen will readily see, that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there are more carpenters here than are required to do the work that will be offered them. I have made these statements guided by a spirit of fairness to the carpenter who may contemplate a change of residence, as well as to ourselves, and you will confer a great favor upon both by publishing this letter in the columns of our journal.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. KINNEY,

F. S. L. U. 1325.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.

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Suggests Curtailing of Benefit and Increase of Per Capita.

Editor The Carpenter:

In his report published in the March Carpenter our General President, Brother Huber, advocates the increase of our monthly per capita to headquarters as a necessary step to meet the daily increasing drain on our general treasury and the successful carrying on of the business of our U. B.

It is an undeniable fact that our Brotherhood pays the largest amount of benefit of any insurance institution or benevolent or fraternal society in the world, taking into consideration the amount of dues we pay into it. We pay $200 in case of death of a member, $50 in case of death of a member's wife, and $400 disability—or a total benefit of $650 per beneficial member. In addition to this the U. B. pays strike benefit, it pays the organizers on the road, salaries, clerk hire, etc., and publishes a journal at a considerable expense, which is furnished the members free of charge. And all this on 20 cents monthly per capita.

If our members would read The Carpenter carefully they would soon realize the fact that the tax of 20 cents has become entirely inadequate to meet even the current expenses of the General Office. But I am sorry to say that the bulk of our membership do not read or think as their own interest would command them to do; their indifference in matters concerning them very closely has become a calamity, which, however, we must endeavor to overcome.

As a remedy for the unsatisfactory financial condition now obtaining in our U. B., I would suggest that the members' death benefit be reduced to $100 and our monthly per capita raised to 30 cents per member. By doing this we could accumulate sufficient funds to carry on our strife and back up our demands for better conditions without fearing defeat if compelled to go out on strike. We should be mindful of the fact that strikes of today are not the strikes of ten years ago. At that time a strike was decided within two or three weeks, while today it takes months and sometimes years to win out and get redress for a just grievance. It takes good, solid money to carry on a strike, and in saying this I am speaking from experience. Down here in Vicksburg we have been on strike since May 1 a year ago, and still the strike is on. We have spent about $1,500 besides the money received from headquarters. Without the financial backing up from headquarters we would have been compelled to surrender long ago, and now be working ten hours a day for $1.25 to $2, or doing piecework at any old price. What we need in our U. B. is a good, strong defense fund, and the only way to get it is to pay a decent amount of per capita to headquarters and to assign part of it to this fund. By reducing the members' death benefit to $100, and increasing our per capita to 30 cents per month, we will, before the lapse of a year, be in a position to enforce the eight-hour day all over the United States.

Undoubtedly some of the brothers will not take favorably to my suggestion of reducing the death benefit, but nevertheless, by offering it I am prompted by the ardent desire to advance the interests and welfare of our U. B. and each and all of its members. For $50 we can get as nice a funeral as one may wish; this would leave us $50 for other expenses. We should not forget that our Brotherhood was organized for the purpose of improving the condition of the membership, in the first place by securing shorter hours and better pay, which, as we all know, we can not get without fighting for it, and to successfully carry on a fight it requires money.

I hope the brothers will give my proposition their earnest consideration, and when the time comes take such action in their respective Local Unions as will have a tendency to increase the revenues of the General Office and enhance our prospects for further improvement of our conditions.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK CURTIS,

F. S. L. U. 1047, Vicksburg, Miss.

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What It Means to Be Organized.

Editor The Carpenter:

Deeming it proper to occasionally let the outside world know that we are alive, I will say that the town of Ardmore, I. T., where Local Union 1028 is located, is situated thirty-five miles north of Red River on the main line of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, 100 miles south of Oklahoma City and at the terminus of the Rock Island branch of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad; also at the terminus of the 'Frisco branch of the Arkansas & Choctaw. We have a thriving town of about 15,000 inhabitants. Our Local Union is not as large as some, but it is up-to-date and in good working shape with a membership of forty, which is increasing every meeting night. At the time of our formation, in February, 1902, we were working ten hours at from $1.50 to $2 per day. Two years

ago we secured the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour minimum. Last year we had our wages increased to 30 cents per hour and this year we secured the eight hours at 35 cents per hour minimum. Our annual agreement to the latter effect has been signed by the contractors, we enjoy their respect and good will and everything is running smoothly. The few non-union men in town we are gradually converting and bringing them into the Union.

The state of trade at present is fairly good, but we have plenty of carpenters to do the work and would ask all Union men to stay away from Ardmore until further notice.

We are, indeed, proud of the work we have accomplished, as the struggle here has been long and unpleasant. With level heads and willing hands the battle has been won, and today we have a Union we can be proud of. Though numerically not very strong, every member is thoroughly in sympathy with the cause, and we have a good turnout at each meeting. We meet on Thursday night of each week in a nice, commodious hall and own our own furniture.

In conclusion, allow me to say that there may be better carpenters in some localities, and more of them, but there are no better Union men in the U. B. than belongs to L. U. 1028, Ardmore, I. T.

Fraternally,
D. A. FERGUSON,
F. S. L. U. 1028, Ardmore, I. T.

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Benefits Should be Alike for Old and Young.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to say a few words to the brothers of our U. B. to show them that the section of our General Constitution debarring members over fifty years of age from full benefits is the cause of many not joining the Union in their locality. Now, it is a fact that old and young have to pay the same amount of per capita into our organization, and while it is calculated that the old must die and the young may, in many Local Unions the old members bear their age better than the young. Furthermore, the young and buoyant member will assume many risks which the old will carefully try to avoid, and consequently he is not as liable to become disabled through falls or other accidents. As I have aforesaid, many a man of our craft is kept out of the organization on that account, and while I myself would belong to the Union under any circumstances, I don't exactly blame them for keeping aloof, from the fact that they do not receive full benefits, and in case of death no benefit whatever is allowed the wife or other heirs, which, in my judgment, is an unjustice. I really hope that the time is not far remote when the U. B. will take this matter up and make such changes along this particular line as will have a tendency of adding considerably to its usefulness and efficiency and appeal more to the interest of the membership and the craft at large.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM E. BAKER,
L. U. 1137, Key West, Fla.

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Something Doing.

Editor The Carpenter:

Time is money, and time is all the money I have after this long-drawn-out struggle. With your permission I will again take up the pen and hit up our snappy little journal. Our Local Union is still doing business at the old stand; though somewhat disfigured, we are still in the ring.

We are tickled to death over the situation at the pressure which has been brought to bear on the bosses, compelling them to make a clean change of front. After what has transpired in the building industry of New York City within the past few years, men must be blind, indeed, if they can not see where their interests lie. The social conditions in little old New York work in direct contradiction to trades unionism, for each year more men are introduced into the trade than can be employed. This, coupled with the improved labor-saving machinery and modern construction of buildings, why, nothing remains as formerly; not even the men. And yet we can not stop even to moralize, but meet the conditions as they present themselves to us in a business-like and manly way, hoping all members of the Brotherhood and all other trades unionists will bear in mind that there can be no more honorable position among men

than a clean record as a union man with a paid-up card. For surely he can look into the eye of his fellow-man and say, I belong to a clean bunch who want nothing but what belongs to them—a living!

H. S. REED,
L. U. 476, New York City.

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From Gulfport, Miss.

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to say a few words to carpenters and small investors in regard to conditions in and around Gulfport, Miss., and advise them to beware of false statements continually made by the real estate sharks of this place who are advertising a fictitious building boom in this place throughout the length and breadth of the land. The statement that there are a hundred houses under course of construction here is incorrect and greatly exaggerating true facts, the number of new houses not reaching fifty. I would say under oath that for more than four years there were never a hundred houses being built at any one time, unless one would call the "California box" houses, fifty of which went up during 1904. These California boxes were mere shanties, unceiled, except overhead, and partitioned off, the owner furnishing all material and the contractor doing all carpenter work for $50, having the shingling done by the square at 55 cents the square.

The piecework system is in vogue here. In Gulfport the cost of living is 25 per cent. higher than in any other place in the state. House rent is awful—a four-room box house costs $14, $18 and $20 per month in advance, according to the location, and water 50 cents per month in addition. Groceries are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher than in New Orleans, or even smaller towns. The writer has just had a talk with thirty-three carpenters who live here and are out of work, with no prospects of securing any soon. And still there are four other towns depending on Gulfport for a livelihood; namely, Long Beach, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. The farthest one of these is sixteen miles away and the L. & N. R. R. runs a train early in the morning, which lands carpenters from these towns at Gulfport at 6:30 a. m. and a train in the evening to carry them back, which arrives here at 6:30 p. m.

Carpenters living in Ocean City, sixteen miles away, or in those other towns, can buy thirty-one round trip tickets for $6.25, giving them the advantage over us in Gulfport in cheap house rent and cheaper groceries. I would advise any carpenter to steer clear of this place unless he has got some money to blow in. I do not know of any other place so well fitted for that as Gulfport. Just come here and cause the impression that you have a little coin that you would like to invest and you will be smothered to death by the business men (grafters) ready to tell you all about the beauties and advantages of a city that is yet mostly all on paper in blue print in the office of some real estate grafter. He will most surely show you some new additions to the town, five or six miles away from the business center.

There are twenty-one grocery stores here, all very small; two hardware stores, two banks, a small railroad shop and one cotton oil mill and fertilizer factory, which employs 95 per cent. negro labor. The ship loading is all done by negro labor. There are two wholesale houses, five general dry goods and clothing establishments, all very small, and a general railroad office. Hoping this will serve as a warning to migrators and small investors,

I remain yours truly,
MEMBER OF L. U. 1294, GULFPORT, MISS.

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From Texarkana.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having seen nothing in our valuable journal from our Texarkana Local Union for the last two years, I desire to give you a few data as to conditions here.

Owing to unfavorable weather work is rather still at present, but prospects are very bright. Our Local Union is not in the best of shape, and our members greatly lacking of interest in Union affairs. Nevertheless we have among us a faithful few who are attending the meetings regularly and see to it that our business is not neglected.

If only the habitual absentees would realize the importance of their being present at our meetings and understand the

benefit they may derive from being Union men by doing their share in the great work we have undertaken and which is to benefit all alike! If they did, I think they would shake off their indifference and attend the meetings. It appears to me that we have a number of members who are in the Union merely for a job and who become delinquent as soon as work gets scarce. Nor do these men seem to study their Constitution; for if they would, I think in many instances they would not allow themselves to get out of benefit.

However, we do not intend to cast any reflections on any one, but I would say to the brothers of our L. U. 379, come to the meetings and help us look after your welfare as well as ours! Don't stay at home, saying, well, it is no use for me to go; those who are there can attend to the business without me! Or, I won't go and hear them fellows down there chew the rag! Brothers, stop and think how much you could do toward mending this latter fault if you yourselves would show up at the meetings and take part in the deliberations, to which you have as much right as any other member. Come and assist us in furthering the cause of unionism.

We have now set apart the fifth Monday night in the month of May for an open meeting. We will enlist the services of some good speakers for the occasion, who will expound the aims and objects of unionism, and we hope by this means to thoroughly arouse the interest of the craft in this locality.

Fraternally yours,

M. C. GOODSON,

L. U. 379, Texarkana, Ark., and Tex.

Burial by Sister Local Union.

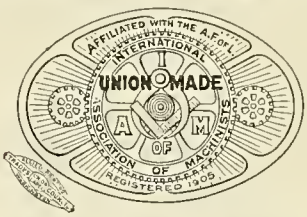
On Tuesday, March 28, the remains of an unknown man was found on the track of the Iron Mountain Railway, about three miles south of Fort Smith, Ark. The body was horribly mangled and strewn along the track for half a mile.

The only clue as to his identity was a name marked in the lining of his coat, H. M. Murphy, and a letter to the same address and a Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by being run over by a train. He was about to be buried in the potter's filed, when our Local Unions of Fort Smith heard of it. They immediately took charge of the remains and sent a message to Texarkana, Ark., where his membership was held, and found him to be a member in good standing in Local Union No. 369. He was given a nice burial in the city cemetery.

The International Association of Machinists Adopt New Label.

The label here below is to take the place of the joint label formerly owned by the International Association of Allied



Metal Mechanics, the International Association of Machinists and the Metal Polishers, Platers, Buffers, etc., which label has been discontinued and withdrawn from the market.

Opportunity to Labor.

Under our present industrial system the capitalist employer stands at the gate of opportunity and permits or denies entrance at his will.

Man is a tool-using animal, and whoever owns the tools controls their use.

Whoever controls the tools of labor is responsible for idleness and its attendant evils.—Geo. E. McNeill.

Expulsions.

J. S. Higdon of Local Union 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., has been expelled for attempting to secure local funds by false pretenses and for attempting to defraud the Local Unions and misapply the funds.

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J. D. Pigg of Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., has been expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of local funds.

News Notes from Local Unions

San Antonio, Tex.– Trade is quite dull in this city and we have more carpenters here than work, and some to spare. Craftsmen are advised to keep shy of this locality for the present.

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Independence, Mo.—We are doing fairly well. These last two weeks we have initiated five new members. Work has as yet not opened up as we all expected it would by this time. However, prospects are fair, and all our members are at work.

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St. Johns Prov., Quebec, Can.—We desire to inform all traveling brothers that St. Johns is a good place to stay away from at present. We are at loggerheads with our contractors on our trade demands, and the state of trade is very unsatisfactory. Craftsmen are requested to allow us a chance to obtain living conditions by keeping aloof from this vicinity at this time.

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Hoquiam, Wash.—Local Union 775, officially known as Gray's Harbor, our meetings being held in that locality, has succeeded in getting all the carpenters in Hoquiam, where most all members are employed, to join the Union but one, and we have now increased our initiation fee from $5 to $10. We work nine hours at a minimum scale of $3 per day. Hoquiam has about 6,000 inhabitants and more men than work.

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Little Rock, Ark.—As a result of Brother Adams, the General Organizer's, recent visits to this locality, our members are at last waking up. From all appearance Brother Adams has put new life into them and we can not too strongly express our gratitude to him for the very valuable assistance rendered us. Our last meeting in March, Brother Adams being present, was a very successful one; we initiated twenty-one new members, received applications for a number of others, and admitted five brothers on clearance cards. We intend to allow no member to work over eight hours after April 1 and will inaugurate the working-card system after June 1. We hope, in the near future, to see almost all non-union men carrying a U. B. card.

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St. Paul, Minn.—Carpenters are warned not to pay heed to any advertisements in our daily papers for men wanted here and to place no credence in reports stating that building industry is booming in this city or vicinity. There is some work going on, but not near enough to give employment to all our men. We are striving hard to maintain the closed shop, but it is uphill work when work is so scarce and competition so sharp.

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North Adams, Mass.—About a year ago the Local Unions of this district formed an Advisory Board and held meetings monthly and found it a great help in becoming acquainted with our neighbors and the conditions in our county. At the last meeting of the board a motion was made that we resolve ourselves in a district council. We believe that a district council will be much more effective than an advisory board can possibly be.

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Gainesville, Fla.—The building boom which started here over two years ago is going on unabated and we have not a member out of work. However, we have much to complain of working conditions—wages are as low as $1.25 to $1.75 per day, and ten hours still prevailing. In view of this deplorable state of affairs we are contemplating the inauguration of a remedial movement in the near future, and we would request migrating brothers to steer clear of Gainesville for the next few months. There are a good many non-union men here, yet

we have reason to believe that they will be with us in this move and we fear no trouble from their part. Local Union 1360 celebrated their first anniversary on April 6 by holding a picnic. The day was spent very pleasantly. We installed the officers of the new Local Union 1657 (colored) on the night of the 28th of March, twenty-three strong. Peace and harmony prevailed.

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Majaquez, Porto Rico.—Local Union 1633 has admitted one new member lately and readmitted another one. Local conditions are lamentable, indeed; business is at a standstill, thousands of men are idle and their desperation is constantly growing. Today began a great strike of sugar cane laborers in the southern district. These men work fifteen hours and are paid from 40 to 50 cents per day. All leaders and organizers are here conducting the movement of these poor laborers struggling for their human rights. Fifteen thousand men are involved. People are raising money by subscription in their support.

Lockout in Pittsburg Still On.

There is as yet no sign of a settlement of the trade controversy now existing in Pittsburg. The lockout is still on as this journal goes to press, and all craftsmen are warned to keep away.

Look Out for Scab Floor Layers.

Business agents throughout the country are requested to keep a sharp lookout for floor layers claiming to be members of a union in New York City. Compel them to show their card or stop them.

Missing.

W. T. Fetterly, a member and Recording Secretary of Local Union 89, Mobile, Ala., has disappeared from his home and all efforts put forth by his family and the Local Union to locate him have failed. He is thirty-five years of age, of dark complexion, has short, black mustache and two front teeth out, wore gray sack coat and vest, striped trousers and light tan shoes when he left. Any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated by his family and Local Union 89, Mobile, Ala.

Where Is Alex. E. Anderson?

The picture below is a perfect likeness of Alex. E. Anderson, whose whereabouts were inquired after in our previous issue.

Since the publication of the first notice we have been advised that Alex. E. Anderson was twenty-five years of age last July; further, that a few years ago he had been



working as a carpenter in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and later in Norfolk, Va., holding a U. B. working card in both instances. Brothers who can locate him will kindly communicate with

MRS. A. E. ANDERSON,
721 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

Wanted.

Anton Mortander, a carpenter, is wanted by his brother, a member of Local Union 550, Oakland, Cal. He was last heard from ten years ago, when he located in Forrest City or St. Louis, Mo. Brothers knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Their Twentieth Anniversary.

On the evening of April 10 the members of Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind., and their friends assembled in Germania Hall to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Union's existence. The program arranged for the occasion was unexpectedly added to

by the presence of General Secretary Frank Duffy and Executive Board Member D. A. Post, both of whom delivered short addresses. Their remarks were very enthusiastically received by the audience, who highly appreciated every feature of the elaborate program. Every seat in the hall was occupied, in spite of the bad, rainy weather.

Assist the Furnace Workers and Smelters of Collinsville, Ill.

The furnace workers and smelters, members of L. U. 94, are out on strike for some time at the lead works at Collinsville, Ill., for the recognition of their Union or against the employers' attempt to establish the open shop. Carpenters being employed by this company, members are called on to assist the men out by staying away from Collinsville, Ill., or the lead works at least.

Tools Stolen.

Two members of Local Union 1622, Independence, Mo., recently had some tools stolen from Chas. Kinsey's shop of that city. Some of the tools are marked W. D. with a steel stamp and four saws are marked with a center stamp. Any brother discovering any of these tools will kindly communicate with

S. W. VAN ARTSDALEN,
R. S. L. U. 1622.
1235 W. South Ave., Independence, Mo.

Intended Trade Movements.

Local Union 836, Janesville, Wis.—On May 1 we expect to have a raise in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour, and have notified our employers to that effect. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

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Local Union 1243, Oneida, N. Y.—We have decided to make a break for better conditions on May 1 and have asked for an increase of our wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour. Our demand being so reasonable, we anticipate no difficulty in getting it granted.

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Local Union 1132, Alpena, Mich.—Our contractors have been notified that we demand nine hours per day and 27½ cents minimum per hour. We anticipate no serious difficulty in getting our demand granted, but would request all carpenters to keep away pending a settlement.

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Local Union 894, Cairo, Ill.—Our contractors here not being organized, we have notified them individually that we will work but eight hours per day on and after May 1 next. We hope that our contractors will grant our demand and that a clash may be avoided.

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Local Union 772, Clinton, Ia.—We are out for a new scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour, with a probability that all contractors will accede to our demand before the end of the week. If by that time our trouble should not be settled, about one-third of our men will be placed in surrounding cities. However, we are in a good position and hope to win out shortly.

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Local Union 607, Hannibal, Mo.—By a majority vote we have decided to make a demand upon our contractors for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work. Our last year's scale was 31 cents per hour and nine hours' work. Most of the independent contractors have already signed and prospects are that all employers will finally agree to our demands.

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Local Union 1780, Uniontown, Ala.—We have made a demand for the nine-hour day, and from all appearances this move will lead to complications with some of our white, as well as with some of our colored contractors, they being adverse to granting our demand and bitterly fighting us. We would ask all carpenters to remain away from this locality pending an adjustment of our trouble. If not embarrassed by newcomers, our Local Union will hold its own.

Successful Trade Movements.

Rahway, N. J.—Local Union 537 has been successful in its demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents per day. All our bosses are paying the wages in full, $3 per day of eight hours, since April 1, 1905. We had no trouble in getting our demand granted. With the increased rate we are placed on the same basis with our sister Local Unions in nearby districts.

We have worked hard for the increase, using good judgment, and the increase obtained is certainly a great victory for our Union and a reward for the efforts put forth.

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Jackson, Mich.—Our new agreement has met with the approval of all concerned and our demand for 30 cents per hour of nine hours' work acceded to. Everything is settled until May 1, 1906.

❖ ❖ ❖

Daytona, Fla.—The eight-hour day here is a big success. Most of the contractors being members of the fold, we had very little opposition to the change from nine hours. Though work is opening up slowly at present, we have quite a number of our men yet out of work.

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New Baden, Ill.—Our original demand for eight hours having caused the people here to hesitate in their contemplated building operations, we have compromised on a basis of 31 cents per hour for nine hours' work, and entered into an agreement with our contractors to that effect.

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Sherman, Tex.—It is with pleasure we inform you and the brothers of the U. B. that our demand for eight hours has been granted by a majority of the contractors and nearly all of our members are now working under the new system. Please place Sherman, Tex., on the list of eight-hour towns and cities.

❖ ❖ ❖

Oswego, N. Y.—Local Union 747 takes pleasure in announcing that our new trade movement for an increase in wages has been successful and the increase granted without any opposition, the Master Carpenters all agreeing to the demands. The new scale went into effect on April 1. Nearly all our members are at work and the prospects bright for a busy season.

❖ ❖ ❖

East Rutherford, N. J.—What we asked for has been granted. We met the Master Builders and, after a length discussion, an agreement was signed by both parties which provided that working hours shall be eight per day the first five days of the week and four on Saturday, except during the months of November, December, January, February and March, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work daily. Our minimum rate of wages will be 41 cents per hour. Other points agreed upon are of minor importance. The agreement is in operation since April 1, and up to the present time we have not heard of any trouble.

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South Bend, Ind.—The increase in wages demanded by Local Union 413 has practically been conceded by our employers and the effect of our success is plainly seen by a revival of interest in Union matters among our membership. Old members are paying up and new ones are coming in since our demand has been granted. It will certainly have a tendency to enlarge our membership.

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Gillespie, Ill.—We are proud to be able to report that our new scale of 40 cents went into effect on April 1 without a jar or murmur. We have as yet not reached an agreement with the Superior Coal Co., but were informed by their superintendent of construction that he would employ our men on his work, and that most all the tenements would be by contract. So we are very hopeful that when their work commences we will have it lined up in good shape.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Haven, Conn.—The working agreement in operation the past year between the master builders and the Local Union of this district, after embodying in it a clause providing for the employment of Union men exclusively, has received the signatures of both parties without the slightest trouble. The agreement is in force since April 1, 1905, and thus the "open shop" question is set at rest as far as the New Haven district is concerned and peace and harmony prevail.

Trade Unions.

Trade Unions stand for:

The opening up of opportunities for men to exercise their right to labor;

The progressive steps by which men may own the tools and regain the opportunity to sell the products of their labor;

The perfecting of association among men to the end that happiness may be secured.—Geo. E. McNeill.

Craft Problems

Ellipse.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

FROM time to time I have seen articles on ellipses in The Carpenter, and also in other publications. And by some of them it seems a little hard to really tell just what an ellipse is—

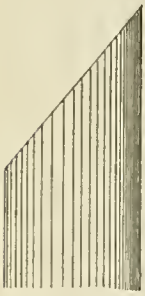


Fig. 1.

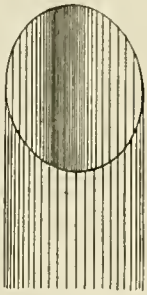


Fig. 2.

different articles don't exactly agree. But my observation has been that an ellipse is simply a circular cylinder cut off at a miter of any slant.

Fig. 1 shows a side view (so to speak) while Fig 2 shows a true ellipse and also shows what an ellipse is.

Now, how to make a true ellipse is the question. Some claim the only true way is

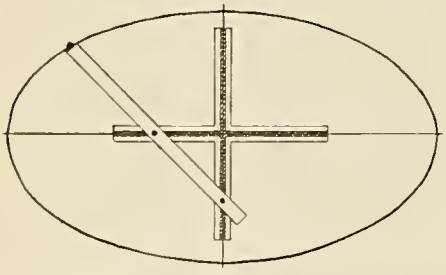


Fig. 3.

with a string, others say the steel square, another says a pair of compasses, etc., etc.

While I say a true ellipse can not be made with compasses at all, as there is no part of an ellipse that is an exact circle, as it continues to gradually change from a small figure to a large one.

Though I am free to admit that a figure near enough for many practical purposes can be made with the compasses, yet I am afraid if the person that says the only true ellipse is the one made with compasses was to cut a hole through a steep roof to admit a large pipe and was to make a casing to fit around the pipe and fit on the roof, that when he had it done, with his compasses, he would

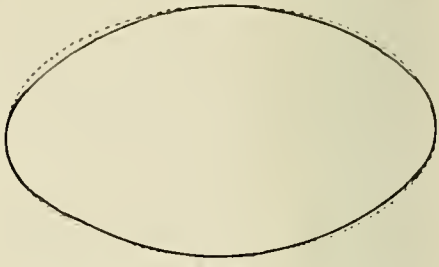


Fig. 4.

be surprised to find how far he missed it. The string would make one that would fit if you were able to hold the string just right, and get it properly laid out; that's the main trouble with many ways of laying out work.

It is too much to carry in one's mind all the little details of the thousands of different things that we have to contend with in this life of ours.

Therefore every rule that we learn in our early life to use through our earthly career we should try and learn the simplest, espe-

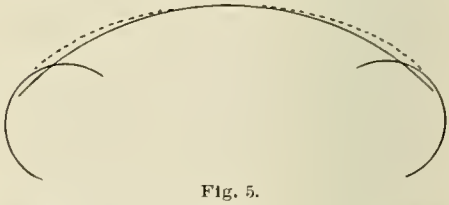


Fig. 5.

cially when it is the best. And its a general rule that the simplest is the best.

Fig. 3. A trammel that can be made with a groved piece, as illustrated, or by simply using temporary pieces tacked down with a crack between. The construction of a trammel is so simple that a person need never forget how to make it, and all there is to remember how to lay off an ellipse with a trammel is to put a brad or pin in a stick, one half the width the ellipse is to be, and

another, one half the length, with a pencil at the end. The ellipse is bound to come out accurate and true, and be the kind that a pipe, going through a roof, would fit, and be what my observation has proved to me to be the true ellipse.

Fig. 4. This ellipse was drawn with compasses and the dotted lines show the true ellipse. This kind of an ellipse is commonly called isometric ellipse, and is, to a true ellipse, practically what isometric perspective is to true perspective.

Fig. 5. Is another drawing to show plainer how the lines drawn with compasses must make somewhat of a prominent point as the two circles of different size come together.

Australian Hardwood.

One characteristic feature of Australian hardwood trees, of which there exists an almost endless variety, is the great size of the beams which may be obtained from them as well as the extreme toughness and durability of their wood, the gray ironbark having a resistance to breaking equal to 17,900 pounds per square inch, as compared with a mean of 11,800 pounds for English oak and 15,500 for teak. None of the other timbers has so high a resistance to breaking as this description of ironbark, but nearly all the varieties have a greater strength than oak. The quality of the wood is materially influenced by the soil on which the trees grow, while the absence of any branches for the greater portion of the hight enables the timber to be obtained to the best advantage; and as full grown trees of most varieties are rarely less than 100 feet high, with corresponding girth, the quantity of timber obtainable from the virgin forests is very great.

The New General Constitution Now Ready.

The English edition of the General Constitution, as amended by the Milwaukee Convention, went into effect on May 1, 1905, and is now ready for distribution at the price of 5 cents per copy. Local Unions will please send their orders to the General Office without delay.

"Too Old."

He had seen more prosperous days.
 He was threadbare, pinched, and cold,
And hunting a job. A shake of the head
Was the answer he got—he was, they said,
 "Too old."

In the busy marts where men,
 Absorbed in the search for gold,
Delve early and late, he had sought for work,
Only to hear from a flippant clerk:
 "Too old."

In the busy foundries, where
 Are men of a sterner mold,
And the furnace flames roar day and night,
They were "needing help," but he was quite
 "Too old."

The beasts in the cattle pens
 Were safe within their fold,
With food and care, and a place for sleep;
But a man may be to earn his keep,
 "Too old."

And even where vice and crime
 Their nightly revels hold,
He had thought an honest man might stay
And still be clean. He was turned away—
 "Too old."

To ask for a hostler's job
 In a stable he made bold,
But the well fed coachman showed him out:
"We want a fellow that's young and stout—
 Too old."

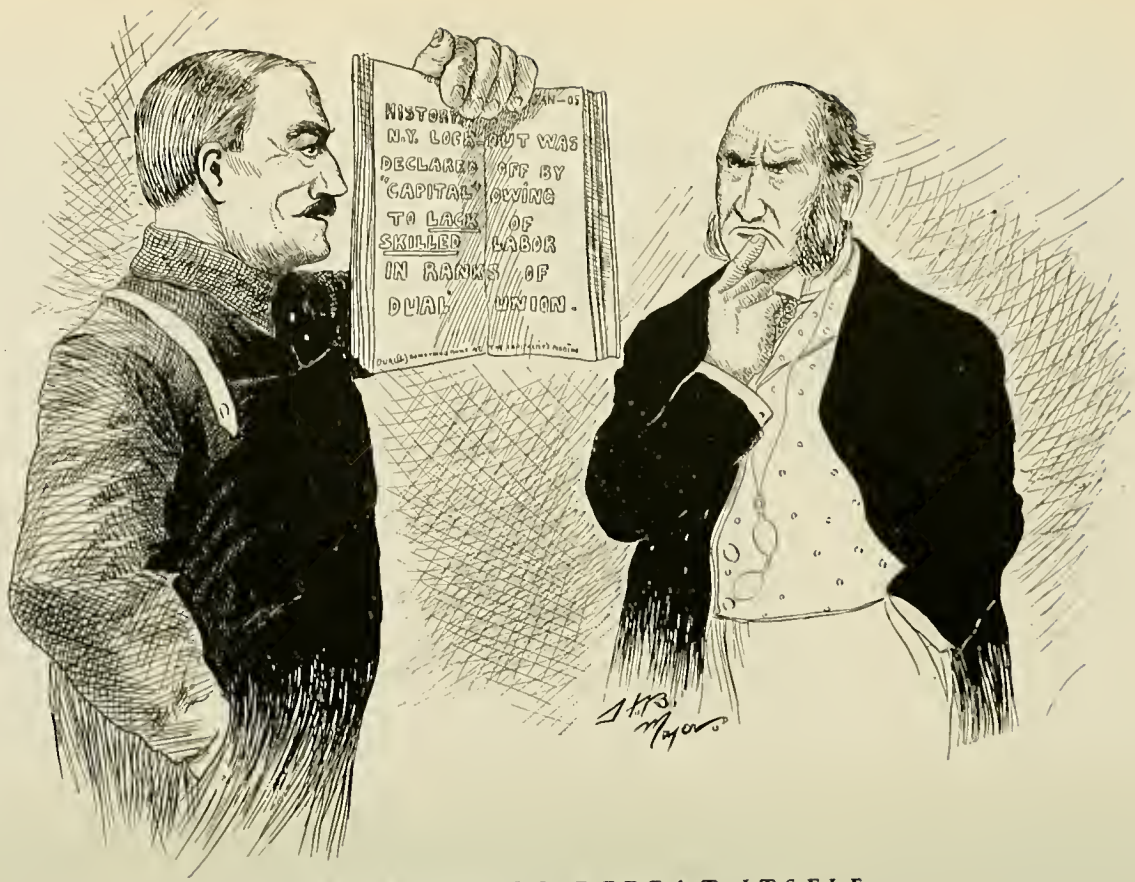
Past him the young and gay
 In their gaudy chariots rolled.
He watched them pass, and his eyes grew
 dim;
There seemed on earth no room for him—
 "Too old."

Out of the crowded city,
 Out on the dewy wold,
In the gathering twilight, bleak and gray,
He wandered until he lost his way—
 "Too old."

There, next morning, they found him,
 Staring, and stiff, and cold.
Thank God, to cross the mystic river
His pilgrims here are never, O, never,
 "Too old."

He had found a place at last
 Where the eager strife for gold
Is among the things that have passed away,
And no one stands at the door to say:
 "Too old."

Attend your meetings regularly; steady attendance gives life and interest to your Union. Take an active part in the transaction of business.



HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF.

PITTSBURG CAPITALIST—I can get all the Non-Union men I want.
PITTSBURG UNION CARPENTER—So could the New York Capitalists!

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Allgemeine Besteuerung bei Aussperrungen und Ausständen.

Es ist eine unverhehlbare Thatsache, daß das organisirte Unternehmerthum in seinem Bestreben, den sogenannten „offenen Shop" einzuführen, bis jetzt in mehreren Gewerken erfolgreich gewesen ist, und wir halten es deshalb für die heiligste Pflicht nicht nur derjenigen Gewerke, die sich der Diktatur ihrer Arbeitgeber unterwerfen mußten, sondern aller Gewerkschaften ohne Unterschied, die Mängel und Mißstände, die zu diesen Niederlagen geführt, zu ergründen, und wo immer dieselben oder ähnliche vorhanden sind, deren Beseitigung ungesäumt in Angriff zu nehmen. Es unterliegt wohl keinem Zweifel, daß die Unternehmer-Verbände, eine alte Kriegstaktik befolgend, ihren ersten Ansturm gegen schwache Organisationen gerichtet haben, deren Mitglieder in der Bewegung noch unerfahren, noch ungeschult und undisciplinirt waren und die über geringe Kampfesmittel verfügten. Es ist ja eine alte Erfahrung, daß da, wo solche Mängel vorherrschen, ein Angriff der Arbeitgeber nicht zurückgeschlagen oder doch nur unter den allergünstigsten Geschäftskonjunkturen ein Ausstand gewonnen werden kann. Das Bestehen solcher Mängel mag daher auch mit Recht als die Ursache der im letzten Jahre erlittenen Niederlagen betrachtet werden. Doch dürfen wir nicht außer Acht lassen, daß, seitdem sich das Unternehmerthum ebenfalls organisirt hat, die Umstände, unter denen wir zu kämpfen, eine bedeutende Aenderung erfahren haben. Das Unternehmerthum demonstrirt uns heute seinerseits vor, daß Einigkeit stark macht; bei Ausständen unterstützt es sich gegenseitig, moralisch und finanziell; es ist vor Konkurrenz geschützt, indem es den Friedensschluß Einzelner mit den Arbeitern durch drakonische Gesetze verhindert; die Unternehmer haben ihre Agenturen, die ihnen Strikebrecher liefern. So kommt es, daß die Arbeitgeber einen Ausstand heute viel länger ertragen können wie früher, daß, wo ein solcher früher Tage dauerte, er heute oft soviel Wochen und Monate andauert, und daß, wo früher Hunderte von Dollars zur Unterstützung der an einem Ausstande Betheiligten genügten, heute soviel Tausende nicht mehr hinreichen. Dazu kommt noch die beständig drohende Gefahr, daß die Unternehmer, deren Verbände nicht nur einzelne Gewerke, sondern ganze Industriezweige, ja vielleicht die Industrie des ganzen Landes umfassen, durch Aussperrung der Arbeiter verwandter Gewerkszweige eine bedeutende Vermehrung der Zahl der zu Unterstützenden und damit eine beträchtliche Erhöhung der Kosten eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung verursachen können.

Unter diesen Umständen wäre es an der Zeit, daß sich die Gewerks-Organisationen mit der Frage beschäftigten: Wie sollen bei Ausständen, die sich in die Länge ziehen, oder in denen die Zahl der Betheiligten, sagen wir, das Tausend überschreiten, die nöthigen Mittel zur Versorgung der Ausstehenden aufgebracht werden?

Die etwaige Einwendung, daß sich das organisirte Unternehmerthum nicht an die größeren Organisationen heranwage, ist ja schon durch die Ereignisse in New York und neuerdings in Pittsburg hinfällig gemacht worden. Gerade das Vorgehen der Arbeitgeber gegen die zweitgrößte Gewerks-Organisation dieses Landes, unsere Brüderschaft, ist es, welches uns zur Anregung und Besprechung dieser Frage die Feder in die Hand drückt.

Wir sind nicht nur der Ansicht, daß, wenn die Gewerkvereine die ihnen zukommende Aufgabe endlich erkennen und erfüllen wollen, sie ungesäumt der Frage der allgemeinen Besteuerung ihrer Mitglieder im Interesse der Ausstehenden näher treten müssen, sondern wir behaupten auch, daß diese allgemeine Besteuerung längst schon eine feststehende Regel sein sollte, wie dies bei den Cigarrenmachern und Schriftsetzern der Fall ist.

Selbstverständlich kann nur bei Aussperrungen oder bei solchen Ausständen, die von der General-Exekutiv-Behörde einer Organisation sanktionirt worden sind, zu solch weitgehenden Maßregeln gegriffen werden. Und wie wir in einem früheren Artikel ausführten, sollte und muß dieser Behörde Seitens der Lokal-Unionen die ausgiebigste Gelegenheit gegeben werden, ihren Einfluß in einem Schlichtungsversuche und zur Verhütung eines Ausstandes zur Geltung zu bringen.

Schon als die ersten Versuche zur Gründung nationaler, internationaler oder federativer Gewerks- und Arbeiter-Verbände in diesem Lande gemacht wurden, wurde als einer deren Hauptzwecke die gegenseitige moralische und finanzielle Hülfeleistung bei Ausständen hervorgehoben; aber nur einzelne Gewerkvereine sind in dieser Beziehung ihrem Programm treu geblieben. Man beschwert sich darüber, und im gewissen Sinne mit Recht, daß die American Federation of Labor ihren affiliirten Organisationen nicht finanziell unter die Arme greift — wie kann dies aber geschehen, so lange die einzelnen Organisationen ihre eigenen Mitglieder nicht zur Hülfeleistung bei Ausständen durch Erhebung einer allgemeinen Striketaxe heranziehen und so lange diese affiliirten Organisa-

tionen nicht dafür gewonnen werden können, die American Federation of Labor mit der Macht auszurüsten, eine solche Steuer im Interesse Ausstehender auszuschreiben? In einem derartigen solidarischen Handeln aller organisirten Arbeiter läge gewiß die möglichst günstige Lösung der uns vorliegenden Frage, doch bei dem heutigen Mangel an Solidaritäts-Gefühl unter den Arbeitern verschiedener Gewerke, rühmliche Ausnahmen durchaus nicht übersehend, sollten wir, sowie die Mitglieder anderer Gewerke, zu der Einsicht kommen, daß es an der Zeit ist, die geeigneten Schritte zu thun, um jedes einzelne Gewerk in den Stand zu setzen, den Angriffen des Unternehmerthums ein Paroli zu bieten und ferneren Niederlagen vorbeugen zu können.

Es entspricht durchaus nicht den Grundsätzen und dem Geiste einer Brüderschaft, daß, wenn eine Anzahl der Brüder, gleichviel an welchem Orte, Wochen oder Monate lang im Kampfe stehen, die größten Opfer bringen und die härtesten Entbehrungen erleiden, die große Masse ruhig zusieht, ohne ihnen zu Hülfe zu eilen. Wären wir von dem wahren Geist der Brüderlichkeit beseelt, so würden wir ein solches Vorkommniß als ein Unrecht gegen die kämpfenden Brüder und einen solchen Zustand als eine Schmach empfinden, die abzuschütteln unsere Ehrenpflicht ist.

Wir sind ja doch längst darüber einig, daß die Niederlage einer einzelnen Lokal-Union eine Niederlage der ganzen Organisation und des ganzen Gewerkes, und ein lokaler Sieg einen Sieg für das ganze Land und für die Gesammtheit bedeutet.

Dies ist thatsächlich der Fall in der Aussperrung unserer New Yorker und nun unserer Pittsburger Mitglieder, wo es sich um deren Unterwerfung unter den Willen und die Diktatur der Arbeitgeber, und, wenn man der Sache genau auf den Grund geht, um nichts mehr oder weniger als die Errichtung des „offenen Shops" handelt. Wir können doch darüber nicht mehr im Zweifel sein, daß wenn es den Arbeitgebern in Städten wie in New York und Pittsburg gelingen sollte, ihren Zweck zu erreichen, die Ausdehnung ihres Zerstörungswerkes auf andere Städte oder Orte nur eine Frage kurzer Zeit wäre. Wenn wir hierüber klar sind, wäre es doch nicht mehr denn recht und billig, unsere Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft durch Zahlung einer wöchentlichen oder monatlichen Strike-Steuer während der Dauer eines Lockouts oder eines Ausstandes zur Lieferung der nöthigen Kampfesmittel heranzuziehen.

Die lediglich Besteuerung der in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder an dem Orte eines Ausstandes ist einfach eine Ungerechtigkeit, besonders dann, wenn es sich dabei um eine das ganze Gewerk berührende Frage handelt und wenn sich ein Ausstand in die Länge zieht. Gleiche Rechte und gleiche Pflichten für Alle! sollte die Losung einer Brüderschaft sein.

Auf den Ertrag der Sammlungen freiwilliger Beiträge im Interesse Ausstehender ist, wie uns die Erfahrung längst gelehrt hat, kein Verlaß. Freiwillige Beiträge sind nur ein Tropfen in's Meer, und deren Erhebung ist insofern eine ungerechte Maßregel, als gerade diejenigen Mitglieder, die immer die Opferbringenden sind, die eifrigsten und thätigsten Mitglieder, davon betroffen werden. Wir sind über den Betrag, der von Schwester-Unionen für die Ausgeschlossenen in New York beigesteuert wurde, nicht genau informirt, aber wir entsinnen uns lebhaft des Ausstandes unserer Kollegen in Chicago Anfang 1900 bis Anfang 1901, wo die Sammlungen freiwilliger Beiträge die grandiose Summe von $5,871.31 ergaben.

In einer Organisation, wie unsere Brüderschaft, die sich brüstet, die größte Organisation gelernter Arbeiter der Welt zu sein, sollte das Unterstützungswesen, auch wo es sich um ausstehende oder ausgeschlossene Mitglieder handelt, gerechter und systematischer geregelt sein, und dies kann nur in der Besteuerung sämmtlicher Mitglieder bestehen.

Wir heben nochmals hervor, daß nur bei Aussperrungen oder Ausständen, die von dem General-Exekutiv-Board sanktionirt worden sind, eine Strike-Steuer ausgeschrieben werden kann, und muß diesem Körper zeitig die ausgiebigste Gelegenheit gegeben werden, eine gütliche Schlichtung entstandener Differenzen herbeizuführen und wo möglich einen Ausstand zu verhüten.

Diese Frage sollte unverzüglich von allen Lokal-Unionen diskutirt und in Erwägung gezogen werden. Wir geben zu, daß deren Lösung in obigem Sinne in Anbetracht des Umstandes, daß unsere Mitglieder im großen Ganzen noch nicht an Opferbringen gewöhnt sind, eine schwierige Aufgabe ist. Trotzdem dürfen wir vor den zur Lösung führenden Schritten nicht zurückschrecken, denn die Frage wird täglich mehr für unsere Organisation eine Lebensfrage.

Unsere beschäftigten New Yorker Mitglieder haben nun über 8 Monate lang 50 Cents, $1 und dann $1.50 wöchentlich zur Unterstützung ihrer kämpfenden Brüder beigesteuert; wir können daher nicht einsehen, warum die Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft während einem sanktionirten Ausstande nicht einen geringen Beitrag, der bei allgemeiner Besteuerung genügen würde, wöchentlich, monatlich oder vielleicht nur einmalig entrichten könnte.

Wir sind der Ansicht, daß ein Amendement zu unserer Konstitution, welches diese Besteuerung vorsieht, mehr Aussicht auf Annahme hätte, wie die Anträge, welche eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer verlangten, denn der allgemeine Vortheil dieser Maßregel ist in die Augen springend. Der Ertrag der Steuer käme hier direkt den Lokal-Unionen zu Gute, die in einen Ausstand verwickelt sind, und wir sind der Ueberzeugung, daß sobald es unter unseren Arbeitgebern bekannt werden würde, daß die allgemeine Besteuerung bei Aussperrungen oder Ausständen in unserer Brüderschaft ein Gesetz geworden und sie sich sagen müßten, daß einer jeden einzelnen Lokal-Union die finanzielle Unterstützung der Gesammt Mitgliedschaft voll und ganz gesichert ist. sie ihre Hörner einziehen würden. Die Einführung der allgemeinen Besteuerung ist das beste Mittel, Ausständen vorzubeugen und die Besteuerung selbst unnöthig zu machen. Also frisch an's Werk!

Mahnung.

Von Prof. Dr. A. Dodel.

„Arbeite und stirb!" Das war bislang die Parole der Industrie und der Fluch der dermaligen Civilisation.

Nun aber soll des Wahnsinns und des Unrechtes ein Ende werden! Arbeite und freue dich! so will es die Ordnung der Natur, so will es der Wille der Gerechtigkeit! Arbeite wie ein vernünftiger Mensch, nicht wie eine Maschine! Sei ein Mensch! Sei nicht Maschine! Wenn du elend warst im Uebermaß der Arbeit und der Darbniß, so sollst du in naher Zeit selig sein im Maß der vernünftigen Dinge!

Du sollst nicht Mangel haben — in keinerlei Ding, welches dein Leben zu einem menschenwürdigen macht!

Du sollst in keinerlei Ding Ueberfluß haben!

Du sollst nicht Sklave sein der Maschine, sondern die Maschine soll Sklave sein deines Willens!

Du sollst nicht knechtselig sein im Auslugen nach Arbeit!

Du sollst nicht um Arbeit betteln müssen, sondern man soll sie dir geben als einen Pflichtheil, so zwar, daß der Gebende zum Beschenkten und der Beschenkte zum Geber wird!

Du sollst glücklich sein — hienieden — in dieser Zeit sollst du dir dein Himmelreich schaffen im Erkennen deines Werthes, der ein Ueberwerth ist im Gegensatz zum Werthe der Maschine!

So sagt es der Geist der Menschlichkeit, der in jedem Menschen, ob Mann oder Weib, Bruder um Bruder, Schwester um Schwester — nicht Sklaven und Knechte, nicht Lastthiere oder Maschinentheile erkennt.

Beherrsche die Kraft des fallenden Wassers, auf daß sie die Maschine bewege, die dein Kleid webet, und du wirst deine Blöße bedecken und wirst nicht frieren, nicht du, nicht dein Weib und nicht dein Kind.

Und ihr werdet wohnen in freien Hütten voller Gerechtigkeit!

Und ihr werdet nicht wollen, ihr werdet nicht dulden, daß die Maschine nur Moder webe zur Bekleidung des Hungers und Flitter schaffe zur Ueppigkeit des Ungerechten!

Die Maschine ist ein todtes Ding, sie wird aber lebendig gemacht und wird getrieben von der nimmer ermüdenden Kraft der Natur, und sie schafft hundertmal so viel, als eines Menschen Hand: sei kein Thor und sei kein Sklave deiner eigenen und Anderer Thorheit!

Die Erde zeuget im Ueberfluß vom Anfang bis zum Niedergang. Der Occident ernährt mit Ueberfluß den unter Mißwachs gähnenden Orient. Das Morgenland sättigt mit seinem Ueberfluß das unter Mißwachs gähnende Abendland.

Es kann kein einziger Mensch fürderhin im Hunger verderben, wenn es der schaffende Mensch mit rechtem Willen wollend erfaßt.

Die Erde zeugt Ueberfluß für Alle — und dieser Ueberfluß wandert zur Deckung der Darbniß vom fernsten Westen bis zum entlegensten Weiler im fernsten Osten, wenn alle Menschen den rechten Willen wollen.

Nimm dir Zeit, von dem Ueberfluß dein berechtigtes Theil zu genießen! — Nimm dir Muße, auf daß du Mensch seiest! Hole dir deine Rechte, die unverbrüchlichen, vom Himmel der menschlichen Vernunft! Hole sie dir, auf daß die Schätze der Erde nicht modern, derweil du in Darbniß steckest, derweil einige Wenige in Ueppigkeit zu Grunde gehen!

Der Geist der Weisheit sagt: Die Erde hat für Alle, die da sind, und die noch sein werden für Alle, Alle Raum zur Daseinsfreude.

Sei kein Thor! Sei keine gedankenlose Maschine! Sei Mensch! Nimm dir Zeit, es zu werden, wenn du noch kein ganzer Mensch bist! Nimm dir Zeit, es zu sein! Nimm dir Zeit, deines Menschseins bewußt zu werden und in guten Gedanken selig zu sein! Nimm dir Zeit zum Denken und zum Genießen: das eine Drittheil! Nimm dir Zeit zum erfrischenden Schlummer: das andere Drittheil! Nimm dir Zeit zur segnenden Arbeit — ein mäßig Stück: das dritte Drittheil!

Zum rechten Vollbringen gehört das rechte Wollen. Nimm dir Zeit zum rechten Willen und du wirst lange leben — hienieden leben — im Lande, das deinen Kindern gehören wird.

Für deine Kinder — für die Zukunft — mußt du den rechten Willen wollen, mehr noch als für dich selbst.

Alle Räder stehen still, wenn dein starker Arm es will! Siehe, die Nacht des Mittelalters ist beinahe zu Ende, und es glühet über den Bergen des dämmerschwarzen Elends ein neuer Tag herauf!

So wache denn auf! Erhebe deinen Willen zum rechten Wollen!

Gesegnet seiest du, Arbeiter, Arbeiterin, wenn du aufwachest zur rechten Zeit an diesem großen, schönen Morgen!

Gesegnet seiest du, wenn du fürderhin nicht mehr hörst auf Jene, die da durch zwei Jahrtausende immer geschrien haben und mit heiserer Stimme immer noch schreien: „Die Erde ist ein Jammerthal!"

Das haben sie viel zu lange geschrieen von dieser Erde: „Bis sie es wirklich schier ist geworden."

Du sollst nicht auf Jene hören — seien Sie Papst oder Stöcker! — nicht auf Jene hören, die dir beschwichtigend sagen:

Quäl' dich nur hier für uns
Und sei ein getreuer Sklav'
Und mucke nicht und murre nicht!
Wenn du aber erst todt bist,
Nachher wird Alles gut werden.

Ihr sollt nicht Märchen für Wahrheit halten;
Denn wenn Ihr das thut,
So mordet Ihr Euch selbst
Und mordet eure Kinder! Jacoby.

Nein! Und abermals nein!

Die Erde darf kein Jammerthal sein! Sie soll ein Freudenthal werden — für Alle, Alle!

Und wir Alle, Alle, wir sollen frei werden — und die Andern auch, sie sollen auch frei werden!

Und es soll keinen Unterdrückten mehr geben, und es wird bald kein Unterdrückter mehr sein; es werden Alle frei sein, auch Jene, die bislang Unfreie und Sklaven gewesen sind ihrer Herrschsucht und ihrer Eigengier! (N. Y. Volksztg.)

The Carpenter

Geht nicht nach der pacifischen Küste.

Im englischen Theile dieses Journals erscheinen seit mehr denn Jahresfrist ernstliche Warnungsrufe gegen Auswanderung nach der pacifischen Küste, besonders Californien, die aber von vielen unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder entweder nicht verstanden oder nicht beachtet worden zu sein scheinen. Wie wir aus zahlreichen uns zugegangenen Mittheilungen und Anfragen schließen, sind diesen Mitgliedern sogenannte „Prospectus" in die Hände gerathen, womit der Osten dieses Landes seit längerer Zeit schon überfluthet wird. Diese Literatur geht von gewissenlosen Landspekulanten und Eisenbahn-Agenten aus, die Arbeiter, unter Versprechung hoher Löhne und beständiger Arbeit, zur Auswanderung nach diesem Landestheile und, wo möglich, zur Ansiedelung zu verlocken suchen. Wir möchten nun ein für allemal auch an dieser Stelle unsere Mitglieder vor Zuzug oder Uebersiedelung nach der pacifischen Küste warnen. Fast alle dortigen Städte und Orte sind mit Neuankömmlingen und Arbeitslosen so überfüllt, daß keine Arbeit zu erlangen ist, und die Preise der Lebensmittel sind in Folge des Fremden-Andranges so in die Höhe geschraubt worden, daß die Kaufkraft der früheren höheren Löhne bedeutend zurückgegangen ist. Viele Zugereiste müssen bittere Noth und Elend leiden oder für Hungerlöhne arbeiten. Bewahrt Euch vor diesem Schicksal und bleibt der pacifischen Küste fern!

Die Schädlichkeiten des Prämien-Lohnsystems kamen kürzlich in einer Gewerbegerichtsverhandlung in Dresden zur Sprache. Ein Arbeiter einer dortigen Lichtdruckanstalt war unter Vorenthaltung von 70 Mk. Prämie wegen angeblich schlechter Arbeit entlassen worden. Die Arbeiter erhalten dort einen Minimal-Stundenlohn, für den sie ein bestimmtes Quantum Arbeit zu leisten haben. Leisten sie mehr, so bekommen sie eine sogenannte Prämie, die jedoch geringer ist, als der Arbeitswerth ihrer Mehrleistung, unter Zugrundelegung des Verhältnisses zwischen Minimallohn und Minimalleistung. Die Firma fand nun, daß im Allgemeinen die Arbeiter mit weniger Sorgfalt als früher arbeiteten, so daß der durch das neue System gewonnene geschäftliche Profit fast ganz illusorisch gemacht wurde. Andererseits verloren aber die Arbeiter fast alle vernünftige Ueberlegung. Wie verwirrt wurde darauf los gearbeitet, alles Kollegiale unter den Arbeitern ging verloren; von Solidarität keine Spur mehr. Die Firma griff nun zu dem Mittel, den einen zu entlassen und ihm wegen schlechter Arbeit die Prämie vorzuenthalten. Es sollte ein warnendes Exempel für die anderen sein und die anderen ließen das auch ruhig zu. Die Klage endete schließlich mit einem Vergleiche. Selbst die Unternehmerbeisitzer des Gerichtes riethen der Firma, dieses Lohnsystem wieder abzuschaffen.

Die schwedische Gewerkschaftsbewegung hat im Jahre 1904 große Fortschritte gemacht. Die Zahl der gewerkschaftlich organisirten Arbeiter Schwedens ist von rund 76,500 auf 92,000 gestiegen, also um 17,500. Die stärkste Zunahme von Mitgliedern hat der Grob- und Fabrikarbeiterverband erhalten, dessen Mitgliederzahl von 10,000 auf 14,000 gestiegen ist. Der größ'e der Verbände, der Eisen- und Metallarbeiter-Verband, hat jetzt 18,000 Mitglieder, 2,000 mehr als im vorigen Jahre. Die der „Landesorganisation" angeschlossenen Gewerkschaften hatten zu Anfang des verflossenen Jahres zusammen 17,820 Mitglieder, Ende des Jahres aber 76,069. Lohnkämpfe wurden im Jahre 1904 157 geführt, wovon 119 als Strikes und 35 als Aussperrungen bezeichnet werden. Daran waren 10,800 Arbeiter betheiligt. Die Zahl der S rikes- und Aussperrungstage betrug 320,000; zur Unterstützung wurden 600,000 Kronen verbraucht. Der größte und am längsten dauernde Lohnkampf war die Aussperrung der Steinhauer in Bohuslän, die 1,500 Mann umfaßte und 32 Wochen währte.

Ein Kongreß aller auf dem Wasser beschäftigten Arbeiter-Kategorien soll im Herbst dieses Jahr in Berlin zusammentreten, um die Unzulänglichkeit der Schutzbestimmungen und sich sonst zeigende Mißstände zu besprechen, respektive über Abhülfsmittel zu berathen.

Die zehn Gebote der Organisation.

Erstes Gebot. Du sollst keiner anderen, als der modernen Arbeiterbewegung angehören.

Zweites Gebot. Du sollst den Namen als organisirter Arbeiter nicht nutzlos führen, sondern in jeder Weise agitatorisch thätig sein und vor allen Dingen deine Beiträge bezahlen und die Versammlungen besuchen.

Drittes Gebot. Du sollst den Feiertag heiligen und keine Ueberstunden machen.

Viertes Gebot. Du sollst deine organisirten Kollegen ehren und achten und die Indifferenten aufklären über die edlen Bestrebungen deiner Gewerkschaft.

Fünftes Gebot. Du sollst das Sklaventhum und die Ausbeutungssucht der Unternehmer tödten.

Sechstes Gebot. Du sollst dich in jeder Weise anständig und ehrenhaft betragen und deiner Gewerkschaft keine Schande bereiten.

Siebentes Gebot. Du sollst deinem Arbeitgeber deine Arbeitskraft nicht halb umsonst geben, sondern einen angemessenen Lohn verlangen.

Achtes Gebot. Du sollst nicht falsch' Zeugniß reden über deine Kollegen, sondern stets solidarisch sein.

Neuntes Gebot. Du sollst begehren einen Lohn, wovon du mit deiner Familie anständig leben kannst, achtstündige Arbeitszeit und volle Vereinsfreiheit.

Zehntes Gebot. Du sollst bei einem Strike deinen Kollegen nicht in den Rücken fallen, indem du arbeitswillig wirst, sondern fest und treu mit ihnen zusammenhalten und dir ein menschenwürdiges Dasein erkämpfen.

(„Glück Auf!", Org. d. öst. Berg- u. Hüttenarb.)

Departement Français

Organisez vous, Voila le Printemps.

Comme le laboureur s'apprête dans la saison pour la semence, en cultivant, défrichant et labourant la terre, en mettant la semence dans son sein, le travailleur aussi n'a surtout dans notre métier, de meilleur saison que le printemps pour preparer le terrain de l'organisation. Les grands froids d'hiver sont passés, les entrepreneurs, s'apprêtent, les investeurs avancent les sommes nécessaires. Les villes s'agrandissent et avec la demande grandissante pour plus de logements, le patron ou l'entrepreneur est à la recherche de travail pour occuper ses ouvriers aussi bien que pour faire le bénéfice qu'il attend en recompense de son capital mis de coté dans ce but. On fait des estimations, on s'occupe du prix des matières premières, et il serait temps également pour que les ouvriers à leur tour fassent savoir aux patrons, à quelles conditions ils entendent à se laisser exploiter pendant la saison qui va venir.

C'est donc le moment de se réunir. Dans le Nord de se grand pays, où l'hiver est si dur et si long, il est difficil et pour beaucoup impossible de se rendre aux réunions; les mauvais chemins et le temps les empéchent.

Ces excuses finissent d'être acceptable, et avec l'activité dans la réprise des affaires renait souvent aussi l'intérêt dans la cause commune.

Nous n'attendons pas par ceci, que toute agitation doit cesser pendant l'hiver, pour être reprise avec le printemps mais il est facil à comprendre que l'ouvrier sans travail n'a pas la même ardeur pour l'organisation que celui qui a l'éspoire fondé d'une bonne saison.

Nous conseillons donc aux chambres syndicales existantes de convoquer des réunions générales, d'engager s'il y a moyens des orateurs, de faire appel surtout aux jeunes ouvriers du métier, et de tout les moyens possibles renforcer les Unions. S'il se trouvent d'autre métiers organisé dans la ville, il faut avoir des réunions speciales dans le but de centraliser ces differents corps d'états, créer une fédération de tous les métiers. S'il y a en dehors des chambres syndicales de charpentiers et menuisiers, des masons, tailleurs de pierre, plombiers, paintres, etc., il faut chercher à créer uue fédération des métiers du batiment, en un mot il faut faire de l'agitation de sorte que les patrons et tous les entrepreneurs voient que les ouvriers ne dorment pas, et que par consequent ils n'oublierons pas d'être préparé à cet égard en faisant les estimations pour des constructions à faire.

Pour cela il n'est point nécessaire de menacer les patrons d'une grève. Nous avous vu très souvent commettre cette grave faute; à peine une nouvelle Union était fondée, des demandes furent formulées et soumises aux patrons, qui, sachant bien que les ouvriers n'étaieut qu'insufisament organisés, refusèrent d'acquiser à leurs demandes, et par suite une grève fut déclarée. Dans presque tous les cas de ce genre que nous connaissons, ces grèves furent perdues, et l'organisations remise aux calendes grecques.

Nous vivons dans un siècle de concentration, non seulement de capitaux, mais aussi de moyens économiques. Les patrons s'organisent, et malheureusement pour les travailleurs, ils se soutiennent d'avantage que ces derniers. Nos trusts d'aujourd'hui ne sont pas autre chose que l'abolition de la concurrence entre capitalistes exploitant le même article. Si la concurrence déréglée est ruineuse pour les entrepreneurs aussi bien que pour les travailleurs, elle commence à perdre cette inconvenient aussi tôt qu'une réglementation dirige cette concurrence.

Dans nos grandes villes d l'Etat nous voyons donc la plupart des métiers du batiment faire accepter de part et d'autre,

des contrats à dates fixes, d'années en années.

Les contrats, a conditions qu'ils ne sont pas rompus par les parties intéressés, donnent plus d'assurence aux patrons, plus de sécurité aux entrepreneurs, et laisse plus de temps et de facilité aux travailleurs pour la fortification à l'interieur et plus d'influence à l'exterieur de leurs organisations. Toujours bien entendu qu'une veritable organisation existe, et non pas une Union fictive, qui n'impose aucun respect aux patrons et aucune confidence aux ouvriers. Nous répétons donc ce que souvent a été dit a cette place, soyez bien organisé, ayez de l'argent dans votre caisse et beaucoup d'union et de discipline dans vos rangs, et point n'est besoin de se mettre en grève. Les événements qui se sont passés pendant les derniers huit mois à New York nous ont démontrés la necessité d'une bonne et solide organisation, le seul rémède contre la diminution des salaires et l'augmentation des heures du travail. Si l'organisation de notre métier n'eut pas été si solidement fondée nous verrions les patrons nous offrir des salaires qu'on paye à l'ouvrier travaillant en fabrique. Tandis que, grace à notre bonne chambre syndicale, les patrons n'ont guère réussi, malgré les millions de dollars qu'ils ont dépensés, et les millions de pertes quils ont subies. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Un Problem a l'Etude.

Par Odias Emond Worcester, Mass.

I.

Pendant quellques années divers cause m'ont retenu du plaisir de causer avec nos membres de la langue française par les colonnes de notre journal; un plaisir qui me semble toujours nouveau. Cependant, durant ce long silence beaucoup de ben sujet se sont offert à ma pensée, et après avoir analysé notre condition et consideré quel serait le meilleur moyen à apporter pour remédier le mal qui retarde notre avancement, je me trouve devant un probleme. Dans notre Fraternité, comme dans bien d'autre organisations, il y a deux catégories ou classes de membres dont l'une travail constament pour l'élevation du niveau intellectuel et matériel des hommes de notre métier, et l'autre semble se complair de sa situation. A ces derniers le plus simple moyen d'éclairer leur intelllgence leur est répugnent et par consequence ils restent dans l'assoupissement de l'ignorance, se bornant de jouir des labeurs de ceux que l'ambition d'améliorer la situation de leur famille, se sacrifient avec un dévouement sublime. Mais le confrère, vraiment conscient de ses obligations envers son Uniou exige de la lumière sur la situation économique, et lorsqu'il trouve quelque chose qui peut éclairer son intelligence il ne craint pas d'y mettre son attention et ses heures de loisir sachant qu'il a un combat à livrer sur le chemin de la vie, pour la revendication de ses droits qui sont constament menacés par l'employeur dont la soif de l'or a rendu mercenaire. Aux membres égoistes cependant, il faut que les biens de la vie leur tombent dans la main sans se déranger, et il ne faut pas les contrarier dans leurs idées, car alors vous serez qu'une étourdi et tout ce qu'il y a de plus vilain à qualifier. Et comme ils ne se donnent pas la peine de lire et encore bien moins de reflechir, il leur faut des choses bien simple à comprendre. La discussion des affaires dans les réunions les affligent tellement, qu'ils perderaient conaissance,s'ils ne sortiraient pas de la salle. Mais le lendemain ils ont une belle critique à faire contre celui ci et celui-la, qui prenait part dans la discussion. Ces pauvres ouvriers retardés sont les plus grands enemis, non seulement de leur cause propre, mais aussi de la cause commune, et ainsi les problemes à résoudre restent sur les époles de ceux qui se sacrifient à une des plus belles oeuvres des temps modernes. Cette oeuvre est l'organisation et ultérièurement, l'émancipation du travail, et c'est grâce à l'énergie deployés par ces derniers que les organisations ouvrières sont devenue une puissance que rien au monde poura abattre.

Evitez St. Johns, Que., Can.

St. Johns, Que., Can.—Nous sommes en brouille avec quelques uns de nos entrepreneurs par consequence de leur refus d'acquiser à nos demandes presentées et l'état d'affaire en notre métier est très insatisfaisant en ce moment. Il y a donc intérêt commun, et la situation l'exige, que notre localité soit evitée par tous confrères charpentier.

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We desire to make one request in particular on our friends, and that is, to read our advertising columns carefully.

If there is anything you do not understand, write to the advertiser immediately for information and full particulars, mentioning this journal. We can bespeak a cordial reception to all communications and a quick and courteous reply.

Our advertisers are reliable in every sense of the word; patronize them freely and with confidence.

We are particular in the class of goods we allow to be advertised, therefore you can rest assured that you will get full value for the money you invest.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter has the largest guaranteed circulation of any trade journal among carpenters, joiners, stair builders, cabinetmakers and machine woodworkers. No other magazine offers so many advantages to those having tools, hardware, building supplies, overalls, etc., etc., to dispose of as does The Carpenter, from the fact that its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

All matter for advertising purposes must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th day of each month in order to guarantee its appearance in the following month's issue. For advertising rates apply direct to Frank Duffy, Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

❖ ❖ ❖

The well known saw manufacturing establishment of E. C. Atkins & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., are just sending out a neat little booklet of a size convenient to carry in the pocket and illustrating and describing their line of high-grade silver steel hand saws, mitre box saws, back saws, stair builders' saws, compass saws, hand saw filer, saw set and floor scraper. The latter is a most perfect tool of the kind made and especially adapted for cabinet work, for scraping off paint, varnish, etc. The booklet contains many items of interest and useful rules and information for the carpenter, such as how to file a hand saw, how to select and care for saws. It is sent out by mail. Read every word in it. It is worth your while.

Look For the Maker's Name or Trade-Mark.

In all lines of merchandise goods which have become well and favorably known are often imitated and sold to the consumer with the assurance that they are "just as good" as the articles which bear the maker's name or trademark, while, as a matter of fact, such goods are often "seconds," or goods of inferior quality, for which reason the maker will not show the name or trademark under which he has built up a valued reputation for quality.

Manufacturers usually make several grades of goods, and are careful that their best grades shall bear their name or trademark to advertise the excellence of their products, and it follows that they are not only willing, but anxious, to immediately replace any article so guaranteed to have been made by them and which may prove defective in any way. This is especially true with articles usually sold by hardware stores. It is a common practice with manufacturers of these lines to dispose of their inferior grades under what is known to the trade as "special brands," and also to furnish such goods to buyers of large quantities marked with the buyer's "private brand." Needless to add that private-brand goods, bought from whichever manufacturer will make the lowest price on a season's quantity, carry no assurance of quality, and it behooves the consumer who desires quality and manufacturers' guarantee to see that goods bear maker's name or trademark, and above all, the union label.

Organize a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in your city. It is the only means of salvation for the men engaged in the building industry. For further information write to William J. Spencer, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, O.



Local Union 934, Marshall, Mo.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from this, our earthly home, to that Celestial, the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Arthur D. Hightshoe; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we extend to Brother Hightshoe and family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Hightshoe and family; that a page in our minutes be set aside to record the same, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JOHN SPARKS,
JAS. L. ASHLEY,
NORMAN CHAFFEE,
Committee.

Local Union 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our brothers, A. D. Parker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the hand of death having cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow-brothers, may the removal of Brother Parker from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

LOCAL UNION 576.

* * *

Local 85, Shreveport, La.

Whereas, Death, the grim destroyer of all happiness, having again entered our ranks and removed from our midst Brother E. T. Chasteen, we forcibly realize that in his death this Local Union has lost an energetic and faithful member and a loving and affectionate husband and father; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his loving wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad bereavement. May the death of Brother Chasteen be a lesson to all. So live that when the summons comes to join the innumerable caravan which moves to that mysterious realm from which no one returns, thou go not like the quarry slave scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave—like one who wraps the drapery of his couch round about him and lies down to pleasant dreams; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his afflicted family; that a copy be sent to The Carpenter for publication; that these resolutions be transcribed to a page of our minute book, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

E. WOOD,
JAS. CANNON,
C. L. WORSHAM,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 541, Washington, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Providence, to remove from us by death, our brother, George W. Hadley; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death our Local Union has lost a true and loyal member, an upright citizen, and his family a faithful and loving husband and father; that we deplore his departure and extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and children, and commend them to Him who "doeth all things well;" and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to his family and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

JAS. LOUGHMAN,
W. H. HEWITT,
W. A. IRWIN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, Charles R. Hoyt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 746, tender to our bereaved brother and family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

F. H. FERRIS,
W. J. SHEEHAN,
W. A. PRYER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1734, Elkhart, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst Brother M. G. Walters; and,

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sus-

tained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHARLES STENSON,
F. A. DE MUSEY,
F. D. BLOUGH,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 606, Port Richmond, L. I., N. Y.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, John W. Sheehan, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regards; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, and to our local papers for publication.

WILLIAM L. HOUSMAN,
JOHN GAUGHAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1096, Boston, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, Alfred B. Patten, who departed this life on the 1st day of March, 1905.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 1096, extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, the said hour of his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a typewritten copy of these resolutions, under seal of our Union, be presented to the afflicted brother; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy be entered on the records of our Union and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

J. A. McKENZIE,
D. F. McCARTHY,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union No. 367, Centralia, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother Jeremiah Logan; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased brother and that a copy be sent to our local papers and official journal of the carpenters for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

W. M. ANDERSON,
J. T. LOCKE,
CHRIS. PFEIFFER,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 286, Great Falls, Mont.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst, by death, after a long illness, our brother and friend, Elmer Guist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page of our records be set aside to his memory and for the inscription of these resolutions; that our charter be appropriately draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

A. J. EMMERTON,
CHAS. O. JEWELL,
GEO. O. ROBIN,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 1593, Concord, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to call, by death, from our midst the beloved wife and child of our brother, Karl Ellison; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, Local Union 1593 extends to Brother Ellison and family their heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother.

RICHARD FLYNN,
FRED DOYLE,
MICHAEL POWERS,
Committee.

* * *

Local Union 328, East Liverpool, O.

Committee.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, John Calvin Reed, and

Whereas, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood, industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Reed our Union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the

(Continued on page 54.)

Claims Paid

IN APRIL, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
1599	Frank O'Neil	392	$ 70.80
3222	Mrs. Lizzie E. Cross	29	50.00
3223	James C. Brown	142	200.00
3224	Joseph Meyer	214	200.00
3225	Chas. B. Shuster	294	200.00
3226	Richard C. Mullins	381	200.00
3227	Geo. J. Loeffler	523	50.00
3228	Frank A. Llebe	584	200.00
3229	Mrs. Emma Meyer	633	50.00
3230	Michael Breen	701	50.00
3231	John A. Ditton	1051	50.00
3232	Mrs. Ida Harwood	2	50.00
3233	Mrs. Minnie Grace	2	50.00
3234	Mrs. Elizabeth Rebouiet	104	50.00
3235	Theophile Emond	134	200.00
3236	Fred Lampert	158	100.00
3237	Chas. F. Sippel	161	50.00
3238	John Moul	171	200.00
3239	Anton Dezort	211	200.00
3240	H. M. Finley	266	50.00
3241	Mrs. Anna E. Sarling	299	50.00
3242	Joseph Wagner	309	100.00
3243	Mrs. Anna Ruhle	375	50.00
3244	Miles O. Terrill	532	50.00
3245	Geo. D. Belnert	567	200.00
3246	Sanford K. Knox	624	50.00
3247	Harry McDowell	667	200.00
3248	Joseph Lucas	907	200.00
3249	William L. Cooke	1162	200.00
3250	Joseph C. Cunningham	1592	200.00
3251	Fred W. Walters	1	200.00
3252	John S. Hall	31	200.00
3253	John Lapacek	54	200.00
3254	Mrs. Elizabeth Kares	90	50.00
3255	Geo. A. Zelmer	90	200.00
3256	Toney Lober	109	200.00
3257	Christian J. Hollenbach	227	50.00
3258	Mrs. America A. Armstrong	426	50.00
3259	A. D. Warner	558	200.00
3260	Mrs. Eleanor Hurm	635	25.00
3261	Mrs. Mary J. Wickiser	753	50.00
3262	Truman Dame	931	200.00
3263	Frank Panckett	958	200.00
3264	L. V. Resseguie	1248	50.00
3265	Nels Swanson	1525	200.00
3266	Lemuel H. Garrett	1722	50.00
3267	Mrs. Eunice Freeman	8	50.00
3268	Bernard McLaughlin	8	200.00
3269	Jacob C. McCracken	8	50.00
3270	Mrs. Isabella Sherm	8	50.00
3271	Mrs. Jennie K. Shupe	8	50.00
3272	Wm. Thos. Brown	22	50.00
3273	J. S. J. Donovan	22	50.00
3274	Mrs. Barbara Hoffman	44	50.00
3275	Oscar S. Finnegan	58	200.00
3276	Herman Schultz	79	200.00
3277	Lewis D. Holmes	155	50.00
3278	Abraham Hawn	171	50.00
3279	L. D. Brandebury	183	50.00
3280	Andrew Young	183	200.00
3281	Mrs. Era A. Black	211	50.00
3282	Ed A. Gillispie	233	200.00
3283	Mrs. Clara Bittner	281	50.00
3284	Andrew De Boer	335	200.00
3285	Mrs. Helena A. Lyons	409	50.00
3286	John Cowgill	550	200.00
3287	R. D. Parker	576	200.00
3288	M. N. Killian	717	182.70
3289	Hiram W. Barlow	747	200.00
3290	S. G. Fergurson	891	200.00
3291	Gilbert Applegate	1297	50.00
3293	Chas. A. Wilson	1593	50.00
3294	Frank M. Foulk	8	200.00
3295	Augustus Salzler	9	200.00
3296	Mrs. Nettie L. Woolman	29	50.00
3297	Henry Westerman	45	200.00
3298	Nels Johnson	62	100.00
3299	Z. T. Palmer	73	50.00
3300	Clarence MacWilliams	79	200.00
3301	David C. Young	119	200.00
3302	Mrs. Caroline B. Rynn	119	50.00
3303	G. M. Thompson	125	200.00
3304	Mrs. M. L. Valiquette-Paquette	134	50.00
3305	Alfred Desormeaux	134	200.00
3306	Jacob C. Geltz	147	200.00
3307	Guy E. Strock	161	100.00
3308	Florian Leimback	237	200.00
3309	John Gumbert	289	200.00
3310	Richard M. Eddy	297	200.00
3311	Frank G. Payne	325	200.00
3312	Henry Huyser	335	200.00
3313	Fred H. Bennewise	416	200.00
3314	Joseph Hoffmann	419	200.00
3315	Roht. G. F. Dornbluth	422	50.00
3316	Daniel Schild	440	50.00
3317	Ernest C. Butterfield	483	200.00
3318	Joseph Lehmler	709	200.00
3319	Wm. R. Thompson	751	100.00
3320	Mrs. Nora Metcalfe	856	50.00
3321	Mrs. C. E. Hall	884	50.00
3322	Joseph Desatelle	958	200.00
3323	Mrs. Allie Boze	1072	50.00
3324	Richard B. Selby	1103	50.00
3325	Mrs. Delia Sears	1246	50.00
3326	Joseph Jenkins	1650	200.00
3327	Ernest Betzhold	14	50.00
3328	Mrs. Hattie J. Austin	19	50.00
3329	Mrs. Sophia Norden	97	50.00
3330	Wm. F. Hainsworth	136	200.00
3331	Ada Pearle Widmiar	165	50.00
3332	Joseph Besette	260	200.00
3333	L. Creasey	316	200.00
3334	Sarah E. Thompson	374	50.00
3335	Anton Lutz	375	200.00
3336	Wm. E. Goff	432	200.00
3338	Celina Jaillet	570	50.00
3339	Generous Clement	80	50.00
3340	Fred Vordermark	1003	400.00
3341	James R. Ferguson	1186	50.00
3342	Mrs. Mary McCarthy	1353	50.00
	Total		$15,128.50

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OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 51.)

friends and relatives, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family; that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

E. E. SPIVEY,
W. A. CLINE,
HENRY GRIZZELL,
Committee.

* * *

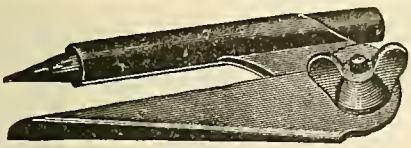
Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst the wife of our esteemed brother, J. A. Stone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the deepest sympathy of the entire Brotherhood be extended to our beloved brother and financial secretary, and to each member of the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

H. S. QUINN,
J. W. BOREN,
T. E. GARLAND,
Committee.



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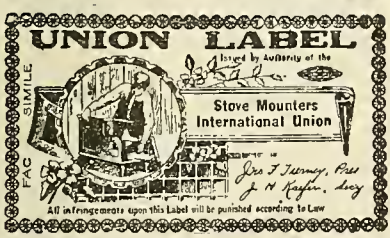
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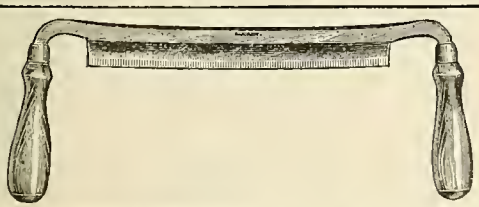
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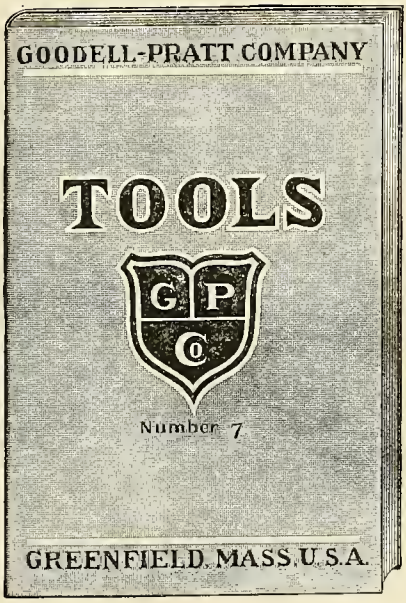
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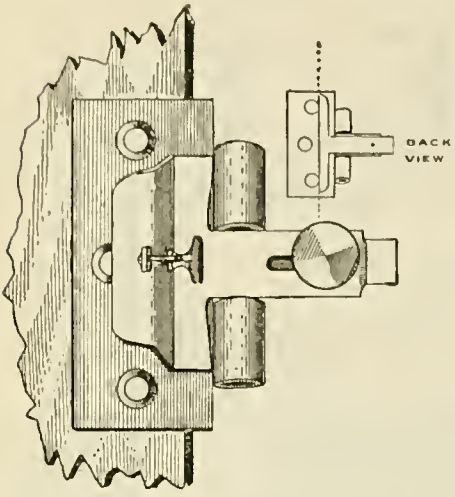


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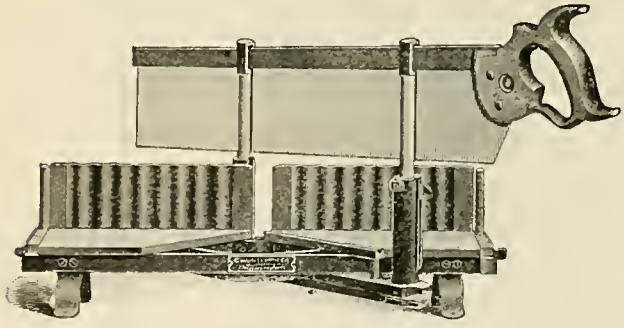
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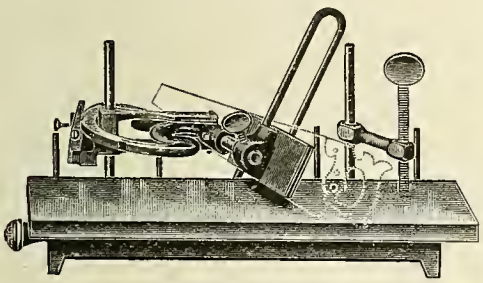
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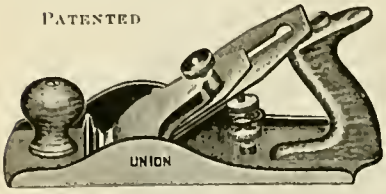
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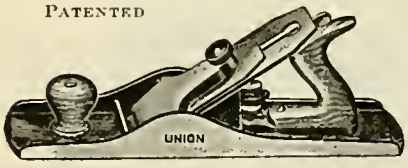
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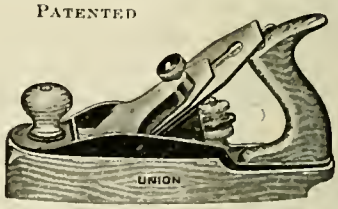
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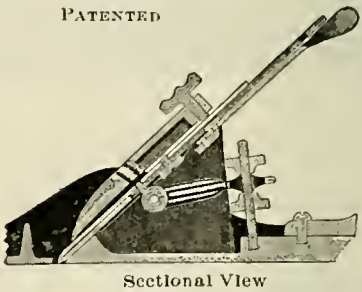
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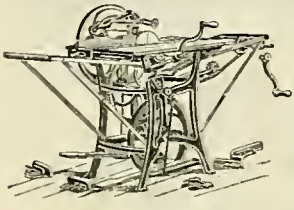
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JUNE, 1905

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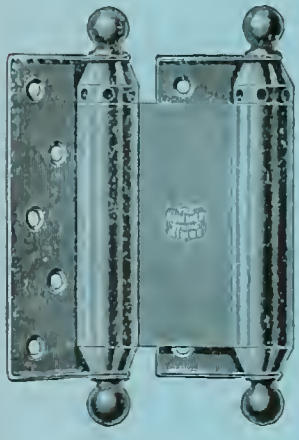
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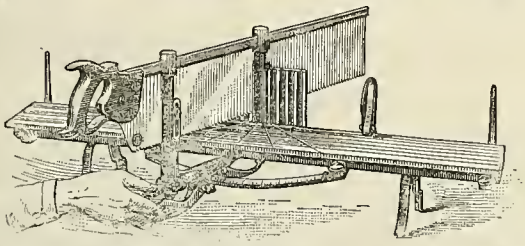
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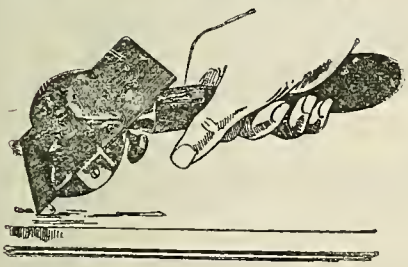


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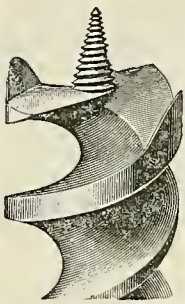
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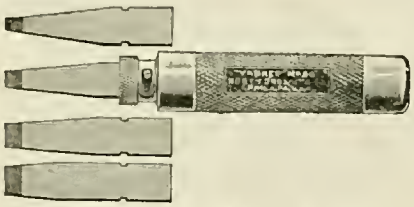
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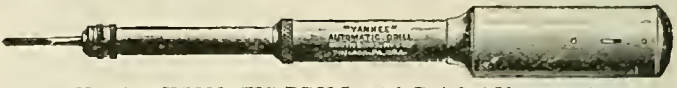


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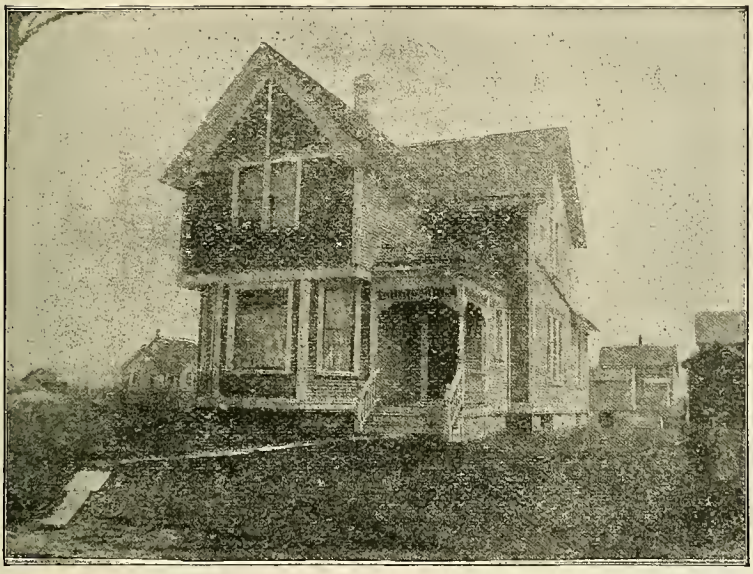
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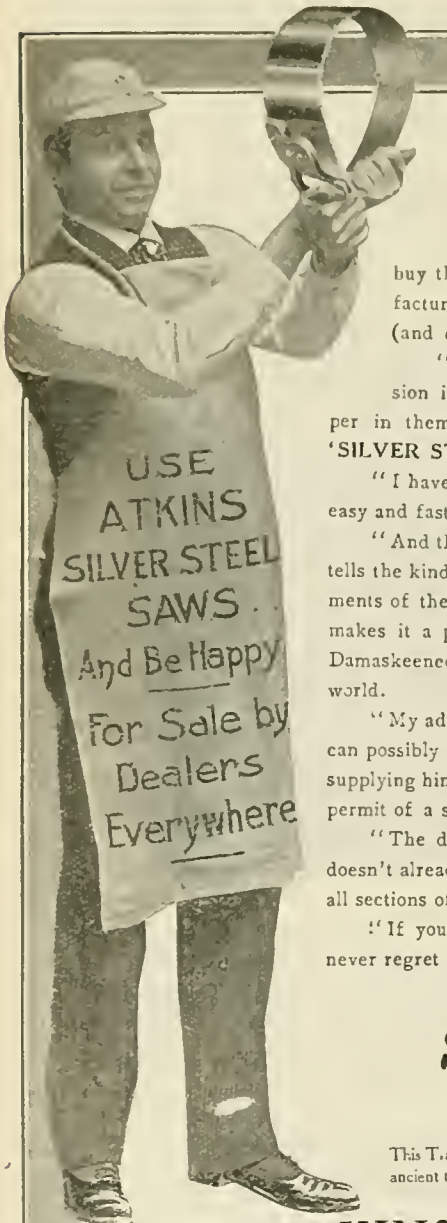
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"I'm a man of experience, having used tools all my life. I have always made it a practice to buy the **best grade**, and only those bearing the Manufacturer's name—because then I know who the maker is (and every user ought to know this).

"I have tried all makes of **saws**, and my conclusion is that the saws having the best metal and temper in them and the finest workmanship and finish are the **'SILVER STEEL'** Saws made by **ATKINS**, of **Indianapolis.**

"I have never seen any other saws like the **ATKINS** for easy and fast cutting and edge-holding qualities.

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"The dealer can get these saws without any trouble if he doesn't already have them, as **ATKINS** have Branch Houses in all sections of the country, as shown below.

"If you, fellow-workman, will follow my advice, you will never regret it."

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Comments on Our Journal.

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1905.

I want to congratulate you upon the improved appearance of the journal. Wishing you success, I am, fraternally yours,

H. R. JONES, R. S. L. U 1391.

❖ ❖ ❖

Charleroi, Pa., May 17, 1905.

I would certainly just like to grasp your hand, and tightly, too, on the appearance of the new Carpenter. May all labor organizations live and prosper.

C. H. RICHARDS,
R. S. L. U. 1044.

❖ ❖ ❖

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1905.

I have been instructed by L. U. 1090 to compliment you on the manner in which the new Carpenter is gotten up.

Fraternally,
GEO. W. BANHAM,
R. S. L. U. 1090.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter, the official organ of that trade, comes out this month in a new attire. At the last convention of the Brotherhood a resolution was adopted to change the paper to magazine form. Now it ranks among the best-dressed trade publications.—The Typographical Journal, April, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

Logan, W. Va., May 15, 1905.

Since the change in Journal I can not express my pleasure. It is such a great improvement over the old form. Good—keep trying. We have not got enough. I am afraid to take them to the room on next Thursday evening, as there will be some one disappointed.

C. L. GREEN, L. U. 1333.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1905.

I want to compliment you on the wonderful improvement in The Carpenter in the last few months. I consider it (The Carpenter) one of the best labor journals in the field.

There is an awful difference in the interest shown in the magazine by the carpenters around here. H. B. MOYER,
1421 Penn Ave.

❖ ❖ ❖

Delray, Mich., May 11, 1905.

I am proud of The Carpenter in its new form and style, and permit me to congratulate you on the efficient and neat appearance in which it is produced. I am also in favor of The Carpenter being sent to each member's address at the small amount of 25 cents per year.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. W. SEELOFF, R. S. L. U. 1020.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Carpenter, the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has made its appearance in magazine form, and is a vast improvement over the unwieldy sheet of former days. Editor Duffy has reason to be proud of his publication now.—The Journeyman Barber, May, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

A Magnificent Number.

The March number of The Carpenter is at hand and is dressed in its new form—magazine—and is in every way a great improvement over the former periodical. The Carpenter is one of the best, if not the best, trade journals issued by any labor organization in America. It contains the history, growth and experience of the Brotherhood from its inception. Every

carpenter, wood worker, millman or kindred worker should read it carefully. Any member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. who can read the history of that organization as told in The Carpenter, and not feel a thrill of pride and satisfaction at the results obtained by the leading actors in such a drama, is, in our estimation, no better than a wooden Indian in front of a scab cigar stand. General Secretary Frank Duffy is an able editor.—Stockton (Cal.) Advocate, April 7, 1905.

Organized Labor Defended.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)



HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT takes the position that the labor question is very much a matter of approach of the viewpoint taken of it. It not only underlies all other questions, but precedes them. The labor question, he says, is the struggle of humanity, though we hear it discussed in a narrow sense. The universal cry of the Citizens' League of Colorado, the Citizens' Industrial Association, and similar leagues is, Smash the unions. For the purpose mentioned they have funds representing millions of dollars.

John Graham Brooks, President of the American Social Science Association, sees grave danger in the labor problem, and considers it a misfortune if employers win on open shop issues.

John Graham Brooks has spent the last two years (or more) in the most exhaustive investigation ever instituted regarding the labor problem in America, including the sociological and political bearing of the whole financial and industrial situation in their relation to each other. Included in his personal researches has been personal contact with the coal strikes, the Colorado situation, the troubles among the great packing houses, the contest in the building trades, the fight for existence in the metal workers' unions, and the struggles between employer and employe in the tobacco and garment workers' industries. Continuing he says: "The open shop is an establishment in which the employer runs his works without any reference to labor unions, whatever. The closed shop is where, by tacit understanding or written agreement, the employer binds himself to have no non-union men in his establishment.

"This latter, of course, carries with it the idea of discrimination, which seems abhorrent to American principle and American policy. I have no idea that public sentiment would tolerate the condition of universally closed shops. I certainly would not. But in the opposition there is much of humbug. There is much cry of the flag and of the palladium of our liberties, but there is always an abundance of fraud and wrong carried on under high-sounding phrases of patriotism. Yes, there is humbug on both sides.

"Nearly all the trades unions are now fighting for the closed shop. And why? Because the employers have recently turned against the unions."

Misfortune if open shop wins.

"The principle of trades unions is the discipline of its own members, by fine or other means more rigid. The fight for higher wages must fail if the rule of open shops, as contended for by employers, shall prevail, for the employers are determined to fight the unions at every point.

"It will be a great social misfortune if the employers win in the open shop issue. Now many closed shops run without trouble, peaceably and profitably, and with healthy conditions, and the latter would not be the case with the open shops. Child labor has been driven out to a great extent, and wholly by the efforts and influence of the trade unions, and now, especially among garment workers, no person under the age of sixteen years can be employed.

"In a discussion of the question upon abstract grounds we do not get at the real merits of the case, nor at the situation of the fight which is on, and which will be of the most determined and deadly nature."

The following statement has been issued by the Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor: The Boston chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, an organization of clergymen and laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose purpose is to apply the teachings of Christ to the social problems of the day, desires, on behalf of that section of the public which it represents, to enter an earnest protest against the program in labor issues put forth by those associations of capital which would deny to labor its rights and claims that, whatever may have been the excesses of organized labor, a combination of capital which refuses to recognize combinations of labor threatens a far worse tyranny. No class of men is so unselfish as to be safely entrusted with unlimited power to regulate the industrial conditions of another class, and the power of united capital can only be limited by united labor. To any fair-minded man it must be obvious that the right of the capitalist to organize logically implies the right of the workman to do the same. Justice can only be insured when both parties meet on a substantial equality, and it is time to register a protest against the growing tendencies to create organizations of capital which refuse to treat with workmen except as individuals.

From these published statements, and many others as conflicting, we can assume that there is undoubtedly no wing of society that receives the attention as does that part known as the Labor Movement. The organized workers are instructed, advised, condemned and harrassed by all kinds of obstacles. By some they are classed criminals; by others as being un-American, and by others still as doing a beneficent work in the interest of humanity. The organized worker is antagonized and sympathized with, and it goes without saying that all this presumed care and attention is at times perplexing, aggravating and pleasing, as the case may be, to the average member of the Labor Movement. Such a mixture should not exist, neither should the intelligence of the American workman be subjected to the stigmatizing opinions of inconsistent critics. We at all times welcome honest criticism and advice, but antagonism, based on deliberate misrepresentations and falsehoods should receive our severest censure.

Recently the Citizens' Industrial Association, better known as the Parryites, held a convention in New York, and the report of the committee on resolution, which was adopted, was misleading and technically false, from beginning to end. As a matter of illustration, we are privileged to hear at times, of a deacon of the church kissing one of the sisters. It does not naturally follow that in a case of this kind the male portion of church-goers are all in the kissing business. Still this is the basis of condemnation used by the Parryites and similar organizations in condemning the Labor Movement. The error of the individual, the single union or a community organization, is their basis of condemning the whole labor structure, and to that part of society who base their opinion and feeling on what they read, coming from these gatherings, it leads to a prejudice hard to overcome, and accomplishes the effect intended by the promoters.

At this convention at least one delegate went so far as to attempt to implicate the character of President Roosevelt in his attitude toward the labor organization. In a statement made by John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, after speaking of the labor situation in New York, said:

Recently I asked President Roosevelt, as an American citizen, to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions, and he said:

"That's the thing that is needed."

This statement, as published, called forth the following:

It was authoritatively stated at the White House today that the President has no recollection of a visit from John Beattie, the representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, who, at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York today, declared that the President had indorsed a proposition to put upon labor unions the responsibility for paralyzing business by lockouts. It was also announced that the President did not make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Beattie.

If the representatives of the Parryites

will deliberately attempt to contaminate the character of the President, what can be expected of them in their criticism of the Labor Movement? To illustrate the President's position on the question, and contrast it with this published statement, I will simply refer you to his late message, on the assembly of Congress, where he strongly commends the labor movement. I might also quote from previous utterances of his, but it appears to me that the fact of his carrying a membership in the Labor Movement is all sufficient in placing his sympathy. We agree with the proposition that the membership of the Labor Movement is similar to other forms of society subject to mistakes, and we also know that these mistakes are costly to the toilers' interests. It therefore appeals to the thinking ones of our movement that it is not so much a question of more organization as it is a disciplining of the force already organized. That conservative management may emanate from the movement as a whole so that general business may not be affected. This can only be done on the lines of a thorough consideration of all the interests involved. The massing of millions of workers together represents a danger point unless their acts are conservative, well considered, and the rank and file disciplined to careful consideration of the interests entrusted to them. What the workers have accomplished in building their movement up to its present growth, embracing national and international, central, state and local unions, with a membership beyond the 3,000,000 mark. The immense resources lying in reserve at the disposal of this branch of society, the attention and care given by the workers in devloping this institution, leading up to better and better management which naturally results in the establishment of changed conditions to those interested. Not alone have those directly concerned in prosecuting the work been benefited, but the benefit has descended to society as a whole, as it is generally agreed that the revenue that goes to the supplying of what is known as the circulating medium is the wages paid for the service of labor. Curtail the wages of the workers and you depreciate business to the extent of the curtailment. Increase the cost of the necessary commodities to the sustaining of life, and if no counteracting influences in the form of increased wage takes place, the purchasing power of a dollar depreciates with the result of affecting general business. On this line it is claimed by some of our ablest thinkers that the trade union movement has been the only wing of society that has done anything on the lines of defending general business.

This general defense has come not only on the lines of increasing wages, but to the shortening of the hours of labor, relieving the congestion and the cheapening competition that would otherwise have resulted in the lowering of the condition of the wage-earners. To it can be claimed that shorter hours are not only beneficial to the laboring classes, but also stimulated business in general. It is not expected, urged or hoped that labor organization will be able to successfully demand the enforcement of any unreasonable suggestions or claim. But it might be not amiss to counsel tolerance on the part of society. Do not frown upon or discourage what is known as the trade union. They are the very best associations that can exist to protect the cause of the laborer, and in his protection lies the best interest of capital. It would appeal to me that the interests of the human family would be more profitably served by giving advice and counsel through which the two elements so needful to the growth, wealth and prosperity of our country might harmonize their interests and avoid the tug-of-war operation to pull the other across the line, resulting, as it inevitably must, in the complete paralysis of both. The accomplishments of the labor movement has represented a persistent, patient work. There has been little of the passion or prejudice or fear discernible; but much courage and self-sacrifice has been displayed in their onward march of progress.

These virtues are possessed by the trade unionists, as illustrated by the Fall River textile employes in their strike for living conditions; also as shown in the contentions of the Colorado miners in subjecting themselves to the persecution involved in their efforts to uphold the will of the people as represented in their instructions to the political powers of that State. The patriotism of the American laborer has

at all times asserted itself, whether it be in collective force for the purpose of driving out the foreign despot, or in the interest of protecting or extending liberty for the whole; also contending on the lines of protecting against any encroachment of the liberty of the individual. This latter assertion may not appeal to our friends, the Parryites, who contend for the open shop, and who pose as the protectors of the strike-breakers under the hypocritical plea of liberty for the individual. No individual has yet been born with sufficiency within himself to lay claim to advanced conditions that led up to enlarged liberties. In our country, whose basic principle is liberty, it was first realized, not through the individual, but only made possible by the tremendous sacrifices of the collective force. Down through our history this same defense was used to perpetuate and extend liberty. In this age he that prates about the individual liberty in industrial life is assuming the position for a purpose, and we, the organized workers, think his purpose is not an honest one, and society largely is beginning to believe with us. If we had relied on our individuality down through the age of trade unionism, where would be our eight-hour workday that has been responsible for throwing rays of light and sunshine into thousands of workers' homes by giving to honest labor that work that otherwise would be denied them. What would be the wages paid? What would be the purchasing power of the dollar? What effect would this individualism have on the general business condition of the country? All these things are sermons within themselves and would take more time than we have in this article to give them even a brief consideration. All intelligent beings can understand that individual action could not introduce remedies that would put the unfortunate idler to work and surround him with a security in the matter of his wages. It has required the strongest kind of consolidated action to levy up the condition of the wage-worker. The employing class being victims to the selfishness of human nature, appreciating that business is run not on the method and consideration of the best characters in business life, but rather by the unscrupulous practices of the skinflint, they find themselves in a position powerless to give any consideration to the individual and base their position on recognizing the market rates. Where unions exist, regularly prescribed trade laws govern the situation. Where the workers exist under the glory of their individuality, there will be found no governing influence, with the result of a backward tendency, subject to the selfishness of the employer who will hire his help on the lowest possible basis. This effect is depreciating not only to the laborer, but has a decided effect on society as a whole, and especially so on that part depending on the patronage of the workers. The need of protecting the wage scale is recognized in the higher walks of society, as, for instance, the government does not presume to allow any competition in the employment of its servants on this line. If they did allow a wage competition as a basis of securing a government job, we could appreciate what a tumble there would be in salaries from the President down, and what a cheapening effect it would have on public employment. A staple wage condition produces a staple market for saleable commodities. In this is found one of the principal necessities of the labor movement, and it may be instructive to take up for consideration the other necessities, as on these determine our right to exist. The necessity of this movement is found in the minute subdivision of labor; the irregularities of employment; the servitude of women; the debasement of child life, and the swiftly recurring periods of stagnation and panics, and the ever-increasing army of the unemployed. You might suppose that this in itself would justify the labor movement. But the strongest necessity is to be found in its claim of whether or not labor receives its just proportion of what it actually produces. Permit me to refer to the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 52, as it deals with this proposition. We are privileged to read that the United States census reports for 1900 declare that the average annual wage of an American laborer is $437. That is a little less than $1.50 per day, and nobody need go to Washington to learn that the average man who works with his hands gets about what the government says he does. But

here come the 1900 census reports with another fact that makes the figures about wages seem more important. The average annual value of the American working man's product is $2,450, say the census reports. Now figure this out for yourself and you will see that the difference between what the average wage-worker gets each year and the value of the work he creates with his hands is $1,913. A large part of this $1,913 that the wage-earner created but did not get, went into the employers' pockets in the form of profit. It may be considered strange, but there are some at least of the wage-earners who are aspiring for that $1,913 end, believing that the employers' service would be legitimately covered by the division representing the $437 end. We are intelligent enough to understand that while these figures represent the average, some receive greater or less proportions, and I personally feel that between the carpenter boss and his employes this difference does not exist. It is an admitted fact that the laborers' wage represents, in the majority of cases, nothing but the commonest existence. Few wage-workers save much money. Most of them are like the poor old laborer who, when dying, called his family together and said: "Well, children, I was born without a cent and I die without a cent. Thank God I've held my own."

While the labor employer's business represents not only existence, but profits as well, and in the contests as waged with the employers, such as the miners' strike, the stockyard strikes, the lockout of building craftsmen of New York City, and many other contests that might be mentioned, we are privileged to know that the employers' organizations are backed by finances, discipline, and allied one interest with another through bonds of sympathy. Also, with a power to increase profits at will, it becomes with them an easy matter to throw the cost of these disturbances on the consuming public, and that part of the public that bears to the greatest extent the burden of this unjust tax is the laboring class. Under this interpretation of the position of the wage-earner he becomes in his organized capacity not only his own protector, but also a defender of general business interests.

As an illustration, the cost of the contention between the mine operators and John Mitchell's organization was forced from the consuming public. Anthracite coal was raised $2 per ton in value over what it cost previous to the contention. This represented on the one hundred millions of tons needed to supply annual consumption two hundred millions of increased profit to the operators. This extension of profit is continuous and is being added to year after year. The butchers' strike has led the consumers to pay more for beef or necessitate them to an extra amount of chewing. And so it goes in all lines of necessities. Our Christian friend Rockefeller has again donated to Chicago University; look out for another rise in oil to balance up this philanthropic donation made by this most charitable of men who endows colleges for the rich men's sons by extracting tribute from the homes where oil is used. Mr. Rockefeller is too wise to endow colleges for the sons of working men; but these sons are getting an intellectual training through the experience of the times they are passing through that will finally develop them up to the understanding of the impositions of the times, as practiced against them. After this will come a higher order of things which will do away with the attitude assumed by the wage-earners in this age of hands up. Our good servant, the Politician—I believe that is the way they put it, but we find a misconception hereto—instead of being servants we find them assuming the position of masters. They not only force, through scientific practice, our votes, but they extort from us, through combination with the other power just referred to, all expenses necessary to the glaring, illuminating campaigns that dazzle our reasoning faculties away from us. At the gathering of delegates representing the Democratic party at the St. Louis convention, Messrs. Belmont and Hill, sponsors for Judge Parker, used as an argument in furthering the candidacy of the said aspirant, that radical sentiment must be dropped, and if the party were to succeed in electing their candidate, they should get back to the principles as existing at the time when Grover Cleveland was elected President; back in that age

the combines and trust interests contributed in equal proportion to both parties, appreciating that their interests were safe with either party, and the party leaders at St. Louis being anxious for success, endorsed the sentiment, and Judge Parker was selected to lead. The amusing feature of said campaign was where Parker charged the Republican party with the misdemeanor of using trust money to run their campaign on. This was amusing on the grounds that it has since been claimed that not only the three millions used by the Republicans, but also the two millions used by the Democrats, were collected by both party managers from corporate interests. But the serious part is that as soon as the donations were handed down flour advanced $2 per barrel, sugar advanced a cent per pound, coal went up 50 cents per ton—a general advance all along the line. The wage-earners being helpless, through the science of legislation, so fixed that these combinations are doing as they please. Appreciating that this represents simply one more hold-up, one more tribute extracted, adding to the burden that is depreciating his manhood and opportunities, he is gradually getting down to the belief that he is the all-round victim of this enlightened age. The wage-earner is not alone the victim, but other branches of society are also affected, and when we stop to reflect that the underlying principle responsible for the American Revolution was the unjust tax levied by old King George, we wonder how long will the people of this age submit to a system of extortion on the lines of unjust tribute and taxation as operated at present. As a basis of showing the depreciating effect of these tributes as imposed and collected, I will use Dun's index number for November 1, which shows an advance of commodity prices over the figures for the previous month and for the corresponding date for the previous year. The index gives an idea of the changes in the necessary cost of living, luxuries, to a great extent, being omitted from the calculations.

In the November 1 index number the estimated cost of living for a family of five for one year, exclusive of luxuries, would be $497.15. Contrasted with the low figures recorded on July 1, 1897, this means an increase per family of $134.88, or more than 37 per cent. A man must now be earning $2.74 per day to be as well off, in proportion to the cost of living, as he was on a $2 per day basis on the July 1, 1897, standard. Nor does this take into account the steady increase in the standard of living that affects all classes. This not only affects the standard of living, but it goes beyond that and has a direct effect on general business, and it can be justly claimed that the organized wage-earner, in aspiring and at times succeeding in advancing his wage scale, has been the promoter of good times, on the lines of overbalancing the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar by simply putting more dollars into circulation. It has appealed to me strongly, that if instead of depreciating the labor unions who are working on lines of enlarged opportunities for the whole, these antagonistic associations should direct their influence to an enlarged home market. This, with the world market that is coming our way, would put our country where it should be, commercially and industrially, supreme among the nations of the earth, and we could then justly claim to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A Personal Question and a Word to Every Brother.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)



I DESIRE to call attention to one phase of the labor question which is very likely to be overlooked by us trades-unionists. That question is: What are our personal duties and responsibilities in the conflict that confronts us?

Trades-unionism is a collective effort to control outward conditions of work and wages in the interests of the employes. This is a very necessary and indispensable work in the interests of labor and should be prosecuted

even more vigorously than it is now, but along with that there is, or at least seems to me, to be another line of duty which is equally important—and that is that each and every brother should put his own personal self under daily training and control.

There are more than a few of our members who depend upon the power of the organization to secure and hold for them a job. They seem to be too indolent to set about to perfect themselves as mechanics, so that they will be sought for by the bosses. They think that if they can once get into the union then they can do pretty much as they please regardless of their duties to their employer, and still have the union exert its full strength in their behalf. Nor is this all. There is other work for each brother to do himself—such as reading the current literature of the day, familiarizing himself with all the scientific discoveries along all lines, keeping pace with the growth of new philosophies of life, such as mental science, theosophy, spiritualism, comparative religions, socialism, and everything that is claiming the attention of the thinking minds of the day.

The trades-unionist should first of all be thoroughly posted on the origin and history of trades-unionism itself—something that only a small minority of the brothers have studied—and he should know all the arguments for and against it. If he give the subject the study that its great importance demands he will know just what are its lines of greatest strength and what also are its limitations. He will see that inasmuch as industrial conditions are constantly changing, offering new and threatening problems to labor for solution, so must the trade-union philosophy and tactics be progressive so as to adapt itself to all changes in the warfare of its opponents. And, lastly, but not least in importance, the brothers owe it to themselves to improve their own inner mental, moral, and spiritual condition, a duty that can only be accomplished by their own personal efforts, and which no amount of organization, however urgent that undoubtedly is, can render unnecessary.

Every one of us has the germs within himself to make a very much better, nobler, purer, and wiser man than he is, and that most desirable end can only be attained if we, each of us, you and I, my brothers, here and now, takes himself definitely in hand in his daily life, sets for himself an ideal character that he would like himself to be, and by working steadily and patiently and systematically at it he will surely and inevitably see himself growing along his chosen line.

An ancient philosopher once said: "We are creatures of reflection," meaning that whatever we reflect upon, that we eventually become, and we have the undoubted testimony of the flower and perfection of the race that this is really true. If we think about and wish to become truthful, helpful, patient, or any of the virtues that adorn the truly great man, we build that quality into the very structure of our being. This statement may seem fanciful at first thought but if one meditates upon it quietly and persistently he will soon find that it is according to the law of nature as sure as any law operating on material things, and that there is every reason and encouragement for him to cease wasting another moment in the thousand ways that we all more or less give into, and take hold of himself in real earnest and make of himself that which he admires in others.

Perhaps some brother may say: "Oh, well, that is very fine talk, but it cannot be done. I tried it myself and know that it is too much for me." To all such it should be answered that there is some difficulty in the start, but persistent effort will enable us to do much toward overcoming it.

It is a law in nature that there is an inertia that makes a stone harder to start to move than to keep moving when it is once started, and that same law is operating here, causing the mind to object to the beginning of any new line of effort, but this same law of inertia can also be used in our favor, for it is also true that when a habit is formed in any direction it is much easier to go along that road. So the initial difficulties are seen out of their due proportion and soon fade away into obstacles that we are in the habit of overcoming, and we are told by those who have gone along this way that this task of self-de-

velopment soon becomes an absorbingly interesting and then delightful one, and then we are men and women that are able to influence the affairs of the world for the good of all.

These few words are not given to the brothers as from authority, but as from one who feels the need of training in his daily life, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be the cause of arousing some one to a greater sense of his duty along personal lines.

"Anticipation and Realization."

(By J. O. Carson.)



MY Union friend, did you ever stop to think of the different meaning conveyed in those those two words?

Have you ever been a participant in a strike or lockout? If so, what were your anticipations, your foretaste, or previous view of the benefits you would derive if your Local Union or District Council was successful in securing that raise in wages or shorter workday for you?

How have you assisted your fellow-workers by the better conditions thus gained? Have you been an advocate, defender and upholder of Union principles, and have you lent your influence and presence every time and upon all occasions where there was an opportunity of promoting and enlarging the interests of the organization to which you belong?

Or have you, broadly speaking, thrown aside the cloak of unionism, thinking, perhaps, "What good can the Union do us now; we have our improved conditions, that is enough."

Here, my brother, is where you are in error; you overlook the fact that the bosses are continually organizing and building up their associations, and that when organized they want to deal with the workers through their organization, but they deny you this right; they want to deal with you as individuals. Do you realize where you "get off" at in such a deal?

Perhaps your realizations have not been just what you anticipated. Mayhap the strike was ill-advised just at that time, and yourself and other brothers were compelled to submit, and the coveted "eight-hour day" or the slight "advance in wages" were denied you. That should not deter you from advocating the principles of unionism; the stick-to-it principle is the one essential to final success. The frown of adversity may overcloud your sky just now, but perhaps, if you persevere, the smile of success will crown your efforts in the near future.

Don't be a "quitter" or "back-slider." Champion the cause of unionism. Take an active part in all discussions, and if a question is decided adversely or in opposition to your individual views, submit to the will of the majority. Don't get in the habit of leaving your meeting room in a "huff" because every brother does not think and vote as you wish.

Get in the habit of looking for the silver lining of the clouds, instead of the leaden gray in the middle. It will help you over many hard places. Talk happiness on all occasions; the world has enough trouble without listening to yours.

If you do this it is safe to assume that every brother will respect your views, whether or not he can vote for them.

A noted writer, whose name I can not recall just now, once said: "One man with a conviction is worth ninety-nine men with only a financial interest." If this be true, and past experience proves that it is, then we have every reason to rejoice, and if you, brother, will only put your shoulder to the wheel and give a good, strong, steady push, it will lighten the load of those who have been the "wheel-horses" during the past decade.

Unionism is destined to thrive and prosper, because it stands between the American mechanic and poverty, or industrial slavery. It stands for certain great fundamental principles, among the most important being the referendum vote, direct representation, the right of the individual to vote how he pleases and for whom he pleases, without being under obligations to any certain political party.

Against absolutism, usurpation and the iniquitous methods adopted by the trusts, it stands as solid as the "Rock of Gibral-

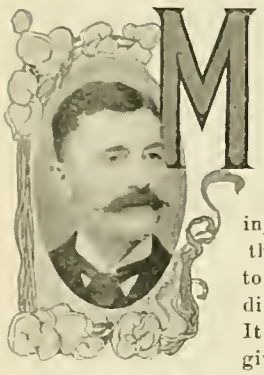
tar," in favor of and as champion for the people.

Its strength will grow as the thought grows. It appeals to the better nature of every free-thinking citizen who realizes that to have a republic such as Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln laid the cornerstones for, we must have a healthy, happy, contented, prosperous and self-satisfied working class.

It appeals to citizenship; it opposes reason to impulse; law to lawlessness; balance to haste; judgment to emotion, and those are attributes which the American people have never failed to applaud, esteem and appreciate.

Advice to Business Agents.

(By W. W. Werner.)



MY mail frequently contains queries from brother business agents from our own craft as well as others regarding the methods used in bringing Local No. 492 of the city of Reading to the prosperous condition it is in today. It is a pleasure to give any information that tends to lend a helping hand to organized labor, but at this season of the year the business agent's time is so much in demand that it is impossible to do justice to all seeking information. My Union has the first call upon my services, although I deem it a conscientious duty on my part to render all the assistance possible to inquiring brethren. In order, therefore, to reach all such everywhere, I have concluded to give my views on the subject of managing a local through the medium of The Carpenter.

The position of business agent is not a sinecure nor a bed of roses by any means. When anyone accepts the position thinking that he will have a kid-gloved job, the illusion will soon be dispelled if he honestly performs his work. The business agent has been the butt of the newspapers for years and has been looked upon with suspicion not only by the employing classes, but the general public at large. The prejudice that has been created against him is gradually vanishing, but at best he is handicapped at all times. The business agent frequently finds that his hardest fights are to be encountered in the Union, where jealousies or factionalism are permitted to flourish, and as a consequence the work in bettering the condition of organized labor is greatly hampered.

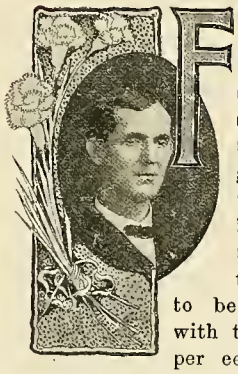
The ideal business agent never existed, and I doubt that he ever will. Too many men have aspired to reach that high elevation only to have their ambitions dashed to pieces ere they have gone very far. They realize when too late that in trying to please everyone they have gained the enmity of all, and no matter what their abilities may be, their usefulness at once ceases. A business agent should possess individuality. Let him sit down and think each question over before he acts. Listen to the advice of fellow-members of the organization and use it in accordance with its value. Never allow dictation. When you do you have lost your efficiency. The fellow who seeks to control you in many cases is making a catspaw of you. Keep aloof from all cliques. Be ready to listen to complaints, but slow to act. Weigh well the evidence on both sides when any controversy arises between the employer and a member of your Local. Let justice be meted out at all times without regard to whom it may benefit or injure. If this course is pursued you will gain the confidence of the great mass of people and will command the respect of those who may not be friendly to you. Always remember that it is best to have your errors to be those of the head and not of the heart. Three years ago I assumed the position of business agent of Local No. 492, of the city of Reading. We were organized back in 1888, but never exerted any great influence until 1901. That was the year when a remarkable wave of unionism struck the city of Reading. Our craft felt its impulse and welcomed it. The membership of our Local increased by leaps and bounds, the planing mill workers allying themselves with us. Our strength was such that it was thought that all the ills from which we suffered could be cured at once. A demand was made and soon we had a flourishing strike on hand, which finally petered out with the Union losing

the fight, and at the same time the planing mill workers let their charter lapse. Local No. 492 had from 125 to 150 members in good standing at the time. We were discouraged, but not dismayed, and some of the more resolute spirits determined to build the organization up again. With the support of these loyal members we worked zealously and soon had the satisfaction of seeing many brothers reinstated who had permitted themselves to lapse. At the close of my first term of office there were some 500 members enrolled. Our next move was to formulate a two-year scale with an advance of two cents an hour. The contractors were given ample time in order to regulate their business in accordance with the increase. As a result we succeeded in securing the signatures of nearly all the master builders of the city. Having done this, our next aim was to prove to the master builders that it was for their own interest to have Union workmen. To our members we said: "Local No. 492 has given its guarantee to render good workmanship in return for a nine-hour workday and so much per hour. Every member is placed upon his honor to make good that contract."

And we did make good. Where there were instances of incompetence or wilful neglect, I have personally ordered such a workman off a job and have then communicated with his employer the reasons I did so. Invariably I have been thanked, and in some instances was informed that the very parties referred to would have been laid off by them only that they feared trouble might result. In the meanwhile our Union has been very careful to see that all applicants for membership are full-fledged workmen. Those who can not come up to the standard must submit to being graded until they have served out the requisite time and acquired proficieney so as to qualify them to enjoy the full benefits of the Union. The master builders have not been slow to appreciate the fact that we are trying to conduct our Union on a friendly, honest basis, and as a result there is not a builder of any consequence in the city who has not signed the scale. Our members know what is expected from them and that they will be protected to the uttermost limit where their cause is just. We have endeavored to make all our dealings a plain business proposition for both sides, and congratulate ourselves that we have succeeded in building up not only the largest, but wealthiest Union in the city. I would say to every brother agent to make use of his best judgment on all occasions, be honest and live as close to the golden rule in business affairs as he can. Don't hesitate to perform a disagreeable duty when it arises. If they are properly met the probability is that they will be less liable to occur in the future. It will be found by observing this rule that some of the thorns will be removed from your pathway, but do not suppose for one instant that you have surmounted all your troubles. It has been my sole object to make the work a little easier so as to make less wear and tear on your gray matter and nerves. If my humble efforts have succeeded, my reward will be all I could wish for.

Remember Your Obligation.

(By J. W. Adam.)



FRATERNAL and benevolent societies endeavor to increase their membership by appealing to the members of organized labor to provide for the proverbial "rainy day." In this way they illustrate the advantages to be gained by joining with them, and so a large per cent. of our members have become associated with one or more of these organizations, and upon assuming the necessary obligation, strive to live up to the requirements exacted. This is only right and as it should be. At all times and on all occasions they use all honorable means to carry out the terms of their obligation; but in a labor organization the trouble with some of these members seems to be that while they hold their obligation in fraternal organizations sacred, they treat with indifference and seem to look upon the obligation they took on joining their Union as a mere matter of form, to be violated at will, or on any occasion. When reference is

made to anything that transpired, happened or occurred, in one of their secret order meetings, they look around to see that no one is present so that an outsider can not hear any of their business; they speak in whispers in order not to violate their pledge; yet they go from the meeting of the Union and when on the street corner or in some public place, denounce in a loud voice the actions of those who dared to live up to their obligation by transacting the business of the Union according to the laws and usages of our general organization. Not only will they endeavor to attract the attention of those around them by speaking in a loud voice, but they will clinch their argument by making statements that the officers and others who attend the meetings regularly, and who endeavor at all times to advance the interests of the Union, are a "ring" or a "clique," whose sole object is to lead the Union and its members to ruin. These men, when remonstrated with for such action, will justify themselves by telling you what great trades unionists they are, and how much dues they pay, measuring only the requirements of a good, loyal Union man by the amount of dues he pays. You will find these fellows in every Union—they are there, and we all know them. Let us therefore give them a gentle warning that unless they reform and are as true to their obligation in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as they are to the obligations and pledges they have made in other organizations, we will be compelled to take more stringent measures and methods to enforce the rule governing the violation of our obligation.

The Opportunities of the Carpenter.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THERE is no mechanic in the building industry in which the opportunities for advancement, and chances for promotion are as many, as numerous and at the same time as certain as in the "carpenter trade." This statement may be contradicted by many, and no doubt will be, but to understand it clearly we must delve below the surface.

The carpenter is the leading mechanic on the building; this is an acknowledged fact. He is usually the "foreman" of the job, and very often the "superintendent of construction." He is required to know many things, particularly the peculiarities of the different trades engaged on the building. He must not only be a thorough mechanic in his own line of the business, but he must also know something of the "other trades," something of masonry, plumbing, roofing, plastering, etc. He it is who has to take the responsibility of carrying out everything in detail according to "plans" and "specifications." It is seldom now that a building is erected without the assistance of an architect, but in cases where an architect is not required, the carpenter is the first man to be consulted. He is looked upon as the builder and is required and expected to supply the details to all other trades. He lays out the ground, stakes the foundation, prepares and places in position the "centers" for the bricklayers and masons. In fact, he supplies whatever is necessary in the shape of mechanical skill for the completion of the building. If any new innovation is introduced in the construction of a building for which there is no specific mechanic or contractor, it usually falls to the lot of the carpenter to put it in operation. Whatever errors there may be in the "plans," whatever shortcomings in the "specifications," whatever mistakes the "architect" may make, the carpenter is called upon to overcome them and make them good. It can, therefore, easily be seen that a vast amount of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the carpenter, and yet he is one of the most poorly paid mechanics on the building. I have heard men say that they would never allow a boy of theirs to learn carpentry or any of its branches, and I have been often surprised at the expression. Allow me to say that it is an honorable trade, a good trade, one of the best. No man need be ashamed of it, "Christ," the "great man," was a carpenter.

There are several stages to go through in the career of a carpenter. First, as a shop boy, then as an apprentice, next as a full-fledged mechanic, afterwards as a foreman, and lastly as a superintendent of construction. From this last position he steps into business for himself and becomes a "master carpenter," and eventu-

a "building contractor." Sometimes he takes up drawing in all its branches, and with his practical skill and experience as a carpenter enters a new field very often with the chances in his favor of making a decided success. Some of our best architects of the present day are men who formerly drove the "jack plane."

Taking it all in all, there are many chances of advancement for the carpenter if he is only made of the right stuff and quick enough to grasp opportunities. Remember "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Your time will come, be ready for it. If you don't venture you will never win.

Waterbury's Dilemma.

(By T. G. S.)

IT is very important that our local unions should at all times keep in touch with the conditions existing in surrounding localities and when any of our members decide to make a change they should above all other things make inquiries as to the state of trade in a locality before venturing within its borders. Once more we wish to remind our brothers that the members of local No. 260, of Waterbury, Conn., have been on strike since May 1, 1904, against the "open shop." This fact has been heralded all over the country from time to time, and strange to say that members of local unions who we believe are thoroughly familiar with existing conditions have come to our city and taken the places of our men who are fighting a battle for all. This proves that there are scabs within our ranks, and local unions should guard against this element if we are to accomplish anything by strikes. The fact is, our secretaries are not as careful as they might be, in corresponding with their out of town members who work in unfair cities. Under the present system a member of a union may spend a whole season scabbing in a distant locality, and forward his monthly dues to the secretary of his union; he will be credited with the same and his card returned without notifying the union under whose jurisdiction he is working, giving correct name and house address and making it possible to rid the city of such men. There is too much of the paddle-your-own-canoe business practiced at the present time among the members of our craft, both individually and as collective bodies, and when any union becomes involved in a conflict with the employers, it seems as if those in surrounding states are ready to furnish strike breakers by allowing members of their unions to scab, keeping it secret from the union imposed upon. They may say, "It is none of our business," but the interest of one should be made the concern of all. Our brothers and local unions should take pains to investigate the conditions under which members are working after leaving homes under a cloud. It only costs a few cents for postage to do this, and those who are being wronged would be benefited tenfold. It would be well for our active members to bear this in mind, and we earnestly ask of those who are not entirely ignorant of the fact that members of their unions are taking advantage of the inducements offered by our employers to break our strike and disrupt our union, to give us all assistance possible in routing this traitorous class. The notification of a heavy fine against them would be sufficient to prompt many of them to cease their wrongdoing. It is needless for us to say that our boys are determined to win in this open shop issue. Nothing but the union shop and that alone will satisfy us. No scab would remain outside of the union if he were admitted free of charge and permitted to receive all benefits without cost or any sacrifice on his behalf. It is not a matter of principle with him, but meanness and a desire to be a sucker in order to solicit favors from the boss. He is ever ready to backbite his fellowmen, and grasps every opportunity to carry tales from the job to the office. He will take a cut in wages and work long hours when necessary to hold his job, and is jealous of every new man put to work.

These are a few characteristics of the scab as we have studied him in Waterbury, and our boys are anxious to civilize him and teach him to do good for humanity. We are not able to fight this battle alone, but we have been nobly assisted by the local unions in Connecticut which are banded together in our state association for the purpose of assisting any

union singled out to be annihilated by the builders' association. There has only been a slight dent made in our ranks after one year of fighting, while the bosses' association is on the verge of collapse. The chief attraction for some of the builders in the association is a heavy forfeiture in money should they pull away, and the prospect of being refused lumber and material by the dealers who are conspiring against those employing union men. Many of the builders are negotiating with dealers out of town to furnish them with material, and we expect to read the obituary of the bosses' union in the morning papers in the near future. Again we ask our brothers to give us a helping hand by staying away from Waterbury, and urging others to do likewise, until we convince the Interstate Contractors, Builders and Dealers that the carpenters throughout the country will not tolerate the open shop.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING.

W. D. Michler.

On my return from Mexico and Arizona I stopped at Concordia, Kan., having received information that the carpenters of that city were ready and willing to get together and organize. After working with them for several days, and holding an open meeting for their special benefit, they, however, concluded not to take any definite action and to deliberate over the proposition for a while longer. So I wended my way to Clay Center, Kan., where I found the carpenters having nerve enough to organize for their mutual protection, and that all they needed were instructions to aid them in conducting their affairs along practical trade lines. The instructions I gave them in my humble way, which enabled them to obtain an advance in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day.

I then returned to Concordia with the determination of effecting the organizing of our craft in this locality, but I again met with disappointment, as I failed to get enough men together to justify the sending for a charter. I entrusted one of the prominent carpenters with following up the work begun, but as I have not heard from him since, I presume that he has fallen by the wayside. From Concordia I went to Manhattan, Kan., where I found business dull and carpenters leaving town to seek work elsewhere, and thus the time inopportune for any attempt at organization.

So I came home to Kansas City and there found ample non-union material to work on. At present I am devoting my time to assisting the D. C. and various Local Unions in building up their membership. Up to date nine prominent breweries and five cabinet and fixture firms have signed our agreement for 1905, providing for the exclusive employment of U. B. members. More firms are expected to be heard from shortly. Everything looks favorable for a good season's work in Kansas City.

Traveling members should not forget to have their clearance coupon in their due-book properly filled out before leaving their home; it will avoid a great deal of inconvenience.



Wm. Teichert.

The present season here in Milwaukee has brought with it renewed activity in the building trades. New buildings and residences are springing up as if by magic; something this city has not seen for years.

With the assistance of Organizer Fuelle, a new Local was organized, which now has forty-eight members. There are still many carpenters here who do not belong to the Brotherhood, but with our open meetings and personal agitation we hope to build up a strong, solid organization.

Most of the members of the A. W. W. have joined locals of the U. B., and those few that still remain with that organization, under the leadership of P. Huebner, were the cause of the brewery lockout, which has just ended in a complete victory for the U. B. The great demand for carpenters at the present time is certainly a strong point in our favor, and we hope soon again to have peace and harmony with our fellow-workers. The convention here last summer certainly was a booster to our organization. The locals have had a big increase in membership, and with the present activity we hope in the near future to see every carpenter in this city a member of the U. B.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

UNION PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1905.

Appeals for Aid Must Be Approved by the General Executive Board and the General Office.

Again we are called upon to use our influence to stop the letter-begging system now conspicuously in vogue among labor organizations. From reports made to this office it is quite evident that when a Local Union gets into a difficulty of any kind the first thing done is to send out appeals for financial aid. This practice has reached such alarming proportions that it is time something should be done to put a stop to it. The matter has been considered several times by our General Executive Board, and instructions have been issued by that body for the guidance of our Local Unions and District Councils, and yet we are asked almost daily to be good enough to instruct our Local Unions what to do when requests are made upon them for financial aid by sister organizations.

As far back as October 4, 1890, the General Executive Board rendered a decision as follows:

"All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid unless by the approval of the General Executive Board, attested by the General Secretary."

Again, in July, 1903, the General Secretary called the attention of the board to the fact that thousands of circulars appealing for aid were going the rounds of our Local Unions and that many complaints were lodged with the General Office against such action. After a thorough investigation the board again rendered a decision, which is as follows:

"All Local Unions are hereby instructed not to pay any attention to circular letters from other organizations asking for financial aid unless the consent and endorsement of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood has been obtained by the organizations issuing them."

Under these provisions all Local Unions and District Councils are herewith instructed to pay no attention to begging letters unless the sanction and approval of the General Officers has first been obtained by the parties or organizations issuing appeals.

The funds of the Local Union are the property of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and must be accounted for in detail at any and all times when official demand is made by our General President.

As many appeals for aid have been sent out without the sanction of the General Executive Board, and as many complaints have been lodged with the General Office against this obnoxious and pernicious system, it became necessary on the part of the General Executive Board, at the April meeting of the present year, to take definite action and put a stop to this letter-begging system once and for all.

After going through all the former de-

cisions rendered on this matter, the board decided to call the attention of all Local Unions to the decision of October 4, 1890, and instructed the General Secretary to give due notice to our membership at large that any violation of this order in the future will be dealt with in a manner that will prevent a further repetition of same. I hope, therefore, that this notice will be a warning to our members to live up to the laws, rules and usages of this organization for all time to come.

❖ ❖ ❖

The lockout has been declared off and our men are going back to work as fast as the non-union men can be discharged or taken into the union. These were the glad tidings from Pittsburg, Pa., that reached us early last month, too late, however to refer to the joyful event in our May issue.

On February 1 ultimo, the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity locked out all of our men in the employ of their members, with the design to establish the open shop and to enforce other obnoxious regulations which, had our men agreed to them, would by so doing have signed the death warrant of our organization in the Pittsburg district.

Not only has this calamity been averted by the firmness of our men, but they have defeated the open shop scheme of their employers in its entirety, won out all along the line and resumed work under the same conditions which obtained previous to the lockout. While our U. B. has thus emerged safely from this struggle, with its prestige unimpaired, the situation on the employers' side, after the suspension of hostilities, appears in nowise so encouraging; as to them the outcome of the lockout means nothing more nor less than a crushing defeat. To substantiate this statement we quote the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch of Sunday, May 7, 1905:

"Complete reorganization of the Builders' Exchange League, following the recent crushing defeat at the hands of the Carpenters' District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is freely predicted by scores of members of the Master Builders' Association as well as by the victors in the recent lockout. Either this reorganization must come together with sweeping revisions in the policies of the league, or a new trades council will be organized and the prestige of the league seriously menaced.

"'To attempt to continue along the lines which precipitated the recent trouble would be little short of suicidal for the league,' said one of the most prominent and conservative members of the Master Builders' Association yesterday. 'The outcome of the lockout inaugurated at the instigation of the league was no surprise to the large majority of the members of the association, who from the first endeavored to ward off any such difficulty.

"'But the counsel of older heads would not prevail, and loyalty to the organization with which we were affiliated compelled us to accept their terms. The trouble has been that a number of young and inexperienced men secured control of the helm and through inexperience and inability to foresee the outcome of their action precipitated a condition which entailed a vast amount of needless suspension of building operations and consequent loss of wages to the men and revenue from contracts to the Master Builders. It finally became necessary for the Master Builders to take independent action in the hope that the league would awaken to a realization of the real situation.

"'It can not be charged against the Master Builders that they were not loyal to the league. But the time arrived finally where we were obliged to take the steps we did. Throughout the movement the sympathy of the public has been with the journeymen, for they had made no demands and had been working for nearly two years without a signed agreement and under conditions that were satisfactory to all concerned. It was the most senseless proceeding that I ever heard of.'"

❖ ❖ ❖

Our brothers in Milwaukee, Wis., have scored a victory of more than ordinary importance in compelling the Brewers' Association of that city to enter into a contract with them in which they agree to recognize and observe all trade rules of the district and to employ U. B. members only, on wood work. Half of the city of Milwaukee is owned by the brewers; in most all local industrial enterprises they are taking a leading part; there is scarcely any building of consequence go-

ing up in which the brewers are not directly or indirectly interested, hence their agreement entered into with our men is of far-reaching effect. It will have a tendency of strengthening the position of our men in Milwaukee considerably, and may serve them as a basis in their efforts to elevate their standing on trade lines all over the city.

We are advised that already many contractors are paying 2½ and 5 cents per hour over and above the Union scale.

This victory should encourage our brothers in Milwaukee to greater efforts and display of energy in the building up of a strong, efficient organization, which Milwaukee has been wanting for many years past.

IMPORTANT.

Let Us Hear from You on This Subject.

At the Milwaukee Convention Delegates Heinrich Neidlinger and C. Henry Sattler, representing Millmen's Union 422 of San Francisco, Cal., introduced the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas, It is a well established fact that since the Brotherhood decided to take into their fold the inside shop men that quite a number of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Locals have followed suit;

"Whereas, It is well known that inside shop men have to carry more and expensive tools to follow their calling than do the outside men;

"Whereas, It is well known that for proper protection the shop men are always compelled to insure their tools against loss by fire; and

"Whereas, It has proved not to be practical or beneficial for those men to insure their tools in the Capitalists' Insurance Company on account of the high rate and the changing and moving from one shop to another, which is among the shop men quite freely and often; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Brotherhood, in Convention assembled, inaugurate a tool insurance fund similar to the one formerly in operation in the International Furniture Workers' Union of America, for the benefit and protection of our members who feel like joining it."

The entire matter was referred to the Organization Committee for consideration and action. That committee reported on the sixteenth day, morning session, as follows: "That the resolutions be referred to the General Officers, with the recommendation that such action may be taken as they deem proper for the best interest of the members of the U. B."

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried without a dissenting voice. At the January and April meetings of the General Executive Board these resolutions received careful consideration. After a lengthy discussion, the entire subject matter was referred back to the General Secretary with the request to collect all the information he possibly could procure on the question of tool insurance and present same to the G. E. B. at a subsequent regular meeting.

Local Unions and District Councils interested are herewith called upon to send to General Secretary Duffy all the information they can on this subject, so the wishes and desires of our members may be clearly understood and made known to the General Executive Board.

OUR DEATH ROLL.

SCHALL, HARRY B., of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., April 21, 1905.

COLBURN, MRS., wife of B. H. Colburn, of L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RICE, ELLA, daughter of F. G. Rice of L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BOZE, MRS., wife of Charles Boze of L. U. 1072, Muskogee, I. T.

EBERLIN, EDGAR J., of L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa., April 26, 1905.

KEMPIN, CHARLES, of L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill.

HAMILTON, WM. B., of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.

McCASKELL, J. A., of L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

BURMEIER, F., of L. U. 697, East St. Louis, Ill., May 1, 1905.

GODFREY, THOMAS, of L. U. 1455, Rome, Ga.

BISHOP, JAMES B., of L. U. 1510, Birmingham, Ala.

BURGESS, WM., of L. U. 581, Herrin, Ill.

BURRILL, J. AUGUSTA, of L. U. 787, Skowhegan, Me.

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D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of G. P. W. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 1, 1905.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—Greeting: In making my first quarterly report for the year 1905 I shall include the past month, believing it will be of interest to the membership of our organization, owing to the fact that I was absent from this office during the entire month of April. During that month I was in New York City endeavoring to adjust the lockout declared against the Brotherhood in that city on August 8 of last year.

In January I was requested to make a visit to Chicago and confer with the officers of the D. C. relative to the A. W. W. The same month Brother McCarthy and myself were requested to come to Louisville and address a called meeting of all the locals in that city, as they were endeavoring to get the rank and file interested in their own welfare and to build up the organization in that city, whereby they might, in the near future, get better conditions than those obtaining in Louisville in the past two years.

There had been much dissension among our own members in that district for some time, but I am proud to say that from the time of our visit to the present they have made great gains; they are making strides in the right direction and are to be congratulated on their success.

In March I visited Washington, D. C., where I found our boys wide awake to the situation that confronted them, and practically having reached an agreement, to go into effect on April 1, which called for an increase in the wage scale, quite a number of reliable builders having already consented to the increased scale.

I also visited Philadelphia, where I found our organization in a demoralized state, owing to a great deal of personal and petty jealousy, as well as spite, that exists; this applies especially to the members and officers of the D. C. I appointed two local and one general organizer to assist them in every way possible to build up their local organization, but I am frank to say that until such time as our boys in that city lay aside their petty jealousies and selfish endeavors and look for the interests of the organization at large, little can be done for them. The organizers have done all they possibly can to upbuild Philadelphia, and I am in hopes that in the near future our members will bury the past, come together as men should who are interested in the same cause, and work harmoniously for the betterment of the conditions of the members of the Brotherhood in that city.

Our organizers have done good and grand work throughout the past season;

in some localities it has certainly been a severe winter; work has been scarce, but our membership has held good; better than could be expected.

Our General Executive Board visited New York in February in an endeavor to settle the lockout, and credit must be given them for paving the way for final adjustment. The chairman of the G. E. B., Brother Schardt, deserves to be especially commended in that respect, as he was ordered to stay there and bring about the results desired, if possible. I was called there on April 1 to work in conjunction with brother Schardt, and I remained there until April 29. Brother Schardt being called home after he had been there until about April 10, I stayed in the city to complete the work which was accomplished on April 28, when the Board of Governors of the Builders' Association declared the lockout off on all members of the Brotherhood.

The independent organization of 2,400 members, formerly called the Greater New York Carpenters' Union, were given three charters under the banner of the U. B. I had the pleasure of installing the officers of that portion which is composed of cabinet makers, on Saturday, April 29.

Considering the prolonged struggle of nine months' duration, very few men left the U. B. during the lockout, and the small number that did were compelled to owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

I am sorry to say that many members belonging to the independent organization came from surrounding cities and towns and took the places of our brothers locked out.

I desire to inform you that an agreement was signed by your General Officers, as well as the President and Secretary of the Greater New York Joint D. C., which will hold good until December 31, 1905; also a revised plan of arbitration which, if lived up to by both sides, will certainly be of great benefit to the Greater New York Unions, as well as the Employers' Association.

While it was not all we desired to get, it was the best that was possible under the circumstances, considering the conditions which confronted our organization at that time.

I trust that the actions of your General Officers will be commended, not only by you as members of the General Executive Board, but by the rank and file as well.

With best wishes for the continual upbuilding of our Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Report of Delegates to Convention of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. C. and J. of A., Greeting:

Your delegates elected by the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. to the Annual Convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, held in Buffalo, N. Y., which convened May 15, 1905, submit the following as their report:

The Convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by the President, Frank Buchanan.

A large number of delegates representing the following building trades were present:

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Brotherhood of Painters.

United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

International Association of Steam-Hoisting Engineers.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

International Association of Bricklayers and Masons' Union.

Operative Plasterers' International Union.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union; also

P. H. McCarthy, representing the Structural Building Trades Council of California, made some very interesting remarks at different times through the Convention, which were telling in their effect, and his experience as the head of that council was of great benefit to the delegates in their deliberations of the affairs of the S. B. T. C.;

Brother J. A. Horton, representing the trades of Syracuse, N. Y.;

Brothers Joseph Gallagher and James Sullivan, representing the trades of Baltimore;

M. D. and E. Williamson of Newark, N. J.

President Frank Buchanan welcomed the delegates in a few well-chosen remarks, drawing the attention of the delegates to the many changes necessary to be made in the future government of the Alliance.

Officers' reports were submitted and referred to respective committees.

A number of resolutions were submitted which, we believe, will result in the advancement of the S. B. T. A. The sentiment expressed by all delegates was that the Alliance would be a success, and pledged their full support to the same, fully realizing the absolute necessity of this Alliance to advance the interests of the building industry. We are convinced that if the members of the various building trades take the interest in the S. B. T. A. that they should, they will reap the benefit in the future which has not been accorded them in the past. Several objectionable laws were amended; these will tend towards a complete success of the S. B. T. A.

We trust that the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will take the interest they should in every locality where there is not a successful Building Trades Council for the advancement of this Alliance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James A. Kirby of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer, U. A. of Plumbers, Dayton, O.

First Vice-President—A. G. Bainbridge.

Second Vice-President—Herman Lillian.

Third Vice-President—Jas. Hallahan.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 1 p. m., May 19, 1905, to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the third Monday in May, 1906.

The full proceedings of the Convention will accompany this report, which we trust will meet with your approval.

WM. D. HUBER,
JAMES KIRBY,
PHILIP CARLIN,
FRED P. NICHOLAS,
CHAS. H. BAUSHER.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of Supplementary Session Held in New York City.

Feb. 16th.

The G. E. B. met at the Ashland House, New York City, in pursuance to resolution passed in Indianapolis on Feb. 11, prior to adjournment. Chairman Schardt and Bro. McCarthy, being delayed on the road by severe cold weather, arrived late in afternoon.

Feb. 17th.

All members present.

Consultation held with strike committee and other local officers. Board decides that all members attend meeting of Carpenters' Joint D. C. in evening.

Feb. 18th.

Chairman Schardt, with Bro. Webb of the Am. Society of Carpenters, called on the general manager of the Fuller Construction Co., informing him that unless a settlement of the lockout in New York is effected the carpenters employed by the company in Chicago will be called out.

Feb. 20th.

The day is spent in consultation with the American District Committee of Am. Soc. of C. and with the local strike committee.

Feb. 21st.

Board again consults with District Committee of A. S. of C. Upon request of committee Bros. Schardt and McCarthy appointed to act in conjunction with Bros. Webb and Fife of the A. S. of C. in arranging an interview with employers; strike committee to be informed of such action.

Feb. 22d.

A committee representing the Kings county district of Brotherhood of Painters granted the floor. They complain of their members being discriminated against by members of the U. B. in favor of the Amalgamated Painters, a local organization. Action deferred.

Committee from L. U.'s 309 and 476 appear before the Board the first to urge the levying of an assessment on our entire membership of 10 cents per week in support of the members locked out in New York City. The committee of L. U. 476 to obtain approval of amendment to Gen. Constitution proposed by L. U. to be known as Sec. 34 (b). The local situation discussed at length and action deferred.

Feb. 23d.

Bro. Post reports having received a telegram calling him home on account of serious sickness of his child. Bro. Post excused from further attendance.

Bro. McCarthy having left the city and returned to San Francisco, Bro. Sullivan appointed as his substitute on committee to meet employers.

A conference having been arranged by committee and employers to take place in afternoon, Board adjourns to meet District Committee of Am. Soc. of C. next day;

Feb. 24th.

Board meets with District Committee of A.

S. of C. After hearing report of committee on conference with employers the following statement drawn up by Bro. Atkins is approved by Board and Committee:

"New York City, Feb. 25, 1905.

"To the Joint District Council of Carpenters, New York City:

"As general officers of your respective organizations, we desire to inform you that during the past week we have made every effort in trying to bring about a settlement of this prolonged controversy between the Master Carpenters' Ass'n and the carpenters under the jurisdiction of your Joint Council. We have held conferences with your strike committee to become better informed on the situation and arranged a conference with the Master Carpenters' Association on Thursday, February 23. Messrs. Schardt & Sullivan of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and Messrs. Webb & Fife of the A. S. of C. and J. attended the conference. When, after a session covering a few hours' deliberation, our committee requested the Master Carpenters to place in writing their terms desired to bring about a settlement of the present lockout. The following is the proposition as submitted by the Master Carpenters for our consideration:

"'1123 Broadway, New York City.

"'By request made this 23d day of February, 1905, by the National Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the National Officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Master Carpenters' Association of New York offer the following proposition as the condition for their re-employment:

"'1st. Recognition of the Greater New York Carpenters and Cabinetmakers' Union, with full exchange of working cards, both on work of all members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and any outside employer in New York City and elsewhere.

"'2d. Signing plan of arbitration.

"'3d. To work under agreement identical with the agreement now in force between the Master Carpenters' Association and the Greater New York Carpenters' Union.

(Signed) "'For Master Carpenters' Association,

"'GEORGE W. LEWIS, Chairman.

"'H. STEVENSON, Secretary.'

"This proposition was considered by your General Officers on Friday, Feb. 24th, and was unanimously rejected, as you will observe that it provides for the establishment of a third national organization. We are also agreed that to bring about a successful termination of the present crisis that more radical measures should be adopted, and with this end in view we desire to state that the members under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Executive Council of Chicago have been withdrawn from the jobs of Geo. A. Fuller & Co. to bring pressure to bear on that firm in New York City. And while we are getting this practical assistance from our members in Chicago we earnestly recommend to this Joint District Council to adopt a more equitable and remunerative measure of assessment on the members working under your jurisdiction, and suggest that 10 per cent. of each member's earnings should be the assessment, which we consider would be more equitable on the individual working member, and would reciprocate the loyal action of our Chicago members in a more substantial form than under the present mode of assessment. And business agents be instructed, on finding members at work who have failed or refused to pay the assessment to have such members removed from the job. As we are firmly convinced to carry this struggle to a successful issue that the members of this district must respond more cheerfully in the payment of their assessment. And suggest to your Council that when taking the referendum vote for this change in assessment, that a circular be issued setting forth clearly the position of the union carpenters under your jurisdiction, and the urgent necessity of every member responding cheerfully to maintain the prestige of our national organization.

"We would also further recommend that your Joint Council exercise full control over all trade matters in New York, thereby reducing confliction of authority in trade matters to the lowest possible minimum."

Feb. 25th.

The grievance of Brotherhood of Painters taken into consideration and the following communication to be addressed to the Joint D. C. of Carpenters adopted:

"To the Greater New York Joint D. C.:

"Complaint has been made to this G. E. B. by the G. E. B. of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and by the Kings County D. C. No. 29 of that organization that members of this U. B. are repeatedly called off of jobs in your district by your business agents for no other reason than that members of the Brotherhood of Painters, etc., are employed thereon.

"The Board decided to take up this matter at a meeting to be held at the Ashland House at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, the 27th inst., and hereby request your D. C. to have a committee, or such representatives as you may see fit, appear before the Board at that time and make such statements and explanations relative to this matter as you may desire."

The Board adjourns to attend meeting of Joint D. C.

Feb. 27th.

Committee of Joint D. C. meets with Board to discuss grievances of Brotherhood of Painters. The following communication is ordered to be addressed to Greater New York D. C.:

"At a recent session of the G. E. B. complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Painters to the effect that their members were being discriminated against by members of our organization in the New York district. On investigation we find these charges true and we would earnestly recommend that your D. C. issue such orders to the members under your jurisdiction as will tend to prevent a repetition of this offense in the future, as we do not believe it a just or reasonable policy for the

members of one national trade union to strike against another national organization in favor of a local independent Union."

The proposed amendment to the Gen. Constitution submitted by L. U. 476, New York City, for the approval of the Board, laid over until April session.

Request of L. U. 309, New York City, that an assessment of 10 cents per capita per week be levied in support of members locked out in New York, disapproved.

Decided that Bros. Sullivan and Deyl visit Boston, Mass., and Bros. Walquist and Pimbley the city of Baltimore to see if anything can be done in these cities to bring about a settlement of the New York lockout.

Board adjourns to meet in the Gen. Office in Indianapolis on April 10, 1905.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1905.

April 10th.

Bros. Walquist, Deyl, Sullivan and Pimbley report at Gen. Office, three members having as yet not arrived no meeting held. Bro. Post, arriving in the afternoon, on request of G. S., accompanies latter to Evansville to address mass meeting.

April 11th.

Members present: Walquist, Sullivan, Deyl and Pimbley. Bro. Walquist elected chairman pro tem.

Applications for sanction of movements for advance in wages or shorter hours or both and financial aid of L. U.'s 38, St. Catharines, Ont.; 97, New Britain, Conn.; 657, Sheboygan, Wis.; 836, Janesville, Wis.; 1779, Calgary, Can.; 894, Cairo, Ill.; 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and 1243, Oneida, N. Y. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Application for sanction of similar movements and for financial aid of L. U.'s 607, Hannibal, Mo.; 911, Kalispell, Mont.; 1744, Grand Mere, Can.; 1769, Benld, Ill., and 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Laid over awaiting further information.

Application of L. U. 135, Allentown, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages. Denied because of lack of organization.

L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., having reached an agreement with their employers, no action on their application necessary.

April 12th.

All members, except Schardt, who is in New York, and McCarthy, present.

Applications for sanction of trade movements and for financial aid of L. U.'s 442, Hopkinsville, Ky.; 433, Belleville, Ill.; 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.; 864, St. Augustine, Fla.; 1642, New Britain, Conn.; 442, Clinton, Ia., and 1511, Lancaster, Pa. Movements sanctioned; question of financial aid to be considered later.

Action on similar applications of L. U.'s 537, Rahway, N. J., 136, Newark, O., and 943, Tulsa, I. T., deferred awaiting further information.

Sanction denied relative to trade movements of L. U. 563, Elkhart, Ind., their scale providing for grading of wages; L. U. 1[illegible] Fort Williams, Ont., demands being found excessive, and L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., because not submitted through D. C.

Intended trade movement of L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill., sanctioned.

Application of Yazoo City, Miss., D. C. for further donation in support of members locked out, denied.

Communication from Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. relative to their movement disapproved by Board, noted and filed.

Resolution No. 30 of Milwaukee Convention in regard to home for disabled members taken into consideration. Action postponed.

Request of L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., for permission to circulate appeal for assistance, denied.

Request of Portchester, N. Y., D. C. for permission to circulate raffle tickets denied.

Communication from L. U. 676, Cincinnati, O., suggesting constitutional amendment, noted and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 1067, Muscatine, Ia., from decision of G. S. disapproving Bro. Hartman's death claim. Referred to G. S. for investigation with order to pay claim in case decision of G. E. B. of Feb. 3d, 1905, has been complied with.

April 13th.

Circular letter of president A. F. of L., Sam. Gompers relative to Western Fed. of Miners read, noted and filed.

Minutes of meeting of Board of Governors of Str. B. Fr. Alliance held in Washington, D. C., in the earlier part of March read and filed.

Communication from Alameda County, Cal., D. C., relative to G. E. B. decision of Feb. 2d, 1905, in case of G. W. Smith, J. Hincheon, W. A. Illers and D. Mercer. Board reaffirms its former decision ordering reinstatement of these members illegally expelled, upon payment of back dues from time of expulsion. This decision to take effect immediately, and D. C. and members to be so notified.

Telegram from G. P. in New York reporting break in ranks of employers received and filed.

Applications of L. U.'s 995, Bradford, Conn., and L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 943, Jefferson City, Mo., for reconsideration of decision of Board denying sanction of their trade movement. The G. S. instructed to forward reply stating that decision was not intended to affect wages, but that the L. U. was advised to demand eight hours with nine hours' pay, which movement could be followed a year later with a demand for an increase of wages; a course that will receive sanction of Board. A simple movement to enforce present working conditions would not require any sanction.

Report of tabulation committee on conflicting amendments to Gen. Constitution received, and G. S. ordered to have revised Constitution printed at once.

Report of Tabulation Committee on amalgamation with A. S. of C. and J. laid over until return of G. P. from New York.

Application for sanction of intended movement of L. U. [illegible], Temple, Tex., for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.15 per day. Board finds demand excessive and denies sanction.

Appropriations in support of members out made as follows: L. U. 670, West Blocton, Ala., $100.00; L. U. 1506, Madisonville, Ky., $100.00, and $100.00 for expenses incurred by L. U. 1325, Edmonton Alberta, Can., in injunction and damage suit.

The G. S. calls the attention of Board to prices of supplies to be charged Local Unions. The G. E. B. holding that the fixing of these prices comes within his province, matter is referred back to G. S.

Communication from L. U. 501, [illegible]ttston, Pa., asking for permission to circulate appeal for financial assistance, denied.

April 14th.

Telegram received from G. P. in New York stating that Bro. Schardt had left city and would be in Indianapolis on Monday.

The sum of $250.00 appropriated to Milwaukee D. C. in support of members on strike in breweries.

Application of Springfield, Mass., D. C. for financial assistance, denied.

Communication and documents from Secretary of New York D. C. bearing on situation in that city, read and filed.

Request of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. and L. U. 868, Monroe, La., for permission to circulate lists calling for subscriptions, the proceeds in first case to go to labor temple fund and in second case to assist a member in placing a patent brace on the market, denied.

Communication from L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., in regard to appropriation by Milwaukee Convention for organizing purposes in that district, referred to G. P.

Communication from L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., and reply of G. S. in reference to supplies, read and action of G. S. approved.

Communications from Mohawk Valley D. C. and L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., in regard to bonding all local financial officers, taken under advisement pending July meeting.

Papers from Mr. J. H. Anderson of Winnipeg, Can., relative to Trades Union Financial Corporation referred to G. P.

Request of L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., to state reasons for refusing reimbursement in Carr case. Board decides that this matter is covered in decision of G. S. which Board concurred in.

Appeal of L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., from decision of G. S. in Benj. Kinsman, death claim. G. S. instructed to communicate with Dr. Perry as to cause of death.

April 15th.

Report from Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., on situation of lockout received and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., from decision of G. S. in M. F. Gall death claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 1746, Braidentown, Fla., from decision of G. S. in Hans Madson's death claim, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 954, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. S. in Bro. M. Arlock's claim for wife's death benefit, G. S. sustained.

April 17th.

Appeal of Frank Walker of L. U. 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disability claim. G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, for further appropriation. G. S. ordered to obtain further information on situation.

Sanction of trade movements granted L. U.'s 1173, Trinidad, Col.; 1168, Port Colburn, Can.; 713, Niagara Falls, Ont.; 144, Sayre, Pa.; 1426, Elyria, O.; 1058, Madison, N. Y., and Providence, R. I., L. U.'s. Form of agreement submitted by Providence D. C. disapproved.

Demand of L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa., and 41, Champaign, Ill., having been granted, no action required on applications.

Resolutions Nos. 24 and 32 of Milwaukee Convention to be acted on by Board, taken up and No. 24 laid over until complaints of infringements on carpenter trade are lodged. As to No. 32, G. S. instructed to collect all available information on the matter and submit same to Board.

Correspondence between Pres. Gompers of A. F. of L. and the G. S. relative to action taken by Ex. Council of the Federation on controversy between the U. B. and A. W. Workers, read and action of G. S. endorsed.

April 18th.

Report of Organizer Hughes on Victor, Cripple Creek, Trinidad and Telluride, Col., discussed and Board decides that the Local Unions of these localities not having complied with provisions of Milwaukee Convention, nor with decision of G. E. B., passed at January meeting, the G. T. be instructed to pay no further amount on account of appropriation made by Convention in favor of said Local Unions.

Appeal of E. S. Nicholson from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Appeal sustained and L. U. ordered to return to appellant all moneys paid, except amount due from date of levy of assessment to September 12th, 1904, and L. U. to issue clearance card.

Appeal of Boston, Mass., D. C. from decision of G. P. in case of Union 1197, Saugus, Mass., vs. D. C. G. P. sustained and Boston D. C. authorized to charge outside members for working cards an amount equal to per capita paid to D. C. by Local Union.

Telegram received from Bro. Schardt stating that owing to sickness in family it would be impossible for him to attend April session of Board. The following sent in reply: "The G. E. B. extend their profound sympathy and regret your inability to be present at this session."

Appeal of L. U. 629, Sommerville, Mass., from decision of G. P. in case of appellants vs. Boston D. C. Decision of G. P. rendered Feb. 3d, 1905, sustained and L. U.'s 629 and 1379 ordered to reaffiliate with Boston, Mass., D. C.

Appeal of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., from de-

cision of G. P. in case of Wm. M. Davis vs. L. U. 73. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Christ. Clor from decision of G. P. approving fine imposed on appellant by Hudson County (N. J.) D. C. for refusing to quit work when ordered by business agent. Appeal dismissed.

April 19th.

Question of benefit in regard to members taken in in a body in Milwaukee, Wis., discussed. Decision postponed pending arrival of G. P. from New York.

Telegram from G. P. relative to New York trouble read and filed.

Report of Pittsburg D. C. on local situation read and filed.

Request of L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., to have Gen. Constitution and Ritual printed in Italian language, denied.

On application of L. U. 689, Windsor, Ont., Board sanctions movement to maintain existing conditions.

Bond for the amount of $50,000.00 of G. T. Thomas Neale with Federal Union Surety Co. received and G. S. ordered to place it in safety deposit vault and to be handed over to President Eckhardt at first opportunity.

April 20th.

Report of Second General Vice-President Fuller covering the two last quarters, read and placed on file.

Application of Montreal, Can., D. C. and L. U. 320, Westfield, N. J., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Demand for eight hours of L. U. 694, Boonville, Ind., having been acceded to no action necessary on application.

Audit of books and accounts of Gen. Office entered into.

April 21st, 22d and 24th.

Audit of books and accounts continued, occupying entire time of these sessions.

Bro. Post having received a telegram on 22d calling him home on account of illness of his wife, excused from further attendance of Board meetings at this session.

April 25th.

A telegram received from G. P. in New York informing Board of a settlement having been reached and lockout to be declared off and asking for three charters for members of Greater New York Carpenters' Union, two for carpenters and one for cabinetmakers.

Telegram received from Alameda County, Cal., D. C., desiring definite instruction for carrying out Board decision as to reinstatement of Smith, Hiers, Mercer and Hincheon. The G. S. instructed to forward following telegram: "Decision of Board is that members be reinstated immediately in L. U. 550 upon payment of all back dues. Application and ritual does not apply in their case."

Request of L. U.'s 148, 120, 1209, 723 and 119, Newark, N. J., that decision of G. P. in case of Gustav Gueth vs. D. C. be enforced. The matter being in the hands of G. P., action deferred.

Communication from L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., relative to injunction and damage suit, referred to G. P.

Quarterly report of First Vice-Pres. Guerin read and accepted.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

April 26th.

Communication from L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., inclosing resolution adopted by L. U. in regard to certain L. U.'s who refuse to affiliate with State Build. Tr. Council, referred to G. P.

Application of Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., for further appropriation, denied.

Application of L. U. 724, New York City, for reimbursement of $25.00 expense incurred in prosecution of defaulting F. S., denied.

Complaint of Brotherhood of Painters against members of the U. B. in San Francisco supporting seceders from their organization considered. Board decides that San Francisco members be ordered to assist the Brotherhood of Painters of the district by ceasing working with painters other than members of the Brotherhood.

The sum of $250.00 appropriated for L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., in support of members out. Request to send representative from Gen. Office referred to G. P.

Board endorses reply of G. S., under date of April 24th, 1905, to application of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for financial assistance.

Application of L. U. 534, Burlington, Ia., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Action deferred, awaiting more definite information.

L. U. 537, Rahway, N. J., having been successful in their demand for eight hours, without a strike, no action required on application.

Movement of L. U. 638, Morristown, for advance in wages sanctioned.

On application of L. U. 1072, Muskogee, I. T., the G. S. instructed to send $400 if settlement is not reached before May 1.

Application of L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, for loan of $1,500 towards establishing a co-operative contracting concern, denied, board not being vested with power to loan the funds of the organization.

Application of New York City D. C. for sanction of trade movement in Richmond Borough for increase in wages and financial aid. Sanction granted, the financial question to be taken up later.

Application of Nashville, Tenn., D. C. for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Board recommends modification of demand to nine hours and $2.50 per day.

April 27th.

Brother Pimbley, secretary of board, desires to be excused from further attendance of meetings at this session. Request for leave granted.

Board adopts following resolution:

"At the April session of G. E. B. attention was again called to the many violations of the standing decision of G. E. B. rendered October 4th, 1890, viz:

"'All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid, or calling on the Locals in any form

to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.' "

Board decides to call the attention of the L. U.s to above decision, with due notice that any violation of same in the future will be dealt with in a manner which will prevent further repetition.

G. S. instructed to mention this matter in next quarterly circular.

April 28th.

Communication from Newark, N. J., D. C. endorsing request of L. U. 1613 for printing of General Constitution in Italian ordered filed, Board having denied request.

Application of L. U. 1572, Detroit, Mich., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Question of the advisability of levying an assessment on account of increased death rate discussed and laid over until arrival of G. P. from New York.

April 29th.

Appeal of S. D. Marmaduke of L. U. 169, East St. Louis, from decision of G. S., disapproving disability claim. Board has sustained G. S. in January meeting and declines reconsideration of case.

Communication from G. S. Skemp of Brotherhood of Painters in reference to San Francisco matter. G. S. instructed to notify the B. of P. D. and P. that complaint had already been considered and decision rendered.

Communication from L. U. 1040, Eureka, Cal., in reference to Union label of San Francisco Build. Tr. Council. Referred to G. P. for investigation, with a view of installing U. B. label in shop meutioned by L. U.

May 1st.

The G. P. having returned from New York, appears before the Board, making a lengthy statement as to terms of settlement of lockout, proposition submitted to Greater New York carpenters as to agreement between Master Carpenters and Joint D. C., and plan of arhitration, copy of which is submitted to Board and approved and action of G. P. endorsed.

Question of levying assessment again taken up and laid over for July session.

Question of benefits to be accorded members of dual Unions joining the U. B. in a body, discussed and decided to admit them under following conditions:

"All parties, regardless of age, shall be admitted as semi-beneficial members, entitled to benefits as provided in Sec. 98 of General Constitution, viz., $50, the same to take effect immediately upon their becoming members of the U. B.; provided they were in good standing in their own organization at time of affiliation. Upon expiration of one year from time of joining the U. B. all members qualified under Sec. 92 of Gen. Constitution, at time of affiliation, shall be placed in full benefits as provided in Secs. 92 to 98, inclusive, of said Constitution."

Report of Tabulation Committee on plan of amalgamation with A. S. of C. and J. and the communications relative to the entire subject matter considered. Board decides to concur in action of G. P. and that negotiations be continued with a view of bringing about a satisfactory plan of amalgamation.

G. P. requests Board to consent to suspension of L. U. 170, Bridgeport, O., for non-compliance with his order to affiliate with Ohio Valley D. C.; granted.

L. U. 200, New York, having refused to have their books examined, as ordered by G. P., the latter requests Board to consent to suspension of L. U.; request granted.

The Board adopts the following resolution: "Be it resolved, That the G. E. B. heartily commends the G. S. for the very able manner in which he has presented to the members of our Brotherhood the journal of our organization in its new form."

Communication from Washington, D. C., Joint D. C. in reference to situation affecting union label. Board decides that Joint D. C. be advised to make a stand for a minimum wage.

Application of L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O., for appropriation in support of pending trade movement; laid over awaiting further detailed information.

Report on present lockout situation in Pittsburg, Pa., received and filed.

Communication from L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., asking advice relative to situation in that city having been responded to by G. S. in satisfactory manner, communication placed on file.

Request of L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., to allow them to admit members of dual organizations with full benefit. G. S. instructed to advise L. U. of decision passed bearing on this subject on May 1st, 1905.

Quarterly report of G. P. read and accepted. Board highly commends G. P. for the good work done in New York City.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec'y.
WM. A. DEYL, Sec'y pro tem.
Attest: Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec'y.

Expulsions.

J. J. Froppier, the former F. S. of L. U. 1117, Sparks, Nev., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds of the Local Union.

A. J. Ryan has been expelled by L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., for misappropriation of local funds.

W. J. Piper has been expelled by L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho, for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

T. H. Young of L. U. 1060, Spokane, Wash., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

The joining of a trade union is the first step toward escape from ignorance to a better knowledge of personal worth, value and usefulness.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

Wm. Biggins.

Returning from Harrisburg, Pa., and other towns in the State, the latter part of April, as per instructions of the G. P., I proceeded South. Arriving in Norfolk, W. Va., on April 29, I soon got in touch with the members of our Local Unions, and also the D. C. The U. B. in this town is in excellent condition, our members are alive to their interests and all are working together harmoniously. Hundred or more names were added to the rolls in one month. There is plenty of work here and no idle men. Our men in Norfolk are determined to hold a front rank; they have elected a business agent and have prepared for the necessary steps to be taken to assure the construction of buildings for the Jamestown exhibtion by Union labor only. Our work in this city is visibly bearing fruit.

From Norfolk I went to Newport News, arriving there on the 8th of May. Building operations in this town are more extensive than in many years past and the future is bright. There is no man out of work and a constant demand for mechanics. I visited and addressed our Local Union and the D. C. The new Local Union which I organized in January last with seventeen members now numbers close on to ninety. Our organization in Newport News is booming.

It was my intention to leave the city on the 14th, but receiving instructions to settle the jurisdiction dispute between Newport News and Hampton, I remained, awaiting the meeting of L. U. 887 of latter locality to be held on the 16th. On that night a conference was held between committees from the D. C. of Newport News and L. U. 887, Hampton, myself acting as chairman. The disputed points were settled satisfactory to both parties.

I then proceeded to and arrived in Richmond on May 17. This city is alive with unionism. I attended and addressed the three Local Unions and also D. C.; two of the Local Unions had called special meetings. In Manchester, a sister city of Richmond, the charter for the new Local Union reached me on my arrival, and I installed it. They will affiliate with the Richmond D. C. The tendency of the U. B. in Manchester is onward and upward. They have put a business agent in the field and adopted the working card system, which is working splendidly. The colored shop here is quite popular; all Local Unions are admitting new members every meeting night. I will remain here several days to address a mass meeting on the 24th. At the rate Richmond is at present moving onward in the good cause she will soon be the banner town of the South.

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Wm. B. Macfarlane.

I visited Baltimore, Md., and addressed a joint meeting of our Locals. The matter relative to the proposed increase in wages was discussed at length, after which the members present voted unanimously to stand by their former demands, and I feel confident, with the very able assistance of our B. A.'s in that city, our brothers in Baltimore will come out victorious. From Baltimore I went to New York City, after having had a conversation with our General President relative to the trade conditions in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Brother Wm. D. Huber, W. J. Byrne and myself addressed the Greater New York Cabinet Makers' Local Union relative to their becoming members of the U. B. I felt sorry for a committee from the A. W. W., who waited all evening to gain admission to the meeting of cabinet makers, among them being poor old Tom Kidd, the former secretary of the A. W. W. Like many others of his henchmen, we find them around wherever we have a little trouble, thinking they might be able to pick up a few disgruntled U. B. members, but the men know too well where their

best interests lies. The following Monday evening, together with Brother Byrne, I addressed a joint meeting of our Locals at Stapleton, Staten Island. I left the next day for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. On arriving at the falls I found that Local No. 322 had made a demand on their employers for an increase of 2½ cents per hour, or 37½ cents per hour and an eight-hour workday. Our committees had a conference with a like committee of the Master Carpenters' Association, but were unable to come to any definite conclusion. The 1st of May rolled around and the boys of 322 were forced to strike to enforce their demands. After holding two conferences with the employers' committee (we had the pleasure of having General President Huber, McCarthy and Schardt present) we finally entered into an agreement for two years; 35 cents per hour until July 1, 1905, and from July 1, 1905, to April 1, 1907, 37½ cents per hour, with three months' notice prior to the expiration of agreement, if any changes are desired; if not the agreement to run until April 1, 1908. I addressed several meetings at Tonawanda, N. Y., where our boys have received an increase of 5 cents per hour, or 35 cents per hour and an eight-hour workday. Our brothers at Niagara Falls, Ont., have received an increase—30 cents per hour, nine hours per day. They have as well conducted a local as has been my privilege to visit in a long while. We still have some trouble in the mills in Niagara Falls and Tonawanda, N. Y., and I would request that all mill and bench hands stay away rrom these places for the present.

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August Schultz.

This is the first report I am submitting for publication in The Carpenter, and I find it quite a task. I have studied the reports of other organizers hoping to find something that I might be guided by, but in vain. Their case is considerably varying from mine—they are traveling and seeing things. My mission confines me to Louisville alone—dear old, slow, fussing, fighting Louisville, and the only traveling I am doing is on foot. Louisville, as most of the readers know, butted into the Employers' Association a year ago and in consequence lost some of its members. But we are not discouraged; we are coming again.

At a mass meeting held here in the latter part of January General President Huber, Organizer Connolly and Brother P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco stirred up our Kentucky blood so thoroughly that we went to work with a will and secured 202 new members to date. Still, we know well that in view of conditions obtaining in this city, this is not half enough, and greater efforts must be made. We are going to give a picnic and excursion this summer up the river, and at this occasion we hope to capture some more of the outsiders. I am now trying to organize a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in this city, with a good prospect of success. A great drawback to Louisville is the almost entire absence of organization in the territories surrounding it. An attempt should and must be made to bring these territories under Union control in order that Louisville may hold its own.

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John Weyrich.

Until up to May 1 I devoted most of my time to the contractors of Dayton, O., trying to arrange for a conference with them to consider the demands of the D. C., which were to take effect on the above date. In my efforts to bring about this conference I was blocked at every point by the Employers' Association and their business agent, A. C. Marshall. I had practically succeeded in having a day set for a conference, when one hour before opening I was called up by telephone and advised that it was called off. Upon my request for an explanation of this action of the contractors, I was informed that they had decided to ignore our demand and the Union. I saw through their game—they wanted us to go on strike, thinking it would give them a better opportunity to break up our organization.

Upon my suggestion the D. C. then called a special joint meeting of all the Dayton Local Unions, which took place on April 30, and was the best attended meeting which Dayton has seen for two years. At this meeting I explained the situation and advised our men to keep the demand in abeyance until later in the season, and in

the meantime to thoroughly organize the craft of our city and to more firmly entrench our organization. My recommendations were accepted with one dissenting voice, and a plan of campaign adopted which I submitted to our General President in Indianapolis on May 3, and was approved by him. This plan, calling for two district organizers to work up the Dayton district, in conjunction with myself, the G. P. appointed Brother Frank Davis and S. Zinn as district organizers for sixty days. The two organizers are now working upon the non-union carpenters, while I am giving my attention to the mills and car works, in an effort to organize the men and form a mill men and car workers' Union. Present indications are pointing to success.

On May 19 the Trades and Labor Council, in conjunction with the Dayton branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, held a labor demonstration, consisting of a street parade and mass meeting at the opera house, Samuel Gompers being the principal speaker.

It proved a grand success; we had to turn away over 500 persons, the house being crowded to its fullest capacity. We showed the public that unionism is waking up again in the Gem City and home of the Employers' Association.

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J. D. Cowper.

During the last two weeks of April I confined my work to the cities of Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, Mass., generally winding up with mass meetings. The meeting in New Bedford produced good results, a large number of men having been induced to come into the fold. The men here are looking for higher wages and are putting forth every effort to bring this about. The mass meeting held in Fall River on April 26 had a crowded house, new members were gained and delinquent ones paid up their arrearages. I was assisted on the platform by Henry A. Bovin of the Fall River Herald, who made a stirring address in French, being loudly applauded for his splendid remarks. Tom O'Donnell of the mule spinners also addressed the meeting. I then returned to Taunton and resumed my work there. Business Agent Dan McGlashing is untiring in his efforts to build up our organization of that city. On April 27 I addressed our Local Union in North Easton. I found our boys wide awake and in full control of the situation; 98 per cent. of the men are in the union, a condition brought about to a great extent by the influence and assistance rendered by our Brockton members. On the 29th I returned to the North Shore District to assist Business Agent Swanson in his crusade against unfair material. Brother Swanson, Business Agent R. H. Stevens of Lynn and myself addressed the mill men of Pittman & Brown's mill, urging them to join the movement for their own interest and self-protection. On May 1 I proceeded to the Merrimac district, speaking to L. U. 111, Lawrence, that night. The boys in Lawrence are very enthusiastic. I urged upon them the necessity of visiting each other frequently, thus creating a bond of fraternity that will tend to cement and solidify the entire movement. On May 2 I attended a meeting of L. U. 82; the boys were jubilant over my visit and appointed a committee of five to work with me during my stay. One of them accompanied me every day on my tour of the entire district, including Haverhill, Bradford and Groveland. We interviewed every boss carpenter and talked with the men, met with the most courteous treatment and secured a number of applications. After holding a very successful mass meeting we concluded to continue another week, winding up with a mass meeting on May 16, which was well attended by bosses and men. General Organizer Kneeland of the Painters'; Maloney, general organizer of Lawrence A. F. of L.; a delegation from Lawrence and a delegation from Newburyport assisted me on the platform. I paid a visit to the L. U. of the latter city on May 10, which they seemed to greatly enjoy. All men are busy here; their wages are $2.50 per day; they are looking forward to a scale of $2.80, to go into effect April 1, 1906.

Leaving that district, I returned to New Bedford, where I organized a new Local Union of Portuguese-speaking carpenters. From here I went to Fall River, making a tour of the city with Business Agent Bennett and returning to Taunton, where I found satisfactory conditions, business

good and men flocking into the Union. L. U. 22 initiated twenty-two new members in one night. On May 20 I looked over the field in Salem and found that we are gaining ground rapidly.

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R. Fuelle.

By order of the G. P. I left Oshkosh, Wis., for Milwaukee, arriving there on March 24 at 11 a. m. On the same day I summoned our men employed by the Pabst Brewing Company to the D. C. hall for the purpose of investigating into the rate of wages paid them. I found that out of forty-one men nineteen did not receive the scale called for by the Union, and the President of the Pabst company having stated to me two months previous that he wanted to employ none but Union men, I concluded that if this was the case they must pay Union wages, and I ordered all our members not to return to work until guarantee was given that Union wages be paid. Six members in the employ of the Miller Brewing Company were ordered to suspend work on the same day on account of three men, who had made applications for membership four weeks prior, but had not appeared for initiation and forfeited their initiation fee. At this juncture Thomas J. Kidd and Muleahy of the A. W. W. appeared on the scene and offered these brewing companies members of their organization to take the places of U. B. members. This offer not being found acceptable, these labor leaders made a proposition to the United Brewery Workmen that they take into their organization the forty members the Wood Workers claimed to have in the breweries, provided that they would effect a contract with the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee which would award all wood work for breweries to the A. W. W. This proposition was made by the representatives of the A. W. W. at the Schlitz Hotel, in Milwaukee, and also at Washington, D. C. Affidavits to that effect are at the General Office.

The United Brewer Workmen rejected the A. W. W. proposition, stating that they would not meddle with a bad case pertaining to another trade, especially as they had enough trouble of their own. On April 18 all members of the A. W. W., eight in number, who worked in the breweries for 25 cents an hour, 10 cents below the scale, were discharged; this was the second time in one month. On the same day twenty-eight more of our members, employed in the Schlitz & Blatz breweries, were locked out by order of the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, in sympathy with the Pabst Brewing Company. On May 24, after a nine weeks' struggle, I succeeded in having an agreement signed by the Brewers' Association which is satisfactory to our members. In fact, we have gained the greatest victory for our U. B. in this city ever achieved within the last twenty years. The terms conceded to us are 35 cents per hour, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work, eight hours per day, recognition and observation of our trade rules, term of contract, one year. The association offered a proposition to enter into a contract for a term of four years, which, however, was rejected by us. I am now again returning to Oshkosh, Wis.

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Joseph H. Carroll.

I submit the following as a report of the work of organizing Philadelphia and vicinity for publication in our journal of the next issue:

I have been assisting in organizing Philadelphia, Pa., and vicinity for the past five months. We found deplorable conditions here. Many of the carpenters are out of work and without funds, but with willing hearts and hands we started in by canvassing the city and outlying districts, holding mass meetings in the various sections, which were well attended, except on one or two occasions, when severe cold weather kept people from venturing outdoors. These meetings were held almost without interruption during the winter and spring months, and while it appeared to be uphill work at first, the opening up of the spring trade has made it possible to reach many men which winter conditions would not permit. I am pleased to say that we have been successful in a measure in the work here and now look forward to better trade conditions and a united body of our craft in Philadelphia.

The only use we should make of the faults of others should be to correct our own.

Correspondence

The Situation in Nashville, Tenn.

Editor The Carpenter:

After the close of a hard struggle for the establishment of the nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages, we desire to thank headquarters for the financial assistance rendered us in this contest, as well as for the efficient services of General Organizer S. G. Cunningham. Brother Cunningham working with us all winter, resulted in almost doubling our membership, and since May 2, when the strike was declared, he worked untiringly for an amicable adjustment of our differences. We have not gained all we desired in regard to wages, but we frankly admit that we have been making a mistake in asking too much at once, and hence are pleased to state that we are now in a better condition than ever before.

We never had a minimum rate established, but few jobs worked less than ten hours, the maximum rate of wages paid previous to the strike may be safely put at 25 cents per hour for all men not in charge of work, while the minimum was almost fathomless, nor had our organization ever been recognized by our employers.

Even after the recent contest we have not gained recognition, but this is due to the peculiar conditions obtaining here.

The contractors insist on the employment of common labor for rough work, which has a tendency of attracting the would-be mechanic, and as a result the city is constantly flooded by this class of men. These fellows work for a short time, starting at a rate as low as $1.25 per day, and then launch themselves on the market to compete with us, and if they should be working ten years would never get more than $2. There is almost no limit to their working hours, they are a club over us, and we have either to submit to the conditions created by their competition or take them into the Union for our own protection.

But whenever we adopt this latter measure the contractors refuse to pay these men the Union wages and they at once start gathering in a new crop. However, we have now succeeded in reducing the number of these men considerably and feel confident that we can maintain our 25 cents minimum. The attitude of the real estate dealers here has a demoralizing effect on our trade; they sell the houses on the installment plan for actual cost, as they allege, but as they certainly must have a profit, the contractor, in constructing them, shoddies the work and hires the cheapest labor he can secure.

We had, and have now, to resort to unusual tactics in our efforts to secure the advantages we have gained. We have not declared the strike off, but placed more than two-thirds of our members with contractors who have signed our agreement, allowing the remainder to work on their own recognizance, with the understanding that they must work nine hours per day and not for less than 25 cents an hour. Our agreement waives the question of recognition; it does not mention the Union in any way directly, but stands as a "pronunciamento" of the carpenters of the city of Nashville and speaks in behalf of the Union and non-union men as well. We believe that by pursuing this policy it will have a tendency of bringing many outsiders into our fold.

We are at present negotiating with other trades on the formation of a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

We can safely say that our movement this spring has been a success in as much as the nine hours has almost universally been established, the wages advanced 5 cents per hour for both Union and non-union men and the contractors forced to pay from 35 to 40 cents an hour to retain Union men. We are confronted here with many questions and are up against obstacles which are not experienced in the North or other sections of the country, such as negro labor, lack of intelligence along trade lines and others, but neverthe-

less we feel confident that within the next few years Nashville will rank with other cities of the South in organization and progress of our craft.

Fraternally yours,
O. D. WILLS,
Secretary Nashville D. C.

A Brother's Comments and Criticism.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having often but vainly looked over the pages of The Carpenter for something from the east coast of Florida, I now embrace the opportunity of dropping a few lines to express, first of all, to you, as the editor of our valuable journal, my appreciation of its present attractive and greatly improved form. The U. B. is certainly to be congratulated upon the advancement made in this and all lines, notwithstanding its defects.

I was greatly interested in reading the many good articles and letters in the May issue. I read with much interest and gratification Brother H. C. Fuller's letter, and must say I certainly realize the soundness of his arguments and appreciate what he says in regard to the great benefits derived from the U. B., for which we really give so little in return in money value.

We certainly do not appreciate the generosity so magnanimously dealt out to us by our organization.

Allow me to say right here, that I never in my life had the pleasure of meeting and mingling with men so open-hearted and generous, or with a collection of men, than the jolly crowd of brothers who composed the never-to-be-forgotten Milwaukee Convention who advocated and adopted those amendments to our General Constitution tending to the elevation of the financial and general standing of our U. B.

I often hear some brother in a kind of independent and self-conceited way say, "I am paying for all the benefits I am receiving from the organization." How amazing such exaggerated and ignorant expressions sound in the ears of sober and thoughtful men. Permit me, in all soberness, to ask such thoughtless brothers if they are aware of the fact that if they were beneficial members for thirty years and always in good standing during that period, they would not have reimbursed the organization for the burial of both themselves and wife, if they be fortunate enough to have one, to say nothing of the local sick benefit received by them, in many cases for weeks and weeks at a time.

Brother J. E. Potts tells us in his able article that wages have not advanced in propriation to the cost of necessaries of life. Why, nowhere in all this broad land, where we hear and see so much and enjoy so little of the great overproduction our divinely appointed stewards tell us about, is the truth of Brother Potts' statement realized to a greater extent than by the brawny-fisted sons of toil along the east coast of Florida.

The great question confronting us today is, when and by what means will the shameful conditions, so truthfully and forcefully pointed out in The Carpenter by Mrs. Margaret Scott Hall, be brought to an everlasting end, and this land of the free and the home of the brave forever cease to produce human barnacles and parasites? And, may I add, when are inhuman Parryites to cease sapping the life of the honest wealth producer and his home, this blood-bought and tear-stained land of ours be protected from the blood-stained hands of oppressors?

May the day not be far distant when this land of ours will abundantly produce, as we are promised of old, seed for the sower and bread for the eater, whether they occupy a stately mansion in Fifth avenue or a ten by twelve shanty somewhere on the rock-bound coast of Florida.

A BROTHER FROM MIAMI, FLA.

From Logan, W. Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

Conditions in Logan, W. Va., having been misrepresented in local papers and by rumors, I wish to say a few words for the benefit of brothers in other towns.

Logan is a small town situated in a coal mining county, and our newly organized L. U. is the first and only labor organization in this locality. We organized on May 10, 1905, with a total of fifteen members, and expect about as many applications to be submitted at the next meeting night, as to double our membership. Being organized so recently, we are, of

course, not prepared to make any demand for better conditions this year and shall refrain from taking any steps in that direction for the present, although our working conditions need improvement very badly. We are working ten hours per day at the rate of $2.50. There is little work starting, outside of two business houses, which are under way of construction, and a new court house, which will not be completed this year. Yours fraternally,

C. L. GREEN, L. U. 1333.

Logan, W. Va.

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As to Industrial Liberty.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article by Brother G. G. Griffin, appearing in the April issue of The Carpenter, under the caption, "Strive for Industrial Liberty," should, and, I hope, has been read by every member of the Brotherhood.

It is great time, indeed, that the working man, who is the country's backbone, should awaken to his duties as a citizen, if not for his own interest, for the sake of his offsprings.

As our inheritance, our forefathers have left us equal opportunities, and also untrodden grounds, for those who wanted to make a name for themselves. Can we transmit that inheritance to our children? Not very well, and for the simple reason that it is not ours to give. The land is practically all settled and the opportunities are sifted down to a degree that only capital and men of exceptional brains can take advantage of it.

In our forefathers' time the tradesman enjoyed individual liberty, the employer had a few men working for him, and if an employe became dissatisfied he would go into business for himself and have practically the same advantages that his employer had. There was no machinery then, but in sixty years machinery has revolutionized the industrial system, and the employe who will start a business of his own because he does not agree with his employer is to be pitied, unless he is well provided with capital. The introduction of machinery has so complicated the industrial problem and so enslaved the wage-worker that independence and individual liberty is now a thing of the past. Under obtaining industrial conditions, and by forced combinations, it now requires about sixty shoemakers to make a pair of shoes, and so down the line.

If we can not give our children opportunities, land or individual liberty, it is our solemn duty to strive and secure for them industrial liberty.

Although machinery has so revolutionized the industrial and social system, the form of government has remained stationary; that is, it has not adapted itself to the new conditions, and this because the industrial evolution in this country has been so sudden, rapid and sweeping that we have, so to speak, lost our bearing.

Our most conservative labor leaders are strongly opposed to the Labor Unions taking any active part in partisan politics, as it tends and would surely disrupt them.

Still, there are new conditions facing us which we must meet, and can only be met through the ballot box.

Hence, it behooves the working man to study political economy in order that he may use his voting power in an enlightened and intelligent manner.

ALBERT PORTRAS, L. U. 810.

San Diego, Cal.

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From Birmingham, Ala.

Editor The Carpenter:

Desiring to say a few words in behalf of the Birmingham District, and for the general welfare of the U. B., I would ask you for a small space in our valuable journal.

Our D. C., while still in its infancy and young in the labor movement, has a bright future before it.

We are not making any demands this spring, for the reason that we want to become thoroughly organized and properly entrenched before we enter into any movement for improvement of conditions. By next spring, however, we shall demand from our employers part of what we should have had this year and the year past. The carpenters of Birmingham are very patient and somewhat slow in their aggressiveness, but they generally deliver the goods when called upon.

On April 19 our D. C. held an open meeting, having previously invited all non-union carpenters and our competitive enemies, by printed circulars, to attend. Our program consisted of speech-making,

music, dancing and refreshments. The hall was well filled and everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion. Our General President missed a great treat by not being able to reach here on that evening. The boys were highly commended by the general public for their grand entertainment; but this is not all our achievements; the meeting has injected new life into the craft, the Local Unions have increased their membership and some of the newly initiated members have been frank enough to state that their falling into our ranks was due to the effect and the impression made upon them by the open meeting.

Our business agent is a cracker-jack; on anything pertaining to carpenters or the movement in this district, you will find him up to date. He invites any brother visiting our city to drop around and see him. Yours fraternally,

R. W. BREMMER, R. S. L. U. 75,
Birmingham, Ala.

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Let Us Rise to a Higher Financial Standard.

Editor The Carpenter:

The perusal of an article which appeared in a recent issue of our now up-to-date journal, having led me to the belief that our General Officers are about dying, or ready to quit for something better to do, and it being one of my few duties to see to it that our men are supplied with work, I send you this epistle, thinking it will help keep you busy and save you from worry over nothing to do.

Our new journal is O. K., equal to any labor journal for original matter printed today. The only great pity is the shortsightedness of our membership in defeating the proposition to mail it to each member's home address at 25 cents per year. In my humble opinion this does not speak well for the referendum; quite to the contrary, for it clearly demonstrates that a majority of our men either are afraid or have no desire to elevate their minds and increase their knowledge on matters pertaining to our organization or the labor movement in general. Especially so when they are asked to pay for this privilege, and may the amount demanded from them be only a trifle, that would eventually be of greater benefit to the wage worker than the few paltry pennies or dollars he may be able to save at any time. An ounce of well-developed brain is worth a ton of brawn in these times of frenzied finance. It seems nothing short of an earthquake will awake the dead, but usually when they are overtaken with something of a jolt, there is sufficient loud wailing. The trouble is our organization has been too cheap from its inception, and it seems almost impossible to extricate it out of the rut. In order that our U. B., the pioneer trade organization, maintain its position, fulfill its obligations according to our laws and at the same time cope with the Parryites, it is absolutely necessary to change from the low to a higher financial standard.

While every one is familiar with the old adage, "In times of peace prepare for war," there are but few who have heeded or even given it a thought. As a rule we are divided on the creating of any fund, but always united in drawing (or willing to draw) from a supposed fund. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when our financial and beneficial system will be so shaped as to insure lasting success, and when we will be in a position to pay death and disability claims and still have sufficient funds in our general treasury to render assistance to our members who are battling for better conditions, fighting against reduction of wages or increase of hours, no matter be they in hamlet, village, town or city.

Fraternally yours,
C. H. BAUSHER,
B. A. Bronx Borough,
New York City.

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From Houston, Tex.

For a long time past I have kept a close watch on our journal, hoping to discover some news item from this city, or some other part of our State of Texas. Failing to see anything, I will now scratch you a few lines to let you and the brothers of our U. B. know that we are still in the land of the living. I will begin by saying that Local Unions 114 and 953 are doing fairly well; the most of us are working right at present and every one seems to be happy and enjoying the full comforts of life. There is a considerable amount of work going on here, but I re-

gret to say that a good portion of it is non-union. For the past several months we have been up against a tough proposition, having the Citizens' Alliance to fight, who did all in their power to disrupt our organization.

They even tried to induce lumbermen and mill owners to refuse selling material to our fair contractors, thereby causing our boys to lose a great deal of time waiting for such. We have also passed through the most severe winter ever experienced in this part of the country, and taking all this into consideration, we are justified in saying that we are doing excellently under the circumstances.

However, we are looking forward for some trouble to come from the part of an organization called the A. L. U., which, I suppose, you all know what it stands for. We may have to give these men a fight, for a few months at least, as their minimum rate is 50 cents less per day than ours, which, of course, will weigh a great deal with the contractors, until such time as they have found out what kind of mechanics these men are. There are also some fair mechanics among them, ex-members of our Local Unions, who, I am sorry to admit, are the instigators and originators of this organization in this city. They wanted sweet revenge, and this is the way they are getting it.

On the 14th of June next we shall remove into our new quarters, the Labor Temple, a home as nice as can be found anywhere in the South. It is, comparatively speaking, a new building, having only been completed about eighteen months ago. It is a five-story building, fronting 60 feet on one street and 115 on the other, with a circular balcony on the first floor, and was erected by Union labor throughout.

On the night of the opening of this magnificent Labor Temple we are going to give a grand ball and housewarming, when supper and refreshments will be served. On the afternoon of the opening day not a Union man will be found in the city of Houston striking a lick at his trade, but instead we shall be marching through the streets waving flags and carrying banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, and thus demonstrate to the Citizens' Alliance and their subordinates, the A. L. U., that we are still in existence and able to give vent to our sentiments on unionism on any occasion.

In conclusion I will say that prospects for a busy summer season are bright; still, I would not advise anyone to come here thinking that he will get an easy row, for we have some very weedy rows here and plenty of men.

Fraternally yours,

W. T. BUTLER, D. C. B. A.,

Houston, Tex.

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Let G. E. B. Act in This Matter.

Editor The Carpenter:

The new journal is appreciated by this Local, and should be taken by each and every member. In some organizations it is just as necessary for the members to take the journal as to pay their dues.

I was sorry that the proposition of raising the per capita tax was defeated. In looking over the Secretary's financial statement from time to time, owing to the large increase in membership in the last two years, it becomes apparent that it is absolutely necessary to take some action whereby this matter can be reconsidered, and one of the finest organizations of the country raised to the standard and position which will enable it to exert its power and display its efficiency to the fullest extent.

We can not continue the way we have been, the expenditures eating up the receipts to such an extent, that in my estimation it will be only a short time when the organization will be unable to meet its obligations and pay sick and death benefits and remain a potent factor in the trades labor movement.

By defeating the proposition of increasing the per capita tax we have tied our General President and Secretary hand and foot. Movement after movement for shorter hours and increased wages must be given up because the international has not the funds to carry the demands to a successful termination.

I think the General Executive Board should take action at once, looking forward to a reconsideration of increasing the per capita tax. This matter can not and must not be delayed. The question of increasing the per capita tax should be submitted to the locals under our jurisdic-

tion for a referendum vote at the earliest possible time; meanwhile a vigorous campaign of education along these lines should begin.

It is up to the rank and file to remove the shackles they have placed upon their general officers and give them the greatest possible assistance in their fight for justice in our behalf.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, and that it will help to place our organization on a more solid financial basis, and assuring you that Local 1166 will go the limit in any good movement, I am, Fraternally yours,

FRED M. SULTZBAUGH,
L. U. 1166, Fremont, O.

Information Wanted.

Wanted: Information regarding present address of J. E. Croyle, occupation carpenter, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind. Address E. E. Beardsley, Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

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GITTUS OR GITTOS.

Charles, a carpenter by trade, or family, late of New Zealand, is sought for by friends in New Zealand. Brothers who can locate him will please communicate with P. J. COLTON,

1371 Stevenson St., San Francisco, Cal.

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C. H. Fuller, a member of L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., has absconded with money entrusted to him by the employer to pay off his fellow-men on the job. He is 36 years of age, of medium build, dark complexion and wears glasses. Members, or readers, who can give any information as to his present whereabouts are requested to communicate with

PHIL HOWLEY, R. S. L. U. 141,
7520 Adams Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Edward Cloney, now about sixty-two years of age, left Stratford, Ont., Can., twenty-six years ago; was last heard of from some part of New Mexico, where it was said he was an alderman. His relatives, to whom his whereabouts are unknown ever since, are very anxious to locate him and will be exceedingly grateful to any member or reader who may obtain any information as to his present whereabouts and request to communicate such information to

JOSEPH HEINTZMAN,
Commercial Hotel, Stratford, Ont., Can.

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Gustave Adolph Foelshe, a carpenter by trade, and strict Union man, when last met, nine years ago, in Chicago, Ill., by the undersigned, height about 5 feet 10 inches, weight about 175 pounds, is wanted by his relatives. Especially his mother, who recently arrived from Germany, is very anxious to locate him. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be highly appreciated and gratefully received by

HERMAN E. SUNDMACHER,
2493 Elderly Ave., Chicago, Ill..

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Humboldt, Tenn.	New Bedford, Mass.
Georgetown, S. C.	Sandoval, Ill.
Wildwood, N. J.	Gardner, Ill.
Altoona, Pa.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Somerset, Ky.	Manchester, Va.
Washington, D. C.	Oolitic, Ind.
Urbana, O.	Lachine, P. Que., Can.
Manchester, N. H.	Denver, Col.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Biddeford, Me.

Total, 18 Local Unions.

Attention, Please.

This being the time when labor organizations are beginning to make preparations for the celebration of their national holiday, Labor Day, we desire to remind our Local Unions of the Official Brotherhood Badge, particularly well adapted for the occasion, which may be purchased from the General Office. It is advisable that Local Unions requiring badges send in their orders to the General Office ahead of time in order to prevent disappointment or delay.

Request of L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Upon request of L. U. 22, San Francisco, we publish the following:

At a regular meeting of the above Union, held May 19, 1905, a motion prevailed requesting the following question to be submitted to members of the United Brotherhood for referendum vote, viz.:

That The Carpenter, the journal of the U. B., be mailed direct to the members of the U. B. from the General Office, as submitted at the last Convention, held in Milwaukee.

News Notes from Local Unions

Santa Cruz, Cal.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is not very brisk and we have a large number of idle men walking the streets for want of employment.

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Geneva, N. Y.—Business here is fairly good at this time. Geneva is a growing city of ten thousand inhabitants; a large number of houses and some entire business blocks are being erected. Plans are also ready for bids on a government building.

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Ardmore, Pa.—We desire to inform our sister Local Unions that Harry Oltey of L. U. 1154, Westchester, Pa., was the winner of the chest of tools chanced off by L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., for the benefit of the widow of Amos Erb, one of our deceased members.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The outlook for building operations in this city is extremely poor this season. There is nothing in sight except what is under process of construction, with more than enough men to do the work. Migrating carpenters are requested to steer clear of Buffalo.

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Richmond, Va.—The Local Unions here are making strong efforts to firmly establish the closed shop, and until we have accomplished our purpose we would earnestly request all carpenters to stay away. By our brothers rendering us this moral assistance we hope to be successful.

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Kisco, N. Y.—On April 28 L. U. 1134 held a very successful smoker and banquet. All carpenters of the locality were invited to attend, and a fair-sized audience assembled to listen to such able speakers as Brother Camp of Delmar, N. J.; Brother Bomsher of New York City and Brother George R. Murray, our general organizer. The speakers were very earnest and plain in their remarks, and those present, both Union and non-union, expressed their appreciation by a vote of thanks. Refreshments of coffee and sandwiches were served, to which all did ample justice.

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Sulphur, I. T.—We desire to hereby notify all brother members that this place is overrun with transient carpenters and disappointment will surely await all newcomers. Be wise and remain away.

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East Liverpool, O.—Desiring to correct the impression caused by newspaper reports to the effect that anyone could secure a job here, we will state that these reports are without any foundation; we have scarcely enough work here to keep our own members in steady employment.

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Memphis, Tenn.—All our members are at work and men are in demand, wages are satisfactory, and on some jobs we are receiving 45 cents per hour. The hod-carriers are on strike at present for an advance in wages, which is causing us some trouble. Outside of that the building trades are in fine condition.

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Fort Smith, Ark.—This place is overrun with carpenters, and we would advise traveling brothers to give it a wide berth until further notice. We have a membership of 135. This is more than enough to handle the work, hence quite a number of our men are leaving town at this time, and still many are left to walk the streets idle.

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Terre Haute, Ind.—We deem it advisable and necessary to inform the brothers of the U. B. that Terre Haute is a good place to stay away from. The town is flooded with idle carpenters. All during the past winter the bosses and lumber men have advertised for carpenters, non-union men preferred, and, as usual, an influx of the latter and idleness of the Union men is the result.

Neodesha, Kan.—We would advise all organized labor, and carpenters in particular to steer clear of this place. Don't pay any attention to advertisements from Neodesha for men wanted, as there is no building going on here whatever. The cement plant, refining and smelter are doing little or nothing and laying men off every day.

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Charleston, W. Va.—There is considerable work in this city at present and prospects for a busy season are encouraging; however, the demand for carpenters is more than supplied and a number of men idle. Under the circumstances we would advise all brothers contemplating coming to Charleston to pitch their tent in some other locality.

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Oakland, Cal.—It having come to our notice that Eastern papers are advertising a great boom in the building line in this locality, we desire to state that these reports are entirely without foundation. There are more than enough carpenters here and in San Francisco to do all the work, and these cities are good places for carpenters to avoid.

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Fostoria, O.—We would advise all carpenters to stay away from this place and pay no attention to advertisements in the papers of the surrounding country for carpenters wanted. These advertisements emanate from two contractors here who, owing to their unfairness, are always in need of men, and who are trying to injure our Local Union whenever they can.

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Dayton, O.—We wish to call the attention of all brothers to the fact that a talked-of boom in the building trade in our city is overestimated. We have plenty of carpenters and other building tradesmen here to do all the work in sight, and a large number of newcomers are walking the streets looking for work, which is not to be had. Migrating carpenters are advised to give Dayton, O., a wide berth until further notice.

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The financial officers of Local Unions and District Councils should be under bond. This is not a question of sentiment, but of law.

Ten Dollars Reward.

We offer $10 reward for information leading to the arrest of W. J. Piper, a member of our L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho, who has absconded with money belonging to the Local Union. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, has dark hair, slightly gray, and dark, sandy mustache, also slightly gray; high forehead and gray eyes.

M. F. McINTYRE, R. S. L. U. 1116,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Look Out for W. T. Murphy.

The subject of this sketch is W. T. Murphy, the defaulting financial secretary of L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.



Local Unions and members are advised to look out for him.

A Token of Gratitude.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1905.

To the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

I have this day received, through the officers of Hot Springs Local Union, No. 891, the sum of $200, payment in full for benefit due me by the death of my late husband. I wish to thank the officers and members of the United Brotherhood and the local officers, also the committee appointed, for their kindness shown myself and husband during his last illness by the members of the Local Union.

ALICE M. FERGUSON.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Williamstown, Mass.—We have been successful in our demand for eight hours and the shorter workday took effect on May 1. Our wages are $2.75 minimum per day.

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Calgary, Alberta, Can.—We would warn all carpenters seeking employment to remain away from Calgary. There are hundreds of men walking the streets and trade is very poor.

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Great Barrington, Mass.—The increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day demanded by L. U. 1045 has been granted by the contractors and the new scale is in operation since May 1. This is an eight-hour town.

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Aurora, Ill.—We have been completely successful in our efforts to obtain the signatures of our employers to our new agreement. We suspended work on May 1, considering it a holiday, and at 4 p. m. our agreement was signed and once more peace and harmony prevailed.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—Our agreement has been signed, we have gained the advance in wages demanded and all our members are back to work. Some of our contractors expressed the opinion that the strike would be a long one. They soon got tired of it, however. The committee called on us Wednesday, the 3d, and after three hours' negotiations, we came to a settlement. We now receive 30 cents extra per day when working out of town, where we can not return home daily, and car fare.

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Hamilton, Ont., Can. — Our agreement has been signed by the Builders' Association and both Local Unions, and everything is in shape now until May 1, 1906. We have had a great many special meetings in connection with this movement; however, it has been time and labor well spent and we hope this will be one of many such troubles settled in the same satisfactory manner.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—This spring we have asked for $3 per day, which demand has been granted by the bosses and our agreement signed, to hold good for one year. We did not have to stop work at all and all of our members are working.

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Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Eight hours is the rule here since May 1, our demand having been carried hands down and not a single contractor offering the least objection. The members of L. U. 1134 are very proud to think that they have picked some plums for a few non-union men to enjoy eating, as they do, on the results of the success of organized labor.

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Danville, Ill.—Our boys of L. U. 269 gained the eight hours and 35 cents an hour on May 1. We had quite a little skirmish for a few days, but we are thankful that all ended well. We shall from now on be in a position to look after the small contractors who always fought, and are still fighting, us and working nine and ten hours per day. The contractors whom we won over are more than satisfied with the new conditions. Please place Danville on the eight-hour list.

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Washington, D. C.—We are glad to report that after a conference held with the mill owners on May 20, which lasted until after midnight, we succeeded in obtaining the signatures of the bosses to an agreement somewhat modified from the one we made a stand for, and the strike of a week's duration was declared off at 1:20 a. m. Sunday, May 21, and the men resumed work the day following under the new scale. The rates agreed to are: Wood turners, variety moulders and band and scroll sawyers, $2.80; straight moulders, $2.50; cross cut and rip saw men (mill work), $2.50; cabinet makers and bench hands, $2.75; frame workers, $2.50; flooring machine men, $2.50; planing machine men, $2; Berlin, sand paper men, $2; extra men, such as cleaning off and sand papering mouldings, etc., $1.50; laying off men on sash, doors and blinds, $3. Con-

sidering that there are other organizations out here which have practically lost, we have achieved a great victory for the U. B. in this city upon which we may well congratulate ourselves.

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Kalispell, Mont.—Our efforts to obtain the eight-hour day and an advance in wages have been crowned with success. Our old scale was nine hours at 40 cents per hour; our new agreement, which went into effect on April 1, 1905, provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work at a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour. There is very little work going on at present, but all jobs are strictly Union. Having no association of contractors bucking against us, we anticipate no trouble and expect to pull through all right.

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Madison, N. J.—We are happy to say that the increase in wages we asked for has been conceded to us and is in effect since May 1. This is the third time, within less than three years, that we have made a demand for better conditions and were successful in every instance. This, we believe, is due to our moderation; we never asked for any more than we were justly entitled to, and the bosses realizing that we are not a union in name only, did not hesitate to come to our terms.

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Charleston, W. Va.—Owing to some deficiency in the agreement submitted to our contractors and certain propositions of our employers, we had a suspension of work, beginning on May 1. However, the trouble was of short duration, lasting but four days. The contractors called on us for a committee to meet them, we promptly responded and all differences were speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. We gained our advance in wages and all our men resumed work. Prospects for a busy season are flattering.

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Lancaster, Pa.—The mills here are closed down; every one of the men went out and all stand pat. The D. C. ordered all Union carpenters to refrain from handling any of the product of these mills and placed them on the unfair list. They are: E. M. Johnson & Co., Wm. Wohlsen & Son and the Lancaster Planing Mill, all of Lancaster, Pa. We would call on all sister Local Unions to take notice of the unfairness of these mills and discriminate against their products when and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

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Rochester, N Y.—The negotiations between the D. C. of this city and Monroe Co. and the contractors and builders have resulted in the adoption of an agreement by both parties, which assures peace in the carpenter trade for another year. Our minimum scale of wages has been fixed at $3 per day of eight hours, which is an increase of 20 cents per day over last year's scale. The contractors tried their utmost to have the time for the agreement to go into force changed from May 1 to June 1. However, the original proposition finally prevailed and the agreement is in operation since May 1, 1905, to remain in force until May 1, 1906.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Baltimore, Md.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Owosso, Mich.
New York City.	Washington, Pa.
San Antonio, Tex.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Burlington, Ia.	Nashville, Tenn.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Gulfport, Miss.
Louisville, Ky.	Ft. Smith, Ark.

Look Out for Him.

One C. M. Hughes, holding a membership card from L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., came to Cairo, Ill., last fall in very poor health, and would have died had L. U. 894 not procured an order for the sanitarium, placed him in that institution and paid nearly $50 for care and board for him. After his convalescence he was given a job by a fair and sympathetic contractor, for whom he worked one week and then got on a drunk and left the city, owing the contractor and the people he stayed with his board bill and other money. Look out for him.

There is no investment on earth for a workingman to make that will pay as much per cent. as a trade union.

Craft Problems

Drawing.

(Drawing by D. L. Stoddard.)

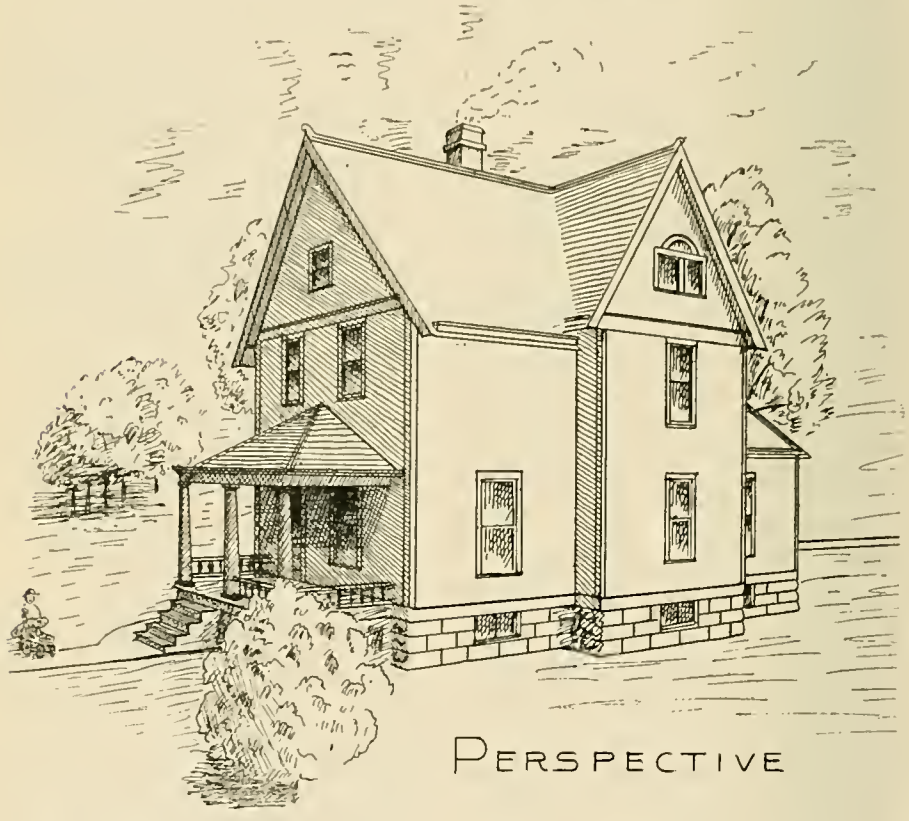
Perspective drawing is something that is not necessary in carpenter work, and is not even necessary to make complete architectural drawings.

For working drawings it is of no practical value; the plan, elevation and detail drawing are the ones to work to.

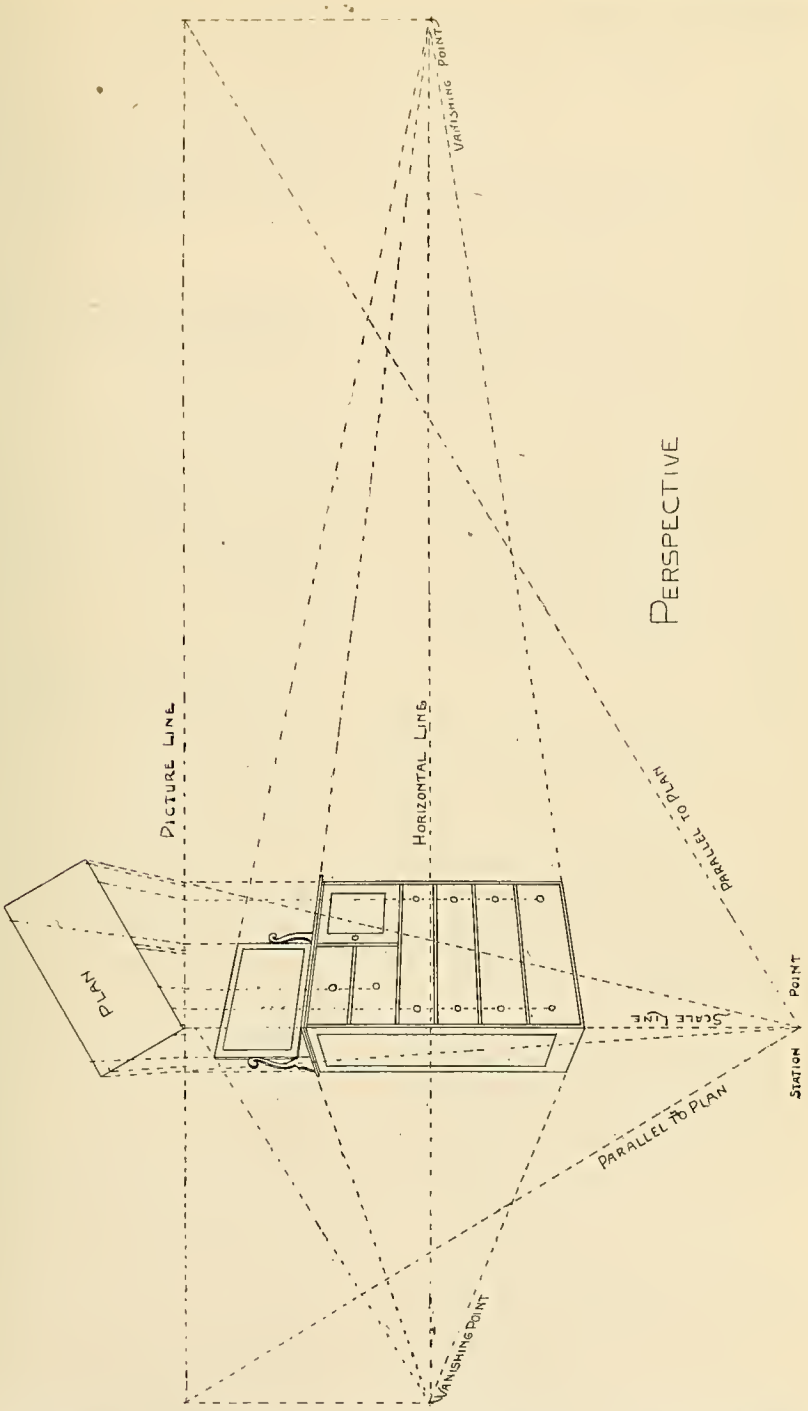
And the perspective is merely a picture. In other words, a complete photograph of the building (or figure) before it is built. Therefore, the real value of perspective is to show how anything will look to the human eye when completed.

While I have explained that perspective drawing is not necessary in practical drawings for carpenters to work to, and that carpenters do not need a knowledge of it in practical carpenter work or drawings, yet I know from practical experience that a knowledge of perspective drawing is not only of value to every carpenter, but to every schoolboy as well.

The perspective house shown here is of an eight-room house, the front is one and one-half, the center two and rear one story. It was so arranged to show up, as much as practical, the different arrangement of house construction, and are shown complete in my eighteen folding plates in Hodgson's book on drawing, so extensively advertised in The Carpenter.



The principles of perspective are the same, whether it is a big business block, common dwelling house or my little girl's chiffonier, which I made out of an old extension table and stained mahogany.



The plan should be placed as you wish the picture to show. If you wish the front more prominent move it close to the picture line. If the end is desired to be the prominent feature, swing the front away and bring the end toward picture line.

In the illustration here I made the front the prominent feature, which is the general way. The station point is the point where the eye would be looking at the object, and is twelve feet away in this drawing.

A line from there parallel with the plan running along until it strikes the picture line gives the distance of vanishing point. The eye in this was two feet high as it appears on the horizontal line. Square down from where the parallel line meets the picture line to the horizontal line, and that gives the vanishing point.

After getting the vanishing points, lay off the object by measuring on the scale line, and from these measurements run back to vanishing points.

Note how the object is taken down from the plan. A line from the station point to any part of the plan where it crosses the picture line, squared down from the picture line, gives it on the object.

I think the drawing, carefuly studied, can easily be mastered without further explanation.

A house is made in exactly the same way, only, of course, the eye is on a higher level and might be as many feet high on the house as it was in inches on a piece of furniture. About one-third or one-half way up makes a good picture, and one hundred or more feet away from a house makes a good perspective.

If you stand back from the object from three to five times the height of the object it shows up to a better advantage than to be too close.

In Recognition of Support Rendered.

The General Office has received the following communication from J. C. Skemp, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, which speaks for itself:

Lafayette, Ind., April 29, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am informed that our Local Union in Albuquerque, N. M., has recently gained a great victory, after two days' strike, and that much of their success is due to the support which was given to our men by the members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union in their city. Of course, you know it is unusual for painters to strew flowers in the paths of the carpenters, but this is an exception to the rule, and I therefore hope that you will inform your Local Union in that city that the members of our Brotherhood in Albuquerque feel very grateful to the carpenters for the assistance which they have rendered.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SKEMP, G. S. T.

H. H. Fasset of Findlay, O., Unfair.

H. H. Fasset of Findlay, O., who utterly refuses to recognize L. U. 822 of that locality, and who, being secretary of the Board of Trade, is doing all in his power to keep Union factories from this place, is about to manufacture doors, sash, moulding and everything usually manufactured in a first-class planing mill, including novelties of all kinds. L. U. 822 has placed this obnoxious employer on the unfair list and would ask all Union men not to handle any of his material.

An Unfair Clothing Firm.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please notify the brothers of our U. B. of the unfairness of the Rome (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, who are doing an extensive business, all over the country, in pants and overalls. This firm employs about 125 girls, who recently formed a Union, and the firm learning of their action, they were immediately discharged. All laboring men and a good portion of the business people here are in sympathy with these poor girls, and L. U. 1455 has instructed me to write to you and request you to call the attention of our members to this case. We hope that all brothers, when purchasing any pants or overalls, will be careful not to accept any manufactured by the Rome Manufacturing Company.

As regards our L. U., allow me to say that we meet every first and third Monday of the month, and our attendance is fairly good. We are having all the work we can do, but scarcely any to spare. We are glad to say that all Unions in Rome are prospering; our town is pretty well organized and almost entirely Union.

Fraternally yours,

R. L. McKENZIE,

Rome, Ga. L. U. 1455.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Nachsitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board, abgehalten in New York City vom 16. bis 27. Februar 1905.

16. Februar.

Der General Exekutiv-Board tritt im Afhland House in New York City, gemäß des in Indianapolis gefaßten Beschlusses, zusammen. Vorsitzender Shardt und McCarthy treffen in Folge von Reisehindernissen erst im Laufe des Nachmittags ein.

17. Februar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Der Board tritt mit dem Strike-Komitee und den Lokal-Beamten in Berathung und beschließt, der am Abend stattfindenden Versammlung des Joint-Exekutiv-Komitees vollzählig beizuwohnn.

18. Februar.

Vorsitzender Shardt und Bruder Webb von der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters begaben sich zu dem General Manager der Fuller Construction Co., um demselben mitzutheilen, daß, wenn die Aussperrung in New York nicht aufgehoben, die von der Company in Chicago beschäftigten Carpenter in Ausstand treten werden.

20. Februar.

Dieser Tag wird zu Berathungen mit dem American District Comitee der Am. Society of Carpenters verwendet.

21. Februar.

Der Board tritt abermals in Berathung mit dem D. C. der Am. Soc. of Carpenters. Shardt und McCarthy werden als Komitee ernannt, um in Gemeinschaft mit Webb und Fife von der A. S. of C. eine Unterredung mit den Arbeitgebern herbeizuführen, und das Strike-Komitee wird hiervon benachrichtigt.

22. Februar.

Ein Komitee des Kings County Distrikts der Brotherhood of Painters wird zugelassen und beschwert sich über die Handlungsweise der Carpenter, indem diese die Brotherhood of Painters zu Gunsten der Amalgamated Painters zu verdrängen suchten. — Zurückgelegt.

Komitees der L. U.'s 309 und 476 erscheinen vor dem Board. 309 befürwortet die Erhebung einer allgemeinen Kopfsteuer von 10 Cents pro Woche zur Unterstützung der Ausgesperrten. 476 wünscht die Zustimmung des Board zu einem Amendement zur General-Konstitution. Diese Fragen und die Situation in New York werden des Längern diskutirt und Beschlußfassung vertagt.

23. Februar.

D. A. Post wird wegen Krrankheit seiner Familie telegraphisch nach Hause gerufen und von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden.

Da McCarthy ebenfalls abgereist ist, wird an dessen Stelle Sullivan als Mitglied des Komitees für Unterhandlung mit den Arbeitgebern ernannt.

Da eine Konferenz mit den Arbeitgebern am Nachmittage stattfinden soll, beschließt der Board, sich zu vertagen, um anderen Tags mit dem Distrikt-Komitee der Am. Soc. of Carpenters wieder in Berathung zu treten.

24. Februar.

Der Board tritt mit dem Distrikts-Komitee der A. S. of C. in Berathung.

Nach Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Komitees, welches mit den Arbeitgebern konferirt hat, wird eine an den Joint Distrikt Council der Carpenter gerichtete Adresse verlesen und angenommen. (Siehe Verhandlungen im englischen Theil dieser Ausgabe.)

25. Februar.

Die Beschwerde der Painters wird besprochen und beschlossen, ein Schreiben an den Joint D. C. zu richten, denselben zu einer am 27. d. M., Vormittags 10 Uhr, im Afhland House stattzufindenden Sitzung zur Besprechung der Angelegenheit einzuladen.

27. Februar.

Die Beschwerde der Painters wird abermals besprochen und Folgendes an den Greater New York Joint D. C. der Carpenters zu richtendes Schreiben angenommen:

> Der General-Exekutiv-Board der Brotherhood of Painters hat sich bei dem Board beschwert, daß Ihre Geschäftsagenten wiederholt die Mitglieder des New Yorker Distrikts angewiesen haben, die Arbeit niederzulegen, weil Brotherhood-Painters mit ihnen zu-

sammen arbeiteten. Wir haben diese Beschwerde untersucht und für begründet befunden und empfehlen daher ernstlich, daß der D. C. den seiner Jurisdiktion unterstehenden Mitgliedern mittheile, daß ein derartiges feindliches Vorgehen in Zukunft eingestellt werden muß. Es ist ein ungerechtes und unbilliges Verfahren, wenn Mitglieder einer nationalen Organisation in dieser Weise gegen die Mitglieder einer anderen und zu Gunsten einer unabhängigen Union Stellung nehmen.

Das von L. U. 476 vorgeschlagene Amendement wird erwogen und die Angelegenheit bis zur April Sitzung vertagt.

Das Gesuch der L. U. 309, die Erhebung einer wöchentlichen Strike-Steuer betreffend, wird abgelehnt.

Beschlossen: Sullivan und Deyl sollen Boston und Walquist und Pimbley sollen Washington besuchen, um, wenn möglich, dort einen Druck im Interesse der Ausgesperrten auszuüben.

Der Board vertagt sich, um am 10. April in Indianapolis wieder zusammenzutreten.

Frank Pimbley, Sekr., G. E. B.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905.

10. April.

Walquist, Deyl, Sullivan und Pimbley stellen sich in der General-Office ein. Da noch drei Mitglieder nicht eingetroffen sind, wird keine Sitzung abgehalten. Post kommt am Nachmittag an und begleitet den General-Sekretär auf einer Tour nach Evansville, um einer Massenversammlung beizuwohnen.

11. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Walquist, Sullivan, Deyl und Pimbley. Walquist wird als provisorischer Vorsitzender erwählt.

Applikationen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand der L. U.'s 38 St. Catharines, Ont., 97 New Britain, Conn., 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 836 Janesville, Wis., 1779 Calgary, Can., 894 Cairo, Ill., 1134 Mt. Kisco, N. Y., und 1243 Oneida, N. Y. Genehmigt, finanzielle Frage soll später erledigt werden.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L. U.'s 607 Hannibal, Mo., 911 Kalispell, Mont., 1744 Grand Mere, Can., 1769 Benld, Ill., und 432 Atlantic City, N. J., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten und Information zurückgelegt.

Einer ähnlichen Applikation der L. U. 135 Allentown, Pa., wird wegen mangelhafter Organisation des Ortes Sanktion verweigert.

Die Applikation der L. U. 268 Sharon, Pa., ist durch Bewilligung ihrer Forderung gegenstandslos geworden.

12. April.

Shardt und McCarthy abwesend; Ersterer ist in New York.

Den Applikationen der L. U.'s 442 Hopkinsville, Ky., 433 Belleville, Ill., 1297 New Brunswick, N. J., 864 St. Augustine, Fla., 1672 New Britain, Conn., 772 Clinton, Ja., 1511 Lancaster, Pa., Gewerksforderungen betreffend, wird Sanktion ertheilt; finanzielle Unterstützung soll später erörtert werden.

Aehnliche Applikationen der L. U.'s 537 Rahway, N. J., 136 Newark, O., und 943 Tulsa, J. T., werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 347 Mattoon, Ill., wird genehmigt.

Dem Yazoo City, Miss., D. C. wird eine weitere Geldbewilligung verweigert.

Vom Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. läuft ein Schreiben ein bezüglich ihrer Gewerksforderung, welcher der Board Genehmigung verweigert hat. — Zu den Akten gelegt.

Resolution No. 30 der Milwaukee-Konvention, ein Heim für invalide und altersschwache Mitglieder betreffend, wird in Erwägung gezogen, aber Beschlußfassung vertagt.

Gesuch des Portchester, N. Y., D. C. um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung von Verloosungs-Tickets abgelehnt.

Von einem von L. U. 576 Cincinnati, O., eingegangenen Amendement zur Konstitution wird Notiz genommen und dasselbe den Akten einverleibt.

Appellation der L. U. 1067 Muscatine, Ia., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung Bruder Hartmann's für Sterbegeld zurückweisend. An den General-Sekretär zur nochmaligen Untersuchung verwiesen, mit der Instruktion, das Benefit auszuzahlen, wenn gemäß des am 3. Februar 1905 gefaßten Beschlusses des Boards verfahren worden ist.

13. April.

Ein Circular des Präsidenten Gompers von der A. F. of L. bezüglich der Western Federation of Miners, verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 995 Bradford, Conn., wird Sanktion ertheilt und die finanzielle Frage vertagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., um Wiedererwägung ihrer Applikation, betreffs Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, der L. U. zu erwidern, daß der Board der L. U. empfohlen habe, 8 Stunden zu verlangen, von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, daß, wenn die kürzere Arbeitszeit eingeführt, ein Jahr später eine Forderung für Lohnerhöhung erfolgreich sein würde, ein Vorgehen, welches die Genehmigung des Board erhalte. Zur Inforcirung bestehender Gewerksregeln bedürfe es nicht der Sanktion des Board.

Der Bericht des Komitees zur Zusammenstellung des Resultats der Urabstimmung über die sich widersprechenden Amendements zur General-Konstitution wird entgegengenommen und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, die revidirte Konstitution sofort drucken zu lassen.

Der Bericht des Komitees über das Abstimmungs-Resultat in Frage der Verschmelzung mit der A. S. of C. und J. wird bis zur Rückkunft des General-Präsidenten von New York zurückgelegt.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 555 Temple, Tex., für Erhöhung des Lohnes von $2.50 auf $3.15

per Tag wird zu weit gehend befunden und Sanktion verweigert.

L. U. 670 West Blocton, Ala., wird die Summe von $100.00 und L. U. 1506 Madisonville, Ky., ebenfalls $100.00 als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt.

L. U. 1325 Edmonton Alberta, Can., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Bestreitung der Unkosten in einem Einhalts- und Schadenersatz-Verfahren angewiesen.

Der General-Sekretär lenkt die Aufmerksamkeit des Board auf die Frage des Preises für Material (supplies). Dem Gutachten des General-Sekretärs überlassen.

Schreiben von L. U. 401 Pittston, Pa., um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung eines Aufrufs um finanzielle Hülfe unter den Lokal-Unionen ersuchend. — Nicht gewährt.

14. April.

Für die in Brauereien in Milwaukee ausstehenden Mitglieder wird die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt.

Dem Springfield, Mass., D. C. wird die verlangte Geldbewilligung verweigert.

Vom Sekretär des New York D. C. laufen verschiedene auf den Lockout bezügliche Schreiben und Aktenstücke ein, welche verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt werden.

Gesuche des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. und der L. U. 868 Monroe, La., um Erlaubniß zur Verbreitung von Subscriptionslisten, im ersten Falle zur Schaffung eines Labor-Tempel-Fonds und im zweiten, um es einem Mitgliede zu ermöglichen, eine Patent-Bohrwinde auf den Markt zu bringen, werden abschlägig beschieden.

Eine Anfrage der L. U. 166 Rock Island, Ill., betreffs der von der Milwaukee-Konvention angewiesenen Gelder für Organisations-Zwecke, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., Material (supplies) betreffend, und die Antwort des General-Sekretärs werden verlesen und die Letztere gutgeheißen.

Schreiben des Mohawk Valley D. C. und der L. U. 951 Brainard, Minn., betreffs Bürgschaftleistung aller lokalen Finanzbeamten. Board beschließt, die Angelegenheit bis zur Juli-Sitzung zu verschieben und unterdessen über diese Frage Rath einzuholen.

Gesuch der L. U. 20 Camden, N. J., um Angabe der Gründe, welche den Board veranlaßt haben, im Falle Carr's ungünstig zu entscheiden. Der General-Sekretär beauftragt, zu erwidern, daß dessen Entscheidung, welche vom Board indossirt wird, die Auskunft enthalte.

Appellation der L. U. 701 Fresno, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Sterbebenefit Benj. Kinsman betreffend. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, über die Todesursache bei Dr. Perry weitere Information einzuholen.

15. April.

Bericht über den Stand des Lockout in Pittsburg verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 336 La Salle, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle M. F. Gall's Sterbegeldes betreffend. — Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1746 Braidentown, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Forderung für Sterbebenefit im Falle Hans Madson's. — Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 954 Boston, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung M. Arlock's für Frauen-Sterbegeld zurückweisend. — Abgewiesen.

17. April.

Appellation Frank Walker's von L. U. 471 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung des Appellanten für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend. — Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Die Trenton, N. J., D. C. sucht um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung ihres Ausstandes nach, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, über den gegenwärtigen Stand desselben Bericht einzufordern.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'s 1173 Trinidad, Col., 1168 Port Calburn, Can., 713 Niagara Falls, Can., 144 Sayr, Pa., 1426 Elyra, O., 1058 Madison, N. Y., und der Providenze, R. J., L. U.'s werden sanktionirt, doch wird im letzten Falle der vorliegende Gewerks Vertrag mißbilligt.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'s 905 Freeland, Pa., 841 Champaign, Ill., werden als bewilligt gemeldet.

Die von der Milwaukee-Konvention gefaßten Resolutionen No. 24 und 32 werden erörtert. Die Berathung über No. 24 wird vertagt, bis eine Klage über Jurisdiktions-Uebergriffe einläuft und bezüglich No. 32 wird der General-Sekretär instruirt, alle einschlägige Auskunft einzuholen und dem Board einen Bericht hierüber zu unterbreiten.

Mehrere Schreiben vom Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., Beschlüsse ihres Exekutiv Councils in der Streitfrage zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den A. W. W. enthaltend, sowie die Antwortschreiben des General Sekretärs hierauf, werden verlesen und Letztere indossirt.

18. April.

Da die L. U.'s in Victor, Cripple Creek, Trinidad und Telluride, Col., nicht die Bestimmungen der Milwaukee-Konvention, noch die Beschlüsse des General-Exekutiv-Boards befolgt haben, wird der General-Schatzmeister angewiesen, keine Gelder mehr als Abschlagszahlung der ihnen von der Konvention bewilligten Gelder auszuzahlen.

Appellation E. S. Nicholson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 601 Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Entscheidung umgestoßen und die L. U. angewiesen, dem Appellanten alle eingezahlten Gelder, ausgenommen den vom 12. September angerechneten schuldigen Betrag für Lockout-Taxe, zurückzuerstatten und ihm eine Transferkarte auszustellen.

Appellation des Boston, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der L. U. 1197 Saugus gegen den D. C. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und D. C. ermächtigt, von Mitgliedern, die einer außerhalb des Boston Distrikts stationirten L. U. angehören, einen Betrag für eine Arbeitskarte zu er-

heben, welcher dem Betrag der an den D. C. zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer gleichkommt.

Von Shardt läuft ein Telegramm ein, dem Board mittheilend, daß er wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie den April-Sitzungen des Boards nicht beiwohnen könne. Der Board sendet ein Beileids-Telegramm.

Appellation der L. U. 73 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Wm. M. Davis gegen L. U. 73. — Abgewiesen.

Appellation Christ. Clor's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbefolgung der Anweisung des Geschäfts-Agenten von Hudson City, die Arbeit niederzulegen, gutheißend. — Abgewiesen.

19. April.

Die Benefitfrage bezüglich der in Milwaukee aufgenommenen Mitglieder einer schon bestehenden Union diskutirt und Beschlußfassung bis zur Ankunft des General-Präsidenten zurückgelegt.

Berichte über die Situation in New York und Pittsburg laufen ein und werden zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1613 Newark, N. J., die Konstitution und Ritual in italienischer Sprache drucken zu lassen, wird nicht bewilligt.

Der General-Schatzmeister überreicht seine erneuerten Bürgschaftspapiere, welche in einem Depositenschrank verwahrt werden.

20. April.

Bericht des zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Fuller über die zwei verflossenen Quartale wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Applikationen des Montreal, Can., D. C. und der L. U. 320 Westfield, N. J., um Sanktion ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. — Genehmigt, Geldbewilligung vertagt.

Die Achtstunden-Forderung der L. U. 694 Boonville, Ind., wird als erfolgreich gemeldet und ist der Fall erledigt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen.

21., 22. und 24. April.

Die Revision der Bücher nimmt die ganze Zeit obiger Sitzungen in Anspruch.

Board-Mitglied Post wird am 22. wegen Krankheit seiner Gattin telegraphisch nach Hause gerufen.

25. April.

Der General-Präsident zeigt von New York aus an, daß der Lockout geschlichtet und drei verschiedene Charters für die Mitglieder der Groß New Yorker Carpenters-Union verlangt werden; zwei für Carpenters und einer für Cabinetmakers.

Der Alameda County, Cal., D. C. ersucht telegraphisch um bestimmte Instruktion über Ausführung der Board-Beschlüsse vom 13. April, die vier suspendirten Mitglieder betreffend. Board beschließt, daß L. U. 550 diese Mitglieder sofort gegen Zahlung ihrer Rückstände und ohne Aufnahms-Ceremonien wieder aufzunehmen hat.

Gesuch der L. U.'s 148, 120, 1209, 723 und 119 Newark, N. J., die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Gustav Gueth auszuführen, zurückgelegt, da sich die Angelegenheit in Händen des General-Präsidenten befindet.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 38 St. Catharine, Can., die Einhalts- und Schadenersatz-Klage betreffend, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Vierteljahres-Bericht des zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Guerin wird verlesen und angenommen.

Die Revision der Bücher wird beendigt.

26. April.

Eine von L. U. 262 San Jose, Cal., gefaßte Resolution bezüglich solcher L. U.'s, welche sich weigern, dem State Build. Tr. Council beizutreten, wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen.

Auf Grund einer diesbezüglichen Klage der Brotherhood of Painters werden die Mitglieder in San Francisco aufgefordert, nicht mehr mit Painters, die nicht der Bruderschaft angehören, zusammen zu arbeiten.

Für die ausstehenden Mitglieder der L. U. 363 Elgin, Ill., wird die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt. Das Gesuch der L. U., einen Vertreter der General-Office nach Elgin zu senden, wird an den General Präsidenten verwiesen.

Der Board indossirt das Antwortschreiben des General-Sekretärs auf ein Gesuch um finanzielle Unterstützung des Baltimore, Md., D. C.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 534 Burlington, Ja., wird zurückgelegt bis weitere Einzelheiten des Falles bekannt sind.

L. U. 537 Rahway, N. J., hat den Achtstunden-Tag errungen und der Fall ist erledigt.

Eine Lohn-Forderung der L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., wird genehmigt.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1072 Muskogee, J. T., wird beschlossen, derselben die Summe von $400.00 zu senden, wenn sich der Ausstand noch auf den 1. Mai ausdehnen sollte.

Eine Richmond Borough, N. Y., zu umfassende Lohn-Forderung wird sanktionirt, die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes soll später besprochen werden.

Beschlossen, dem Nashville, Tenn. D. C. zu empfehlen, seine Forderung zu modifiziren und neun Stunden und $2.50 pro Tag zu verlangen.

27. April.

Sekretär Pimbley ist gezwungen, abzureisen und wird von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden.

Der Board nimmt eine gegen den Subskriptionslisten- und Ticket-Unfug gerichtete Resolution an. (Siehe Verhandlungen im englischen Theile.)

Der Board beschließt, in Zukunft gegen Belästigung der L. U.'s in obiger Weise energisch vorzugehen und der General-Sekretär soll im

nächsten vierteljährlichen Circular gegen diesen Unfug warnen.

Die Gewerks-Forderung der L. U. 1572 Detroit, Mich., wird genehmigt und finanzielle Hülfe soll später besprochen werden.

Die Frage der Erhebung einer Extra-Kopfsteuer wird diskutirt und soll nach Eintreffen des General-Präsidenten erledigt werden.

29. April.

Im Falle S. D. Marmaduke's von L. U. 169 East St. Louis, Ill., läuft eine nochmalige Appellation ein. Der Board hält an seiner im Januar gefällten Entscheidung fest und verweigert Wiedererwägung.

Schreiben der L. U. 1040 Eureka, Cal., bezüglich des Union-Labels des San Francisco Build. Tr. Councils. Dem General-Präsidenten überwiesen in der Erwartung, daß er die Einführung des Labels unserer Bruderschaft in fraglichem Shop veranlassen wird.

1. Mai.

Der General-Präsident ist von New York eingetroffen und berichtet über die Vereinbarungen mit den Arbeitgebern, welche zur Beilegung des Lockouts führten. Der Arbitrationsplan und die Handlungsweise des General-Präsidenten in diesem Falle werden gutgeheißen.

Die Frage der Erhebung einer Extra-Kopfsteuer wird bis zur Juli-Sitzung vertagt.

Bezüglich der Aufnahme von Mitgliedern einer schon bestehenden Union in größerer Zahl faßt der Board folgenden Beschluß:

Solche Mitglieder können ungeachtet ihres Alters, als zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigt, wie in Sekt. 98 der General-Konstitution vorgesehen, aufgenommen werden. Das Benefit beträgt $50.00 Sterbegeld, vom Tage der Aufnahme an; vorausgesetzt, daß solche Mitglieder an diesem Tage in der Organisation, der sie angehörten, gutstehend waren. Nach Ablauf eines Jahres, vom Tage der Aufnahme an gerechnet, sollen alle solchen Mitglieder, die laut Sekt. 92 der General-Konstitution dazu qualifizirt sind, in die vollen Benefits eintreten, wie solche in den Sektionen 92 bis 98 der General-Konstitution vorgesehen sind.

Der Board zieht das negative Resultat der Abstimmung über die Vereinigung mit der A. S. of C. and J. in Erwägung und beschließt, die Unterhandlungen in dieser Sache fortzusetzen, um wenn irgend möglich einen Verschmelzungsplan zu vereinbaren, welcher für beide Theile zufriedenstellend ist.

Der General-Präsident ersucht den Board, die Suspendirung der L. U. 170 Bridgeport, O., wegen Nichtachtung seiner Anweisung, dem Ohio Valley D. C. beizutreten, gutzuheißen. Ebenso die Suspendirung der L. U. 200 New York wegen Weigerung der Zulassung einer vom General-Präsidenten angeordneten Revision ihrer Bücher

2 Mai.

Vom Washington, D. C., Joint D. C. läuft ein Schreiben ein, welches die Schwierigkeiten schildert, die der Einführung der Union-Labels gegenüber stehen. Um den Weg in dieser Beziehung zu ebnen, empfiehlt der Board, dem D. C., sich die Einführung eines Minimal-Lohnes zur ersten Aufgabe zu machen.

Eine Gewerks-Forderung der L. U. 437 Portsmouth, O., wird wegen ungenügender Information zurückgelegt, bis weitere Auskunft ertheilt ist.

Ein weiterer Bericht über den Stand des Lockouts in Pittsburg wird diskutirt und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., um Erlaubniß, Mitglieder einer rivalisirenden Union als voll benefitberechtigt aufzunehmen. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, der L. U. den am 1. Mai gefaßten Beschluß des Boards, die Angelegenheit betreffend, mitzutheilen.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird verlesen und angenommen und wird demselben für seine erfolgreiche Thätigkeit in New York die Anerkennung des Boards ausgesprochen.

Vertagung.

Frank Pimbley, Sekretär.
Wm. A. Deyl, Sektr. pro tem.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär

THE DAYS GONE BY.

O the days gone by! The days gone by!
The apples in the orchard, and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail
As he piped across the meadow sweet as any nightingale;
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over—in the days gone by!

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water lilies dipped,
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye;
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—
The simple. soul-reposing, glad belief in everything,
For life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Departement Français

Les Organisateurs de Chambres Syndicates.

Une des occupations les plus ingrates, une position vilipendée par un gaujat quelconque, en même temps une occupation qui demande les plus grands sacrifices à ceux qui ont le courage de l'accepter, voilà le sort de l'organisateur, appelé courament, "Business Agent." L'ouvrier qui a le courage d'accepter pareille position finit toujours par se créer des ennemies dans les deux camps, et par une grande chance seulement il pourra réussir de rétourner dans une atelier pour exercer son état. Pourtant il nous en faut de ces gens capables d'organiser ceux, qui par faute d'initiative ou par crainte de persécution n'oseront jamais associer leur misère afin de mieux pouvoir la combattre.

Voyons un peu l'origine de cet employé.—D'abord, au début des Unions ouvrières, on laissai la parole à celu'qui savait le mieux choisir les mots pour exposer les demandes ou décisions de ses camarades aux patrons, soit en cas de grève menaçante, soit qu'il ne s'agissai que d'une simple amélioration des conditions existantes. On appellait ces porte paroles "les meneurs," ou bien les "fomenteurs de grèves," et généralement ce fut eux les premiers à souffirir les rigeurs du patron menacé dans ses privileges d'exploiteurs. Si bien que dans les cas urgents, personne n'osait se sacrifier pour le bien de la majorité, et tel que nous le raconte le bon Lafontaine, il devenait difficile de trouver la souri prête à accrocher la sonnette au chat menaçant l'éxistence des souris en générale. Voilà, en peu de mots la définition de l'organisateur d'Unions ouvrières. S'il fait son devoir en obligeant ses collègues de métier à se conformer au réglements acceptés mutuellement, à payer leurs cotisations régulières en temps due, à s'abstenir de faire des heures en plus ou à demander le prix de l'heure fixée par l'organisation, il se créera des ennemis parmi les grincheux, qui malheureusement ne manque pas dans la classe ouvrière non plus, en même temps qu'il se fermera par son attitude prompte et correcte les portes des ateliers, où les patrons n'aiment guère à voire des trouble-fêtes, toujours prêts à protester contre les violations infligés aux contrats reciproques. Il ne manquera pas de délateurs dans nos propres rangs, prêts à signaler la conduite de ces derniers aux patrons, il se trouvera même des charactères assez pussillanimes pour porter leurs dissatisfactions dans les journeaux capitalistes, ce qui ressemble aux traitres dans les guerres militaires comme deux gouttes d'eaux se résemble, et contre ces délations aucune sauve-garde n'est possible.

L'homme attaqué ainsi ne peut se defendre, le patron ne lui croira jamais, et voilà une victime de plus, due à un individu trop zélé aux intérêts capitalistes.

Nous ne nierons pas, qu'il arrive, quoique rarement, des cas, où les patrons réussissent à corrompre l'un ou l'autre de ces hommes qui trompent ainsi la confiance de leurs camarades, et acceptent, soit de l'argent, plus souvent encore des positions de contremaitre ou de superintendant dans les grands ateliers, comme prix de manquement à leurs devoirs, mais sans vouloir les excuser nous pouvons au moins expliquer ces cas déplorables.

D'autre part il faut en convenir, que si un ouvrier competant aurai servi la classe capitaliste avec la même ardeur, les mêmes connaissances et le même dévouement que beaucoup de nos organisateurs ont fait preuves pendant des années au profit de la classe ouvrière ils seraient mieux récompenser pour leurs peines.

S'il est une mauvaise chance dans la vie d'une homme de travailler pour un patron, il est encore bien plus déplorable pour celui ci, s'il est employé par ces

propres camarades. L'ouvrier organisé travaille aujourd'hui de 8 à 9 heures par jours et vivra au sein de sa famille, couchera dans son lit et mangera à sa table entouré des siens. Tel n'est pas le cas de l'organisateur.

Pendant la journée il courrira les rues d'une ville qu'il ne connait pas, il frequentera des personnes qui lui sont étrangères, il mangera quand il aura le temps, dans une hôtel plus ou moins choisi, il parlera dans une réunion convoquée par lui un ou plusieurs jours auparavant, ce qui l'oblige à faire journée double pour finir le reste de la nuit sur un mauvais lit de l'hôtel à moins qu'il ne prenne le dernier train de nuit qui l' emportera dans la ville cloigné, où il est attendu pour faire la même besogne, suivant l'appel de ses camarades, ou les ordres du President-Général ou Comité Executive. Nous ne voulons pas parler ici des risques qu'il court quotidiennement à se faire écraser dans, ou par un train de chemin de fer, d'attraper toute sorte de maladies, causées par le changement subit de clima, et tant d'autres raisons. Nous ne voulons parler d'avantages des risques à courrir pour contraventions aux lois, qui a des pièges attendant le malheureux dans chaqu'un des Etâts qu'il doit parcourir. Nous voulons constater seulement et simplement, que lorsque les temps deviennent dure, les ouvriers non organisé restent obstinés, il est possible qu'il perdra la position d'organisateur, et rentré dans ses foyers domestiques, il retrouvera sa famille plus ou moins desorganisée, ses habits déchirés ou usés, mais il ne retrouvera plus sa place dans l'atelier ou ailleurs, elle sera prise par un autre, et lui même, surtout si l'age parait sur sa figure, se verra repoussé par ceux la même, dans l'intérêt desquelles il a sacrifié son existence et les meilleurs années de sa vie.

Et de dire que l'on trouve encore des travailleurs assez inconscient pour soutenir la classe posédente lorsqu'elle insult ces martyrs de notre désordre capitaliste. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Un Problem a l'Etude.

(Par Odias Emond, Worcester, Mass.)

II.

Jemais dans l'histoire du mouvement social ait le pouvoir du travail organisé été si manifeste et tangible tel qu'il est aujourd'hui. Et ce pouvoir a été acquis pendant des longues luttes exigeant des efforts vigoureux de la part des ouvriers organisés et d'innombrables sacrifices de tout genre. Les larmes des femmes et enfants ont arrosé les endroits où aujourd' hui nos emissaires poursuivent les traces de leurs devanciers dans l'oeuvre benit au nom de l'humanité.

Partout où les charpentiers et menuisiers sont syndiqués sur des bases solide et sage ils ont vu leurs conditions s'améliorer; leurs gages ont été augmenté et les heures de travail diminuée. L'égoiste accept tous ces bienfaits et rien ne l'emu, il ne songe pas une instant qu'il devrait être reconnaissaut à l'Union de son métier et s'empresser de payer sa dette par sa présence aux assemblées où toute charge et devoir devraient être accepté et rempli de bonne volonté. Mais il refuse d'accepter aucuue charge sous pretexte qu'il ne parle pas l'anglais, ou qu'il n'est pas assez instruit. Cependant, observez le même individu, suivez le quand il est sans travail, et vous verrez qu'il est assez intelligent pour trouver les rues, demander du travail et quand le jour du payement arrive il sait bien apprécier la valeure de l'argent anglais. Voilà ce que la faim peut accomplir où la bonne volonté s'y refuse. Je pourrai vous donner encore mille et une raison pour expliquer le retard regrettable de notre mouvement syndical en beaucoup de localitées.

L'organisation ouvrière est aussi nécessaire aujourd'hui que le boire et le manger et il faut s'en tenir strictement au principes de l'unionisme qui lui servent de guidance.

En refusant de se conformer à ces principes, et en négligeant ses devoirs de bon unioniste, le confrère cause constamment des dommages à ses compagnons de travail, et se fait par la suite du tort à lui même. Pas un seul homme appartenant à l'Union ne peut, ou n'a le droit, d'agir à sa guise; car, en le faisant il participera à la destruction de la bonne entente qui doit régner parmi les membres d'une seule Union, comme entre les divers groupes de l'organisation, ainsi qu'à la disparition de la confiance que tout vrai unionist doit avoir dans son organisation. C'est en

(Suite sur la 50 page.)

OUR LABEL

Our Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office on the following terms:

Large size, 4x7⅛ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x3¾ in., per thousand, $7.

It further consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It may also consist of a rubber stamp or a steel die, if so desired by any locality, subject to approval of the General Office.



How to Attach the Transfer Label

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case, cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Our Official Brotherhood Badge.

The General Office is in a position to supply the Local Unions with a multiple style of Official Brotherhood Badges of the most appropriate design, with the U. B. label in the bar and our emblem in the medallion in rich color effect. It is a combination badge, adapted for use in three different ways: A meeting room badge, a memorial badge, or funeral badge, and is furnished by the General Office at the price of 60 cents each net, in any quantity. Send in your orders for Labor Day!

In the report for the month of March, issued by the Operative Carpenters and Joiners of England, the affiliated branches are called upon to make nominations for candidates for Parliamentary representation at the quarterly meeting night in June.

Un Problem l'Etude.

(Suite de la 49 page.)

observant scrupuleusement les lois de l'unionisme, que nous parviendrons à obtenir toutes les améliorations pour lesquelles nous combattons ainsi que salaires plus élèvés, journée de travail plus courte, sympathie des uns envers les autres, le respect du patronat et du public, et l'esprit fraternel reignera dans nos rangs.

En terminant je dirais à nos confrères, qu'ils devraient inviter le concours de leurs soeurs et épouse en notre oeuvre humanitaire en leur faisant lire notre journal qui est si instructif. Il y a un proverbe qui dit, "ce que femme veux, Dieu veux," si nous pouvons acquerir la sympathie des femmes pour notre cause, nous aurons bien les égoistes.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Don't forget to mention this journal when ordering goods.

❖ ❖ ❖

Patronize our advertisers. Give them the preference in all cases.

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All advertising matter must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th day of the month in order to insure publication in the following month's issue. Advertisers are requested to kindly comply with our rules.

❖ ❖ ❖

The business man or firm who advertises in this journal seeks results. They look for a medium of publicity that has an established circulation; they want to speak of their goods to the people who use them, and, of necessity, buy them. They get the worth of their money when they find the publication that enters enough homes that are able to purchase their wares, to make it worth while to lay their advertisement before them.

The New Universal Square.

A few of the claims of the "Universal Square" are that the end of its utilities are never reached, and it is certain to supercede all others. The "Universal Square" covers all the ground the steel square does, and has the additional advantage, because of its shape of permitting it to be placed into short corners and nooks and crooks everywhere. The mechanic has but to see the tool and he realizes its virtues at once. There is not a cut of any description which you can not make without reckoning and in one-half the time it can be marked out with the ordinary squares. A carpenter or other mechanic using the "Universal Square" for a short time becomes acquainted with its advantages and very readily sees that with a tool in which he has a true square, a true mitre, a true pitch-cut and hip and valley-cut scale, he can accomplish any maneuver. Then, too, you must not overlook the fact that it gives you a gauge, a compass, the octagon and hectagon, the bevel, the mortise and tenons, tri-square and straight edge *all without any adjusting whatever.* It is made of the best steel, light, and guaranteed to be absolutely true. Notice the interesting price.

Complete circulars can be had from any first-class tool dealer, or address The Duby & Shinn Mfg. Co., Inc., 19 Park Place, Nelson Building, New York City.

Stand by your fellow-workers under all circumstances. Be constant and vigilant.

Don't think that you are an exception, that you cannot commit error. A man is bound to err, but he is not forced to continue in error. No mistake was ever made that was fruitless. By mistakes we learn how to avoid following suit. When we cannot learn by example, we are due to visit the surgeon.—Jere L. Sullivan.

When you are in need of a cereal food call for EGG-O-SEE, the product of the Egg-o-See Cereal Co., one of the staunchest friends of organized labor, says the Quincy Labor News, and insist upon your grocer keeping it and furnishing it to you. EGG-O-SEE is the highest grade of cereal food in the world. It is made in the largest and most modernly equipped food factories in existence, by high-class, well-paid, skilled union labor.

EGG-O-SEE is offered in an inner-lined, air-tight, germ-proof package, insuring absolute purity. It is the whole grain of the choicest California white wheat. This wheat, as is well known, embodies the highest standard of quality for cereal food purposes. It is flaked, crisped to a dainty brown and flavored with pure fruit juices. It is far more healthful and delicious than any of the ordinary cereal foods. Why buy goods without the label when you can buy delicious EGG-O-SEE, always dainty, crisp and appetizing, a generous sized package at ten cents, thereby safeguarding your best interests, your health and your purse?

Claims Paid in May, 1905

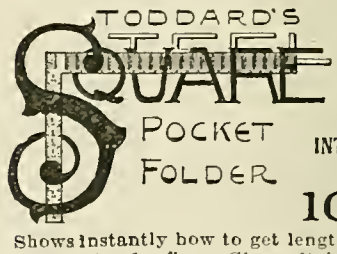
No.	Name.	Union	Amount.
3343	Mrs. Jennie C. Ehlert....	25	$ 50.00
3344	R. L. Fitch.....	62	50.00
3345	Joseph Land	87	200.00
3346	Allen O'Brien (dis.).....	115	400.00
3347	Thos. E. Day.....	122	200.00
3348	Mrs. Annie E. Allen.....	246	50.00
3349	Albert Gussman (dis.)....	311	200.00
3350	Edwin Henry McDaniel..	423	200.00
3351	John R. Morton.....	423	200.00
3352	Chas. L. Schilling.....	499	200.00
3353	Julius Seeger (dis).....	522	400.00
3354	Mrs. Celia A. Mulcahy..	639	50.00
3355	Robt. H. Eley.....	701	200.00
3356	Mrs. Florence Cummings.	717	50.00
3357	John Ilkowitz	723	200.00
3358	Mrs. E. J. Robinson.....	921	50.00
3359	August Nitsche	1062	93.00
3360	J. S. Landes.....	1070	200.00
3361	Mrs. Louise Schafer.....	1377	50.00
3362	Mrs. Mary E. Seaton....	1413	50.00
3363	Mathew Tilling	340	200.00
3364	Mrs. Anna W. Sandau...	460	50.00
3365	Mrs. Augustn Facklam..	522	50.00
3366	Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamine.	829	50.00
3367	Carl E. Norberg	936	200.00
3368	Geo. H. Bedford.....	947	200.00
3369	Thomas Healey	51	200.00
3370	Justus Prior	451	200.00
3371	Mrs. Arseneon	1709	50.00
3371a	Fred. W. Dagener.....	2	200.00
3372	A. L. Watkins.....	69	200.00
3373	Mrs. Delia S. Sater.....	281	25.00
3374	Mrs. Agnes Chaffee.....	233	25.00
3375	John H. Nash.....	240	200.00
3376	Joseph Josephson	247	200.00
3377	Mrs. Mary McDonald....	468	50.00
3378	Joseph Pautre	661	50.00
3379	Robt. C. Keech.....	1085	200.00
3380	Frederick P. Hammes....	1100	100.00
3381	Geo. W. Lilly	1281	50.00
3382	Mrs. Clara Shugart.....	1401	50.00
3383	James Parrock	1582	200.00
3384	Samuel S. Miller.....	13	200.00
3385	Thos. Little	340	200.00
3386	Geo. James Toland.....	586	188.00
3387	Mrs. N. H. LaChapelle...	1302	50.00
3388	Joseph D. Warburton....	11	200.00
3389	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wagner.	11	50.00
3390	John T. Baker.....	29	200.00
3391	Ernest Gray	33	200.00
3392	Mrs. Mary A. Hally.....	33	50.00
3393	Wm. E. Merritt.....	41	200.00
3394	Mrs. Annie Jensen.....	45	50.00
3395	William H. O'Mara.....	78	200.00
3396	Chas. L. Brown (dis.)...	146	100.00
3397	Kathrina Schmidt	165	50.00
3398	Carl Tiedemann	375	200.00
3399	Samuel Huffsmith	401	50.00
3400	James L. Mabry (dis.)..	627	200.00
3401	Mrs. Lillie M. Wornstaff.	1022	50.00
3402	J. B. Bishop	1510	200.00
3403	Mrs. Dina Poldermann...	297	50.00
3404	Thos. Tyler	305	50.00
3405	John Haslam	810	200.00
3406	Thos. J. Crowe (dis.)....	1100	200.00
3407	Henry B. Schall.....	1180	200.00
3408	John M. Gates.....	1	200.00
3409	Mrs. Emelin Powers.....	2	50.00
3410	John Mitchell	2	200.00
3411	John Hegel	12	50.00
3412	Mrs. Ethel M. Roettger..	22	50.00
3413	Joseph Gartner	37	50.00
3414	Mrs. Minnie Ellis.....	46	50.00
3415	A. G. Hagerstrom.....	87	50.00
3416	Mrs. Nellie Lane.....	118	50.00
3417	James H. Cupps.....	142	200.00
3418	Edw. Lindgren (dis).....	181	200.00
3419	Paul S. Teetsel.....	209	50.00
3420	Mrs. Bertha Dreker.....	349	50.00
3421	Ludwig Steurer	375	200.00
3422	Abraham Holland	383	100.00
3423	Mrs. Mary C. Harris....	398	25.00
3424	Hermann Mueller	419	200.00
3425	Mrs. Eulelia Oehmke....	449	50.00
3426	Carl Matsvich	449	200.00
3427	Benjamin Kinsman	701	200.00
3428	A. Tomashno	701	200.00
3429	Dennis Sullivan	708	200.00
3430	Mrs. Annie Neilson.....	750	50.00
3431	Mrs. Mary Kotze	1443	50.00
3432	Mrs. Rosa Motzel	73	50.00
3433	Chas. Bidlow	227	200.00
3434	Mrs. Nona B. Jeffries....	362	50.00
3435	Mrs. Susie E. Geer.....	374	50.00
3436	Mrs. Magdalena Schwind	483	50.00
3437	Chas. W. Burgstrom.....	1026	50.00
3438	Thos. Godfrey	1455	200.00
3439	W. W. Morrison.....	1521	200.00
3440	John McNeil	569	200.00
3441	Frank Winling	76	200.00
3442	William Barker	11	200.00
3443	Mrs. Harriet A. Burgess.	581	50.00
3444	J. D. Jeans.....	377	200.00
3445	Mrs. Antoinette Dion....	306	50.00
3446	Catherine Bond	426	50.00
3447	Chas. Terry Nicoson....	269	200.00
3448	Mrs. Eunice H. Baker....	361	50.00
3449	Jason Harris	440	200.00
3450	Mrs. Dora Nelson.....	141	50.00
3451	Frank Doughton	20	200.00
3452	Mrs. Julia H. Thompson.	36	50.00
3453	C. Creamer	73	200.00
3454	Alfred Leesen (dis.).....	1060	200.00
3455	Mrs. M. L. A. Contant...	134	50.00
3456	Douglas C. Brannon.....	142	200.00
3457	Mrs. Laura Maria Hesse.	165	50.00
3458	James A. Boyer.....	245	200.00
3459	Charles Rosen	361	200.00
3460	Mrs. Eliza J. H. Abbott..	590	50.00
3461	Andrew Fritts	594	200.00
3462	Fred Burmeier	697	200.00
3463	H. E. Kepple.....	142	200.00
3464	Lena Jutzi	242	50.00
3465	Sarah A. Freer.....	1002	50.00
3466	Mrs. Jennie M. Barnes...	1521	50.00
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3468	Charles Kemplu	154	200.00
3469	James Cain	340	200.00
3470	Mrs. Rosa M. Miller.....	1014	50.00
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3472	Mrs. Alice J. Gill.....	49	50.00
3473	Isaac H. Bradley.....	79	50.00
3474	Otto Holliday	302	200.00
3475	Mrs. Olga Simons.....	457	50.00
3476	John Adams	1226	200.00
3477	A. J. McCaskell.....	627	200.00
3478	Henry J. Cockebeen.....	10	200.00
3479	Mrs. Mary Ann Midwinter	18	50.00
3480	John W. Blenkinsop (dis.)	131	100.00
3481	Martin Riba	171	200.00
3482	John Flynn	240	200.00
3483	Mrs. Anna S. C. Lindskog	1279	50.00
3484	Geo. W. Coleman.....	1706	200.00
	Total		$18,956.00

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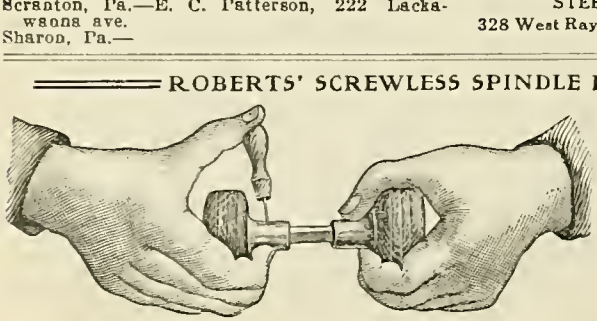
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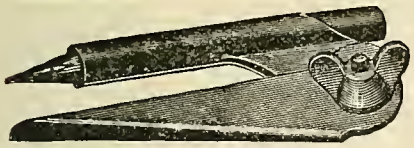
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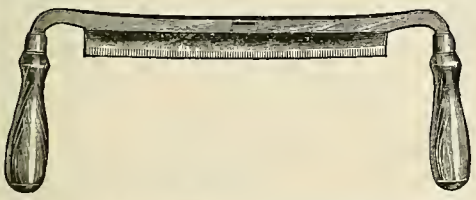
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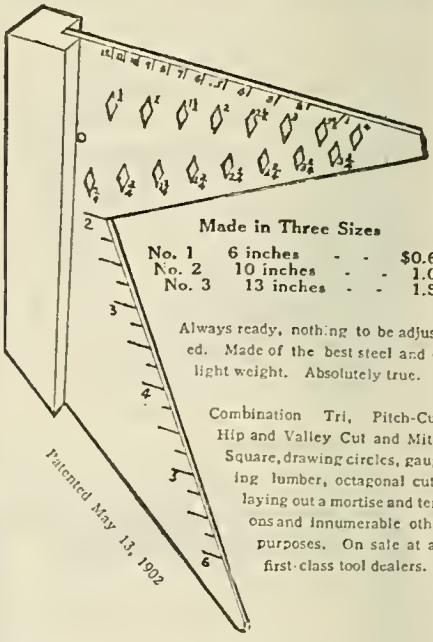
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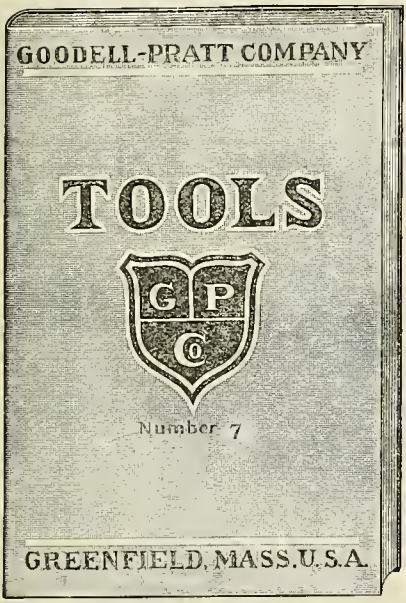
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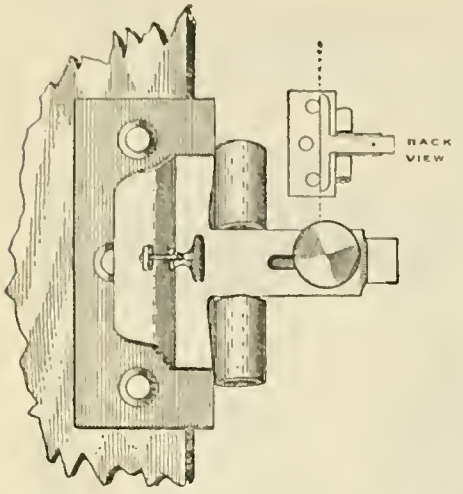
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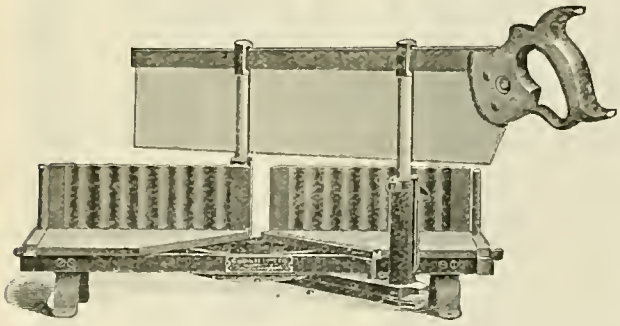
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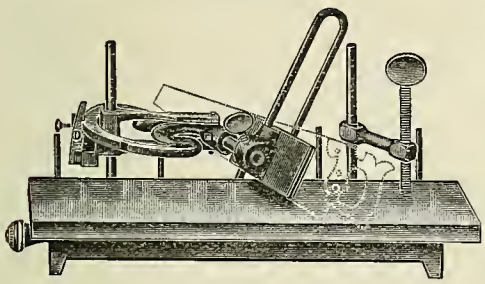
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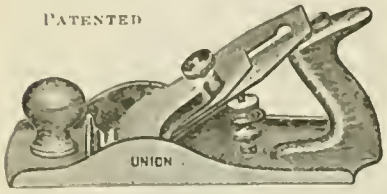
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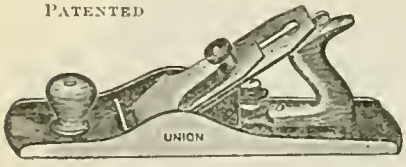
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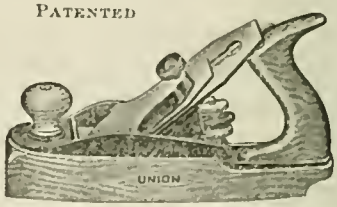
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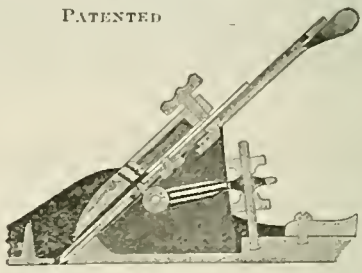
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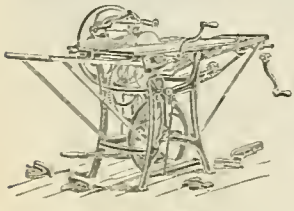
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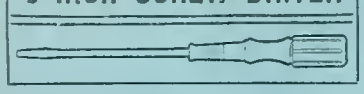
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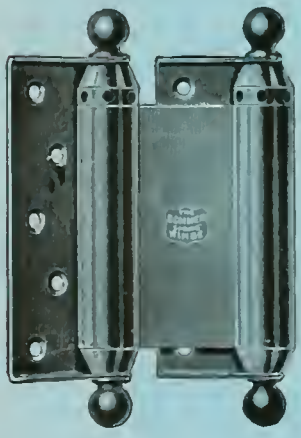
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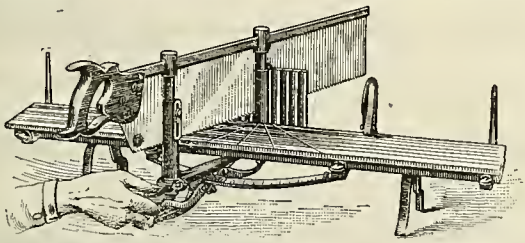
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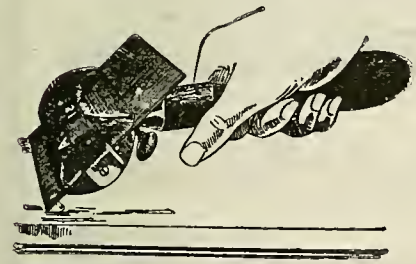
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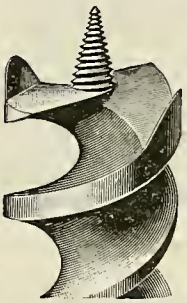
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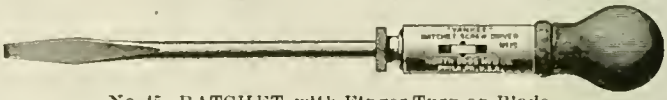
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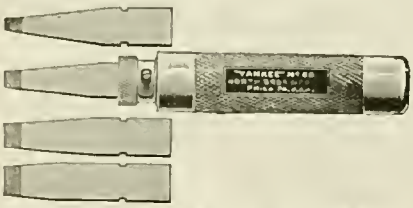
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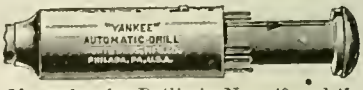
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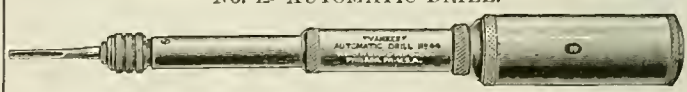
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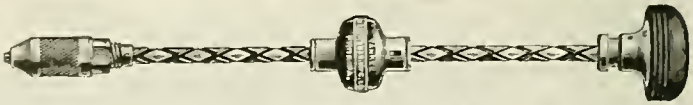
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1905

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Smile, and the world smiles with you;
"Knock," and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin
Will let you in
Where the kicker is never known.
Growl, and the way looks dreary;
Laugh, and the path is bright;
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine, while
A frown shuts out the light.

Sing, and the world's harmonious;
Grumble, and things go wrong;
And all the time
You are out of rhyme
With the busy, bustling throng.
Kick, and there's trouble brewing;
Whistle, and life is gay,
And the world's in tune
Like a day in June
And the clouds all melt away.

TENGWALL TALK.

The Principles of the Labor Movement.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)



HOWEVER, it can be truly said of the labor movement, while it is sometimes classed in the same sense as the trust and combine, its success can't be realized through the sacrifice of others, but can only be brought about by bringing others up to the standard aimed at. If we, through shortsightedness, use our powers to depreciate the business of the employer, it will naturally follow, and in short order, that the same depreciation will overtake us. The only safe basis of operation in the labor combination is the public interest, the employers' interest and the workers' interest, and I feel it can be safely said of the general labor movement that the results so far achieved have had a beneficial effect on society as a whole. It is but natural from this viewpoint that the trade unionist should think well of the society that is elevating him intellectually, and morally, besides enlarging his opportunities and broadening his horizon of usefulness. But back of this it can be said that the Labor Union is not a matter of choice with him, but rather a matter of deep necessity; or, in other words, organization is forced on him. The trade unionists do not organize because they enjoy the excitement of contention, or because they particularly enjoy the expenditure of time, energy and money necessary to the prosecution of the movement. They claim to be intelligent enough to know that if they don't stand together in this selfish age their interests will be sacrificed. They know they are being fleeced and victimized by a large part of industrial society, from the frenzied financiers down, and being possessed of this understanding, organization appeals to the worker strongly on the lines of assuming the responsibility of extracting themselves from the selfishness of the age.

The concentration and power of wealth is steadily progressing. In the days of competition there was a constant struggle between different moneyed interests to overthrow each other. Now the monopolists do not fight one another, but pool their issues.

The Carpenter

Consolidations in business have occurred creating separate monopolies, and the largest of these are now in the hands of Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and their associates. These monopolies include the oil, anthracite coal, tin plate wire and steel trusts, the best iron mines and lake fleets, ocean liners, the important railroads divided into half a dozen consolidated groups, and the leading banks of New York and Chicago. The profits made from the street car and telephone monopolies in one city are invested in the same monopolies in other cities until many of these properties have fallen into a few hands.

A knowledge of these things is probably what inspired the late Senator Hoar to say in his address, introducing his anti-trust bill before the Senate:

"We are dealing with a real peril and not with a fanciful danger. I have been told, I have no doubt truly, that there is one individual in this country whose private fortune amounted some years ago to a thousand million dollars. There are others who are said to reckon their fortunes by the hundred millions.

"Now, suppose it to be true that the fortunes to which I have referred have, as I believe, been accumulated almost wholly in a period of thirty years. Suppose they happen to pass to a single heir. Is there anything to render it unlikely that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years, that if the country grow as we expect, still more, if it grow as we all think possible, that in the hands of the next possessors, or in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? Can not the capital that can control all the petroleum in the country by and by control all the coal? Can it not control the ocean-carrying trade and the railroad? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states, and the coal mines, and the silver mines, and copper mines?

"The power of consolidated wealth has already accomplished wonders in America. If it increases and is exercised without any legal restraint, who can foretell future results?"

Supposing, as Senator Hoar suggests, these hundreds of millions get into bad hands. What irreparable damage might ensue. How easy a panic could be precipitated. The trust magnates may be worried themselves on this score. That is the reason, presumably, why they have got control of leading banks and already laid aside a fund to meet any money stringency.

Some of these men, notably Mr. Morgan, have carried through daring projects in defiance of the best judgment and advice of their conservative associates. Supposing death should suddenly overtake any of these leaders, who is left with the brains and nerve to take his place? What could a degenerate or unscrupulous heir do? He could easily do what it has often been suggested Russell Sage could do—Mr. Sage could quadruple his profits if he suddenly withdrew his call funds from the money market and cause a panic. Only two or three leading banks have as many millions out on call as has Mr. Sage, and Mr. Sage is playing second fiddle to the Vanderbilts.

The present active discussion of the power of private wealth keeps alive the agitation for federal and municipal control and operation of public utilities. The question of the hour seems to be, shall our industries be controlled by a few men, to do with them as they like, or shall proper laws be passed "to insure justice to all, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?"

Prof. Marshall, the English economist, has said: "Since the manual labor classes are four or five times as numerous as all other classes put together, it is not unlikely that more than half of the best natural genius that is born into the country belongs to them. If I were to advise the trade unionists, I would advise on the lines of locating the genius, make them managers, advise with them on all important moves, calmly deliberate and fully consider all matters affecting your interests, and the general interests, as they affect the public and the employing class. Method of this character will transform the human family through the changing of industrial conditions, and labor shall become a blessing, through which the poor, physically and mentally, deformed workers shall develop to a well-built, fully equipped manhood.

With his hours reduced to the minimum, the profits of his work increased to the maximum, he will become a man upon whom the honors and duties of civilization can safely rest. The reduction of the hours of labor is placing the lever of understanding under the humblest man, which will lift him up to the enjoyment of all opportunities of civilization, making him a better man in this world and in the world to come."

The labor classes can not afford to jeopardize their interests in radical movements, neither can the employing class. We can not afford to fight where but a single interest is concerned, and here in this country, at least, we should be too intelligent to do so. We should safeguard the interests of our membership and the interests of general business by exercising every precaution, guarding against open rupture, working along the lines of conference rather than the exercise of might. We, from our experience, believe organization has much to do in preventing those disastrous affairs known as strikes. On these lines we must be more united than we have been in the past, more agreeable to one another at our meetings, more broad-minded and charitable to our fellow men in our dealings with them, and more determined than ever in the protection of our own best interests.

Our policy should not be one of antagonism to our employers, but, on the contrary, to secure conferences with them, and, through negotiations, conciliations or arbitrations, bring about satisfactory results. A strike should not be resorted to, or a lockout ordered, until all other legitimate and honorable means have failed; but once called there should be no backing down until success is achieved. Work, and work hard, for that efficiency in management; put your leading minds in the positions of trust so they may steer the ship of labor clear of the danger spots which have threatened, and are still threatening destruction to the hopes of millions of the sturdy sons and daughters of toil. It will require concentrated action and the finest kind of management if the mission of the labor movement is to be realized. The movement must be put on a basis of defending itself, and its defense will only come through a disciplining of its forces and through a thorough appreciation of its principles. The two classes which this country depends upon in the matter of its future prosperity is the laboring class first, standing in close touch with the great middle class. This combination, properly aroused to the seriousness of the times and the facts that they are the victims equally to the conniving practices of the "money mad" class, would change the spirit of contention as exercised in many cases today to a cementing of this great force, to whose efforts in the past our country owes its greatness and the standing we have with the other nations of the earth. One of the amusing things, if it were not as serious as it is, is to see the "agent" of the millionaire class organizing the "individualist" in business life in opposition to the working class, with the understanding that as long as this division can be maintained, the privileged few are safe to practice the extortion act and continue their work of narrowing opportunities. The individualist in business life today who sets himself the task of levying down labor interests wants to look forward and calculate how long it will be, if this question of monopoly is not regulated, before the grip of this power will fasten on his particular line and through this do with him what is being done with many of his kind, force him into the position of a laborer of one kind or another, if fitted, if not, probably into the position of a dependent.

Monopoly has depreciated opportunities from the professions down. The demand of the laborer is for a change of conditions, and the solution of the problem will show that the extremes of wealth and poverty are curses, not benefits. To these extremes are responsible the present unrest, and the time is not far off when society will have to choose between "God" and "mammon," and in this choice will come the need of moral instructions. The labor movement has not been lax in this particular. The educational advance made by the mechanical and laboring classes in the United States since the conception of the present labor movement is one of the best accomplishments produced. The skill and tact displayed in the organizing work of concentrating about three millions of the country's workers and bringing them to a realizing basis of the need of a higher morality

represents a wonderful accomplishment. The moral instruction of the trade unions is showing its effect among the workers. The movement as it leads up to better and better understanding of the ways and means whereby less and less of injustice can be charged to the method and usage as exercised in handling the great trust imposed on them. As the responsible element in society whose duty it is to see that the advance of the human family shall be brought about on high moral grounds, representing in the onward march the drawing nearer and nearer to the ideal state as represented in the prophecy—the kingdom on earth. The principles underlying the labor movement are all moral questions. The short-hour plank is both a moral and business proposition as it deals both with the elevation of the individual and also introduces a distribution of the blessings afforded by the genius of invention. It does away, logically carried out, with the possible discrimination against old age. Its principles conform to the constitution of our country in the declaration which prescribes life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A fluctuating condition of industry destroys life, robs the worker of his liberty, and sets him hunting for happiness. Its claim is backed by the truism that a man is a better man morally and from any other viewpoint, steadily employed, than he is under enforced idleness; when we stop to consider the sacrifices of morals responsible to idleness, the destruction of life, the debasement of the individual from so many standpoints, we can partially understand the far reaching effect that a condition industrially regulated down to a basis that would afford work for all without any of the discriminating policies of the times would have on the morals of the human family.

Yes, its effect is traceable through society as a whole. Yet with all the humanity contained in this proposition, that aims relief for the toiler whose years of service is represented in his bent form, his gray hairs and diminished sight, we find the money-worshipping class rolling up the obstacles in their attempt to stop the operation of the privileges represented in this humane move. There is no sentiment in theirs. Nor is there any morality, either. We are advised to apply the Golden Rule to our methods, and I think it is safe to say that the labor movement is prepared to endorse and apply the suggestion. But how about the other side, whose methods and operations are being aired to the extent of giving to society as a whole an understanding that precludes the possibility of the application of any honest or fair means, as far as corporate interests are concerned, through which justice could act as a conciliator or arbitrator to the unrestful and dissatisfied conditions of the times. With the combines and trust employers, the uppermost principle is "the survival of the fittest;" the principle of the big fish eating up the little fish, and the laboring class being looked on as the small fish, these great man-eating sharks, politely called "captains of industry," are satisfying their expanding appetites in devouring them. The "greed" for money is the country's greatest "peril," and this appetite for gold seems to grow. No amount, however great, satisfies the aspirant. Millions are piled on top of millions, and still the work of extortion goes on. The starving into submission of all who dare to pit strength with them is the amusing tactics employed in bringing labor to appreciate the power that be. There are none of the principles as contained in the Golden Rule represented in the practices of these great industrial societies as representing capital.

In this money-mad age, the age of scheming and flim-flam games, the age of wild speculation, the age where unscrupulous sharpers fleece the people of moderate means through practices that are conceived in the brain of the cunning, unscrupulous rogues, going as far as using the United States mails to further their notorious and incriminating practices,—under a reign of this kind the labor movement again shows its necessity in furnishing an understanding to those who are the victims, sufficient that they may mend their ways, through the knowledge that honest and legitimate means are the only safe and sure way to success.

Yes, my friends, through the onward conditions, as made possible by the workers' society, life is becoming more attractive through an enlarged knowledge of things; more pleasing through the increased opportunities afforded from work-shop drudgery through lesser hours of toil and enlarged opportunities for work; more independence on the ground of extended wages, making it

possible to live up to the duties of life in a more manly way, furnishing enlarged opportunities for home life and the responsibilities attached thereto; gratifying, that labor organization has forced labor questions to the front in national as well as state legislation. It has taught the workingman to know his interests, and he has demonstrated a way at the recent Massachusetts state election to have this interest attended to. Organized labor struck at the evils of child labor; it has changed the filling of factories and mills to the filling of schools and playsteads. Woman life has broadened under the beneficent influence of the wage earners' movement. It has revealed to the worker his power and responsibilities as a citizen, and these things have impressed public men with a wholesome respect for the opinions of the bone and sinew of the land. The continuing of this work on the lines through which this progress became possible will permit us to voice the sentiment of the poet in the following:

The world is growing better,
No matter what they say,—
The light is shining brighter
In one refulgent ray;
And though deceivers murmur
And turn another way,
Yet still the world grows better
And better every day.

Industrial Freedom.

(By David Kiely.)



INDUSTRIAL freedom is the watchword of the labor movement. The demand for industrial liberty is not merely a sectional demand; it is far more broad than the boundaries of any nation. It is world wide! Therefore it is true that industrial slavery is as broad as the earth. We may feel it less in the United States of America, but it is because we have more room as yet to expand; however, we have for nearly a quarter of a century been forced to recognize that there is no choice of employment left for those who live by daily toil. The coal miner does not mine coal because he wants coal, but because he wants food, clothing and shelter. This is also true of every tradesman. The tradesman cannot apply his labor directly to the element from which we all must draw our subsistence, however, for broad as are the boundaries of this great nation, the soil is practically all monopolized. Under our present form of society the laborer is barred from the land, the universal means of production; he is deprived of the opportunity to acquire other means of production, such as capital, factories, machinery, etc., and consequently here, as elsewhere, he is compelled to sell his labor to the capitalist, the possessor of the means of production, and when others wish to buy he may have to starve when the market for his kind of labor has been for the time satisfied.

There is but one economical or industrial system the world over, namely, private ownership—private ownership of the machinery and means of production, transportation and exchange. And we have one system of legal machinery with which to defend our industrial system the world over, namely, the defense of property versus humanity. The creature, property, is greater than the creator, labor, in the eyes of the law, everywhere that law exists.

Hence the question arises, which is the right road to industrial freedom? There can be but one answer, to-wit: Wipe out the statutes that have produced industrial slavery and enact a new code that will give to labor the right to choose its employment and the right to all the product it produces, because upon these two cardinal points of justice rests the jewel of industrial freedom. Therefore, until they are re-established there isn't a setting worthy the jewel of that privilege—one in which it can be made to appear brightly.

The brightest sign of the times to the great Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, however, is seen in the April number of our official journal, The Carpenter. Our members are beginning to give expression to their thoughts and our official journal is beginning to give them space in which to express them.

The labor movement cannot get a sociologic or economic expression in the public press that will reflect any credit upon the labor movement. Neither can any member of the labor movement get any expression in the public press for the edification of his fellow-members. The public press is a part of our industrial system, and it is a part, too, of the capitalistic part; therefore, the press is bound to defend the machinery owners' side of our industrial system. The cry of the public press is and has been for, lo, these many years, "Workingmen, keep out of politics." This cry, when read between the lines, however, reads: "Workingmen, keep in line in such politics as we of the partisan press prepare for you and refuse to think for yourselves." The press knows quite well that every citizen who has the right of suffrage will be in politics as often as he gets the opportunity. Therefore, the press, which, by the way, is in every case (if it exercises any influence in politics whatever) the property of one or the other of the great political organizations, must perform one of its express functions, which is to keep the labor movement from uniting in industrial politics or receiving any political education which will lead to think for themselves or move toward industrial freedom.

Industrial liberty can only be secured through industrial co-operation. To secure industrial co-operation we must have some means of communication. For example, I have been an active member of the Carpenters' Brotherhood for a number of years and have often deplored the disunited condition of the labor movement and the hopelessness of the situation because of the selfishness and utter disregard for each other.

The plan of local trade autonomy fosters and our own press is so hidebound, so narrow and so much overawed by the capitalistic press that heretofore we have not been permitted to discuss an economic proposition in it, because, forsooth, "we will not have any politics in our Unions."

But hail to the strife for freedom oppression always brings. The dawn of the twentieth century, with its gigantic industrial combinations, has forced the labor movement to recognize the necessity of taking their affairs into their own hands in order that they may establish such safeguards for the protection of those who toil that a government of the people may be made to be a reality as well as a name.

Certainly our industrial conditions are due to unjust laws. We cannot repeal unjust laws by strikes and boycotts, nor by keeping out of politics. Keep out of politics? What rot! We are in politics, and we are in to benefit the other side. The labor man does not attend conventions; he does not make any nominations; he carries the elections, however, for the fellows who have set up the pins. And the fellow elected serves his master, who bids him to legislate for dollars at the expense of labor, and will, until we make up our minds to do some legislating for ourselves.

The Carpenters' Brotherhood can become the corner-stone of an industrial political structure that will secure industrial freedom in a very short period if it so wills, and our journal can become the conveyor of the intelligence with which the structure will be constructed if we so will. We have a membership of nearly 200,000 men, and our members are practically all voters; there are no women or children in our Brotherhood. Therefore I appeal to the Brotherhood, I ask you to co-operate with me and make our next strike at the ballot box.

Our present industrial system is industrial warfare. When we strike we declare war, and our enemies have 90 per cent of the munitions of industrial warfare. In nine cases out of ten, therefore, we are bound to lose. They have possession of the legislative branch of our government with which to make the laws to oppress us. If we rebel, they have possession of the courts with which to enjoin us. If we rebel against the injunction of the courts, they have possession of the executive heads of our government, under whose control is the army, the navy, the militia and the police. They therefore hold the forts, although in point of numbers they are comparatively a mere handful and in a political strike would be from the start a hopeless minority, a completely whipped industrial army.

A hundred and seventy thousand politically united carpenters leading a political strike for industrial liberty can complete-

ly and peaceably revolutionize our industrial system by the year 1908. Will we lead? I ask you, brethren, what will you do in the case?

Our Financial System.

(By Alf. Madden.)



EVERY important matter to the minds of many in our organization is the parsimonious dues paid into the local and general treasuries. Think of this in all phases and the result will astonish anyone.

Our per capita, 20 cents per month, paid to the General Treasury, is inadequate to perform one-half that which is expected of it. To pay the death claim of a member in full benefit, at 20 cents per month, requires a membership lasting through eighty-three years and four months; then, in case the member is married, an additional twenty years and ten months must be added to pay the wife's funeral benefit. It thus appears that the membership would have to continue 104 years and two months in order to pay these allowances.

Disability benefits reaching $400 are not taken into account here. No nearer approach to taking something from nothing was ever made than in an instance of this kind. Our General Officers are ofttimes required to accomplish impossible things. Surely for them to conduct our Brotherhood on a basis of 20 cents a month per capita is a hard proposition. There are others in times of trouble, when involved in a strike or lockout, we quickly requisition money from the General Treasury, and strange to say almost invariably receive it. How the ten thousand and one other expense sheets are balanced remains a conundrum. Such continuous membership as before alluded to might have been possible in antideluvian times, but unfortunately the span of life is so much shortened that less than one-fifth the membership years necessary to pay the above funeral benefits is the average now. Ours is the cheapest organization among men and promises more for what it receives than falls within the scope of possibility. No old line life insurance company would assume one-half the risk shouldered by the U. B. on the same payment of premium. Neither would it assume any risk whatever without the privilege of adding accumulated interest to the premiums paid. Yet with this privilege vouchsafed insurance companies, in every policy they issue, the assured is controlled at times, even in his travels; that is to say, before entering upon a long journey, whether hazardous or otherwise, he must have the consent of the company.

Brothers, we expect too much for nothing, not because we are inclined to do so, but because we don't think as largely on the matter as we should. This expectation makes our organization a Cheap John affair, poorly able to cope with the enemies of man's advancement. No weapon in the world is so effective in warding off the assaults of men as money. Get it, put it in our treasuries, general and local, then we are ready for all comers, not perhaps to drop the gauge of battle, but to meet those who would disrupt our organization, meet them in the open field and give a better account of ourselves than has hitherto been possible. Whilst our conflicts in the past have been numerous and in many cases disastrous, it yet goes without saying that had our treasuries been full, less trouble would have been encountered as regards strikes, lockouts and their termination. A trades union financially weak through its membership becomes the prey of conditions inimical to the best interests of the workers.

Money, the medium of commerce, is a wonderful factor in the affairs of men, yet less potent for good than the sands in the bed of a river. Of itself incapable of earning anything, still binding humanity in fetters of steel; yea, worse, ofttimes destroying man's higher attributes, making him less godlike than the plan of creation appeared. By many persons, loved for itself not for what it will procure. Equally a curse and a blessing since the day it was first exchanged for corn in Egypt. Nations have come and gone, governments have been established and have frittered away, but the empire of money is everlasting, and its king,

selfishness, will always reign. Let us give more of this lucre for the good of our Brotherhood. We will not miss it in times of prosperity, and although with full treasuries troubles will not be of such frequent occurrence, still if darkening clouds should come and hover over our trade movements, the United Brotherhood will be the stronger, abler and better prepared to sustain us because of our liberality. We might ask why reb the lamp of its oil and then expect it to give light. If our trades organization is to be the power its founders expected and we desire it to become, then its propaganda must be kept constantly before the people. This too requires money, but every dollar so spent is well spent. Thus early will the world become aware of our right to existence and the workers approach nearer the acme of life in which man will be permitted to enjoy that which he produces.

A Quiet Talk On Unionism.

(By William Ball.)



THE world at large knows little of the inner workings of the Labor Unions and seldom, if ever, learns of the many kind and charitable acts of one trades unionist to another. The general public think not of the benevolent features of the trades union movement; they know nothing of them and invariably connect the word "Union" with industrial disturbances such as strikes, boycotts, lockouts and a general upheaval of the public peace.

While the main objects and aims f labor organizations are the advancement of wages, reduction of hours of toil, and betterment generally of the conditions surrounding the wage worker, yet the fraternal, insurance, and charitable features should not be forgotten or overlooked when the cause of trades unionism is under the microscope of public investigation.

Monuments are raised daily in honor of men who have performed some great act or deed in the past, but the poor trades unionist, who sacrificed his time, energy and ability to improve this world and make it better, is forgotten. A "knock" is what he usually gets, and yet there is a kind and loving spot in his heart for his fellow man. When overtaken with suffering, sorrow or death, his trade Union comes to his assistance, not only with kindness and encouragement, but with financial relief as well, and yet the union does not place these kindly acts and deeds of assistance upon the plane of what the world calls "charity."

These tokens of brotherly love of one union man for another are more precious than jewels. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and in this saying the giver gets his reward. The hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out annually from the treasuries of the trades unions of the United States, are given and received, not in the form of charity, but as the just dues to which the recipients are entitled, and are so designated in the general and local constitutions and by-laws, and therefore do not carry the taint of poverty with them.

When cases arise wherein voluntary contributions are necessary to assist a distressed brother, there is no accompaniment of humiliation. The giver feels that he is performing his duty; the recipient, though grateful, accepts without a feeling of shame.

In our own Brotherhood, we have only to glance at the columns of "death and disability claims" paid out each month by our General Officers for proof of the fraternal and benevolent features of the trades union movement. The funds are carefully and judiciously handled and the worthy cases are properly attended to, thousands of dollars being thus distributed by the General Officers to the bereaved families of brother members, never failing, at the same time, to send words of sympathy and comfort to the bereaved.

We, as carpenters, should feel justly proud of our organization. We should endeavor to assist those whom we have selected to guide its destinies and watch over its welfare, by using every means at our command to make the work as easy as possible and the road as smooth as can be. We should encourage our "leaders" by words of assurance and acts of loyalty to both them

and the cause; always remembering the old adage: "To be deceived by a man is not as bad as to distrust him." There is no better way to teach virtue than to practice it. Be loyal to the cause, for in a pinch "one ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness." Always be charitable in action and word, for to repeat an unkind truth is nearly, if not as harmful, as to invent a lie.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel.

(By Frank Duffy.)

PERSONAL freedom" and "individual liberty" is the cry of the employers from one end of the land to the other. They come before the public, and in their very modest way, request the liberty, the freedom and the right to "hire" whom they please, "pay" them what they please, "work" them as they please and "discharge" them when they please. They proclaim loudly they will treat with their employes only as individuals; no Union shall dictate to them what they shall or shall not do, no Union shall interfere with their business, no Union shall control their affairs. These are common, every-day expressions, and the good-natured American public thinks this a fair proposition. But, to understand it thoroughly, we must get behind the scenes, as it were, and investigate. What do we find? A different state of affairs altogether. To one another these employers say: "Let us hold our associations intact; we must organize more persistently than ever, our only salvation lies in combination. By this means we can crush out the smaller contractors altogether and get complete and absolute control of the building industry. We can inaugurate lockouts, provoke strikes, break agreements and do as we please. We can dictate terms to our employes and rule them with an iron rod. They must accept our terms or go. We will manage our own affairs in our own way without let or hindrance. We will not tolerate the interference of the Union in any manner." These expressions were used on the floor of the Convention of the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance held in Indianapolis more than two years ago, and they have been repeated at every convention since. They are the ranting ravings of prejudiced minds.

If trade unions taught such principles, enunciated such doctrines, or held such ideas, they would be publicly condemned. Yet, we are compelled to listen to the "bombastic blowings" of our employers and say nothing. If the bosses have the right to organize, have not the men the same right? If the bosses have a right to set a price on their work, have not the workmen the same right? If the bosses have the right to lock out their men, have not the men the right to go and strike against the bosses for just cause? No, no, says the employer; no, no, says the Manufacturers' Association; no, no, says the Citizens' Alliance. You men may have rights, but we, the "Upper Ten" have "divine" rights. We are a superior race, and must not be interfered with. We have nothing in common with you.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel," some one wrote, but he did not have in mind at the time that one human being was superior to another. Nor are we the only ones to suffer at the dictates, the whims and the fancies of the Master Builders' Association. To the material supply men they say, "Do not sell material of any kind to any one unless he is a member of our association. If you do, we will never deal with you again; we will 'boycott' you and put you out of business," and so these "pillars" of the earth, these "defenders" of the law, these "upholders" of liberty claim their organizations are legitimate, while the poor trades unions are condemned as "vile institutions" all because they are fighting for an increased wage, a shorter workday and better working conditions generally.

The more you study the question, the more absurd is the position taken by the employers. How much better off we would be if we would use a little common sense, if we would only follow the Golden Rule, "To do unto others as we wish others to do unto us." If we would only meet one another half way in a spirit of fairness and friendliness, discuss the questions at issue, open and above board, give and take, settle our differences, shake hands and go, we might then feel proud of the organizations we respectively belong to. You bosses may "blow" and "fume" and "swear and sweat," but you will never accomplish the complete annihilation of the trade union movement. You might as well get that "idea" out of your heads now, once and for all, and get down to business in the

good, old-fashioned way. You will accomplish more by that means than any other. Your "open-shop" bubble has been burst in a thousand pieces. It is a failure. Give it up. We are not asking for impossibilities or for anything out of the way. All that we want is a fair show and a square deal. If you can not give us that, then get out of business altogether.

The Evil and Unjust System of Piece Work

(By J. O. Carson.)

THERE are three vitally interested, and, of necessity, indispensable parties to be considered in the discussion of the above-mentioned subject—the employe, the employer, and, last but by no means least, the public.

I shall deal with the subject in the above-named order.

It would be impossible to enumerate in this short article the many evils of the piece-work system in all the various trades and callings. Our experience, in so far as trades or callings other than our own, must necessarily be of an abstract nature, or from what we have gleaned by reading articles on the subject.

Piece work is the employe's loss, not his gain. It is a vexatious, oppressive and injurious practice to the mechanic. It is a source of envy, jealousy, suspicion and contention among the workers. If, for instance, John Smith secures a piece of work whereby he can make more in ten hours, without slaving, than any of his shop mates then there are mutterings of discontent, dissatisfaction and displeasure.

Piece work not only harms this way, but it harms the mechanic by destroying his practiced and experienced eye, and has a tendency to make him slight his work, by not giving it the necessary skillful attention, which should and would be bestowed upon it provided he was working by the hour or day.

Many of us remember learning this at school, "there are two most valuable possessions which no search warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse in fortune can destroy; they are what a man puts into his brain, knowledge; and into his hands, skill." But, my friends, piece work will destroy your skill, just as surely and more quickly than consumption will destroy your lungs.

Again the employer is setting the price for a certain piece of work, does not, and will not, take the time of the slowest and speediest mechanic on said work and strike an average between the two. He takes the time of the speediest, and the slower man, in order to keep up, is compelled to slight his work.

Those practices would not obtain, if we were able to eliminate the piece work system in all the various trades and callings.

Piece work is an injurious innovation to the business of any manufacturer, and is not in the long run to his advantage or profit. There is no quicker, surer or more destructive way for a manufacturer in any line of business to lose trade than by doing cheap and inferior work, which he certainly gets if his employes are paid by the piece, and if he expects to pay the minimum rate of wages for the maximum amount of work.

The system of piece work is the result of so-called modern industrial freedom, a desire—so many avaricious and greedy employers, who have an uncontrollable and unquenchable thirst for wealth, would have us believe—of a wish on their part to put all their help on an equality, which only exists in their "optics" blinded by an inordinate and insatiable greed for mammon, and whose only God is the "god of riches."

Piece work should be, and is, condemned as an industrial wrong to the mechanic as well as to the public at large by a majority of the fair-minded employers who have a desire to merit the good-will, confidence, esteem and patronage of the public, as well as the hearty co-operation of their employes.

And right here I would say to the mechanics that whenever you are working for an employer who abhors piece work, who will not permit or tolerate it; who takes pride in the quality, not quantity, of work turned out from his establishment, then render him all the assistance possible, by doing your work in a skillful and mechanical way, by doing justice to the space and bench you occupy, and by doing good, durable and lasting work, work that will be an honor to you as a mechanic, and a credit to the establishment from which it emanates.

The last, but by no means the least party to consider who is irrevocably harmed by the system of piece work is the long-suffer-

ing and patient public, who generally "pay the freight."

The public suffer in so many ways that it would be impossible to cite them all. Who is the public, you may ask? The public is the nation as a whole. You are a part of the public, irrespective of your station in life, or whether you are earning $3.00 per day as a "mechanic" or getting $10,000 per month as a "captain of industry."

The mechanic, small tradesman, and many professional workers suffer, by being compelled to purchase poorly made, ill-fitting clothes, boots, shoes, etc., which are generally manufactured in sweat shops under the piece-work system. They also suffer by being compelled to live in poorly constructed, ill-lighted and badly ventilated houses, flats, etc., which were only erected for rental purposes. No matter how much coal they buy from the "combine" it is impossible to keep such places warm. Such evils are the result of the piece work system.

The millionaires, multi-millionaires and captains of industry; their sufferings are so slight it is unnecessary to mention them.

We suffer in another way and that is through the contracts awarded by our municipal officers, county officers or state officers, to irresponsible "lumpers" or contractors, whose work only lasts until their bond guaranteeing same has expired; after the expiration of such bond you will generally find that there is a big bill for repairs, etc.

The evils of the piece-work system are so many that it would be impossible to name them all, but for example take the case of the textile workers. Brought down practically to starvation, they finally made up their minds to starve outside breathing God's pure air, fighting for better conditions and a noble principle, rather than starve working for a soulless corporation, in badly ventilated, ill-smelling and nerve-destroying factories.

By statistics secured at Fall River, Mass., we learn that many families lived for four, five and six weeks on nothing but oatmeal and water, three times daily.

All this was the result of the piece-work system and gauging the work of every employe by the amount turned out from the loom of the speediest and most dexterous operator.

Is such a system fair? Is it equitable? Is it impartial? No! No!

So, my friends, I would recommend that you use every honorable endeavor to prevent piece work from being introduced in your trade or calling. Work against it, fight against it and vote against it on every and all occasions where that hateful, unfair, inequitable and accursed practice is up for consideration.

"The Knocker."

(By C. Clerk.)

"I UNDERSTAND," said Jack Plane, "that The Carpenter, in its new form, is giving entire satisfaction, and that the General Officers are receiving praise and congratulations from all quarters."

"That's all very good," said Claw Hammer, "and I don't doubt but it is very gratifying, indeed, to the officers to receive an occasional word of approval and appreciation of their earnest efforts in behalf of the organization. Yes, letters of praise from the members are uncommon, and go quite a way to filling a long-felt want, but at the same time, my dear Jack, they do not set any type. Now, if the boys are really and truly honest in their expressions of approval, and since they voted down the proposition to pay a fractional part of the expense of publication, the one way left to them is to send in $1 for a year's subscription, and have the journal sent to their home. By so doing they will be assured a copy each month.

"The many requests for more journals settles all doubt as to its success. Like Oliver Twist, they are all crying for more, more, more, and like the same little innocent, they give no thought as to the cost. Truly these Brotherhood men have great faith in the elasticity of their money, as it is expected to cover a multitude of expense. Now, with all the generous returns the boys get for their $2.40 a year, don't you know some of them, in ordering the new due books, have been so unkind as to call them contribution books. That's adding insult to injury. However, the General Officers are patient and persevering, and proof against all such petty insults and will work along in the hope of some day seeing the monthly per capita look like 30 cents.

"But, mark me, Jack, this form of journal might please all during the summer

months, but there is going to be some hard kicks next winter. No? I didn't expect you to understand the difference. Things have to be made 'plane' to you. Well, you see, right in the midst of the winter one of the officers of a western Local wrote to headquarters to please send more journals as there were not enough to go around the members. Well, that put us wise to the fact that the journal was not only food for the mind, but was also a comfort to the body when properly applied. So you can readily see that the new style, being so much smaller, can not so easily be made to fit. Hence the objection, as this will be quite an item of expense to the boys who heretofore depended on the journal during the very cold months to take the place of extra heavy ones, and as there appears to be no limit to the returns expected from this organization you need not be surprised to hear that the General Office is deluged with requisitions for pairs of ——.''

''Excuse me, here comes the boss. I must get busy.''

The Providence, R. I., Controversy.

(By Frank Duffy.)

NO city under our jurisdiction has shown such rapid signs of progress than old, sleep Providence, R. I. Within the last few years our membership has more than doubled itself in that city. The credit is largely due to the old-time members who some two years ago shook the shackles off their feet and with renewed energy put their shoulders to the wheel to help along the good work of the organization. The result was the complete unionizing of all men who followed the carpenter trade or any of its branches. And later when our organization became a power with a District Council at its head, ''Conservatism'' was their ''watchword.'' A little at a time was gained and it was only a short while until our entire membership was working under much ''improved conditions.'' In fact, it was only when the ''state of trade'' warranted it that demands of any kind were made on the employers. The eight-hour day and other advantages were gained a year ago.

On the 1st of May of the present year our Local Unions, through the District Council, demanded an increase in pay of 2½ cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday as well. After considerable correspondence and negotiations the employers condescended to meet the representatives of our organization to try and ''adjust'' the questions in dispute amicably without resorting to a ''strike.'' All the minor matters were soon adjusted. The question of an increase in wages from $2.80 per day to $3 was the ''stumbling block.'' It seemed for a time that neither the employers nor the employes could come to any satisfactory understanding on this question, and so a ''strike'' was imminent. The General Office by and with the consent of the General Executive Board, indorsed the demands of our members and stood ready and willing to back them to a successful finish. Just as the clouds were gathering and our members ready to ''lay down'' their tools and ''walk off'' the jobs, it was mutually agreed that the question of wages be submitted to an umpire for decision, as provided for in an ''arbitration agreement'' previously drawn up by both parties. After several names of some of the most prominent citizens were submitted and refused by each side, Bishop McVickar was finally decided upon without opposition. He expressed his willingness to serve as ''umpire.'' Accordingly the members of the joint ''arbitration board'' appeared before him a few days afterward and submitted their arguments, briefs and objections pro and con. After listening to both sides very attentively he rendered the following decision:

''Bishop's House, 10 Brown Street,

''Providence, R. I., May 31, 1905.

''To the members of the Joint Board of Arbitration Representing the Providence Master Builders' Association, and the Carpenters' District Council of Providence:

''Gentlemen—After the attentive hearing given your case on Monday evening, much review of the matter then submitted, with such careful and unprejudiced deliberation as I have been able to give it, since the question of an advance of 2½ cents on the present minimum wage rate of journeymen carpenters on which my decision as umpire was asked, narrows itself to the consideration (first) of the present and prospective condition of the local building trade, as compared with that of

last year when the like advance was denied on the ground that 'industrial conditions did not warrant granting the increase;' (second) of the comparison of the present local wage rate with that of a large number of other places, some of them in proximity to Providence; and (third) of the comparative cost of living here with that at such other places.

"The carpenters ask the advance on the ground that the building trade at the present time is in a much better condition than last year, and for this they produce statistics; and on the ground that the local wage rate of Providence, 35 cents per hour, is excessively low as compared with that of the many places named, while the cost of living is no smaller here than elsewhere.

"In answer to this demand of the carpenters, the master builders do not, so far at least as the argument submitted is concerned, deny the facts and figures set forth; but deal in a general criticism of the 'minimum' wage-rate 'scheme' itself, which, as your umpire understands, is the generally accepted scheme, where trades unions are recognized, and is the basis, already agreed on by these two associations, in their concordat. The Master Builders also claim that at the present rate of 35 cents per hour, in the past ten years there has been an increase of more than 20 per cent., and 'if the increase in the minimum rate now asked for be granted it would be an increase of wages per hour in ten years of 35 per cent.,' which they think unreasonable, the figures being their own.

"They also urge against the demand of the badly-managed and abused apprentice system now in vogue, which often imposes upon them as 'journeymen carpenters,' workmen, who are incompetent to earn the present wage, admitting, however, that the responsibility for this system rests on themselves as well as on the Carpenters' Union. They also admit their own freedom to discharge at will incompetent workmen, although claiming that the pressure for any sort of workmen at times makes their dismissal very inconvenient, sometimes impracticable.

"Your umpire has given careful consideration to each and all of these points, for and against the demand for an advanced scale of wages, and has come to the conclusion that the demand at the present time is not an unreasonable one, so far certainly as the arguments submitted are concerned. He is therefore constrained to the side with the Carpenters' District Council in the matter, and to grant their demand for 37½ cents per hour, minimum rate. W. N. McVICKAR, Umpire."

Such a clear-cut decision as this was something unlooked for by the Master Builders. It came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky and caused consternation in their midst. Some employers were ready and willing to abide by the decision, others objected, kicked through the traces and swore they would fight to the bitter end and go out of business altogether, if necessary, before they would pay the increase demanded by the carpenters and coincided in by the umpire.

This action on the part of the employers leaves matters in a very unsettled condition. Our members in Providence have decided to strike against employers who refuse to abide by the decision of the umpire, and we would advise all traveling members to steer clear of Providence, R. I., until such time as matters are adjusted to the entire satisfaction of our organization and the members involved.

The Voice of Duty.

Wake, arise, be up and doing,
For the time is swiftly going,
And there's work to do;
'Tis the voice of Duty calling,
And the message, clearly falling,
Reaches unto you.

Stand not idle and uncaring
In the midst of burden-bearing—
There is work for you;
Where so many hearts are aching,
Weary almost unto breaking,
There is work to do.

Where so many tears are falling,
Souls for sympathy are calling—
They appeal to you;
Wake, arouse from idle dreaming,
In a world with labor teeming—
There's some task for you.

Unto good works without number
Duty calls the souls who slumber—
There is work to do.
Be not like the sluggard sleeping
Through the sowing and the reaping—
There is work for you.

While the time is swiftly going,
Make at least a worthy showing
On the work for you.
Wait no longer for beginning—
Learn that idleness is sinning—
There's so much to do.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
STATE LIFE BUILDING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1905.

Do Your Duty.

Do you do your duty to our Union? Are you not just a little bit careless as to its welfare and progress? Do you ever attempt to built it up? Did you ever put yourself to the least inconvenience to get new members? These are questions that each member should ponder over, and if you find you have been neglectful and careless in the past, make a new start. Remember "It is never too late to mend." Did you ever notice when something special has to be done, or when the ordinary routine work of your Union has to be performed, that the work is shifted upon someone else, usually the "willing few," commonly known as the "clique," who work on and on until energy is gone and patience exhausted. The others take things calmly and unconcernedly, shirk all responsibilities, refuse to do committee work, only attend the meetings at intervals, take no part in the affairs of the Union, except to find fault, and would not hold office if you paid them for doing so.

Listen to them when they are nominated to fill any position that comes vacant, and you hear them "most respectfully decline." This should not be, Is it any wonder that the pathway of the past is strewn with the wrecks of trade organization? Human endurance has its limit. Human energy its end. It cannot be expected that the few ardent, faithful, workers will keep up their efforts forever. It is your duty to assist them, to encourage them, to take a more active part in the work of your Union, to jump into the breach, and help the "old boys" who have stood the brunt of battle in the past—to gain greater and nobler things. We all have an equal interest in the progress of our organization, we should all share equally in the work to be done and the burden to be borne.

Paying "dues" and "assessments" are not the only "duties" required of us. Every man must do more than that if he wants his Union to be successful. The "Labor movement" requires the unflagging support and the untiring activity of every member within its folds. If you will not move in your own interest you cannot expect others to make sacrifices for you. Do your duty and do it well. act a manly part, come to the front. Take hold of the helm. Steer clear of all the difficulties you can. Encourage your fellow-members to do likewise. Make your meetings interesting. Welcome all visiting members. Invite good speakers to address you on the Labor question, and you will find a wonderful change take place in a short time. Get out and "organize" and "organize" and "organize."

Follow these instructions and you will notify us before very long that you have been more successful than ever you expected or even imagined.

Our organizers as well as our Local Unions in many localities find it a huge task to organize the men in the mills man-

ufacturing building trim. Most of these mills are running ten hours per day or more, the wages ranging from $1.50 to $2.50, the latter amount, however, being considered a magnificent wage and commanded only by foremen or men laying out work.

In view of these deplorable conditions still existing in many of the wood working mills, it is not surprising when the question is so frequently asked, "What have the International Machine Wood Workers and the Amalgamated Wood Workers been doing all these long fifteen years of their existence—they who are claiming jurisdiction over mill work and mill men? Have they made no attempt at all to unionize these mills, no effort to ameliorate the unfair conditions the men are subjected to by shortening the hours of labor and establishing living wages?" In answer to this we can say the A. W. W. have neither ignored the wood working mills, nor have they been ignorant of the fact that these mills are disastrously competing with the shops and factories in larger cities and towns. They have put forth strenuous efforts and deputized able men to get these mills under their control. Why have they not succeeded? Because you can not organize the men of any trade or calling unless they are willing and are realizing the necessity, and especially when you can not offer them any protection or inducement. This the A. W. W. could not and can not do. The work of the men in the wood working mills is carpenter work, hence it is the carpenters, the men who put up the work in the buildings, to whom the millmen have to look for protection. Only through the assistance of the outside men—the carpenters—in refusing to handle unfair material, can the inside men—the millmen—ever obtain decent hours and living wages.

Still the fact remains that, as a result of the long hours and low wages prevailing in most of the mills, its employes have become so enslaved and have remained in ignorance as to their own interests, that they are adverse to being organized in any shape or form.

On the other hand, we can not deny that many of the outside men in the ranks of the U. B., blinded by narrow-mindedness, fail to realize the close relationship between the carpenters and the millmen, notwithstanding the fact that the founders of our U. B., in view of this relationship, and in view of the transitory tendencies of the wood working industry at the inception of our organization, made provisions in our laws for the admission of millmen in its folds. This unsolidary sentiment among the outside men, though excusable to a certain extent in the eyes of anyone acquainted with conditions obtaining in our industry, is gradually vanishing and broader views gaining ground. As Rome has not been built in one day, so will the obstacles in the way of organizing and unionizing these wood working mills under our jurisdiction be overcome in reasonable time by our U. B.

What Are Living Wages.

A living wage ought to be sufficient to secure for every able-bodied, right-minded, sober and industrious working man:

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthy state of mind and body.

2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.

3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.

4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say any working man, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them, whose wage is so meager that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?—The Electrical Worker.

Financial secretaries and treasurers of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary and send in their monthly reports promptly and regularly. It is only in this way we can conduct business in a proper manner.

Members going into another city to work, or in search of work, should have their clearance cards properly filled out and correctly signed and sealed so as to avoid unnecessary friction.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Communications must reach the General Office not later than the 25th of the month to insure publication in the following month's issue.

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Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—I hereby submit to you my quarterly report ending March 31, 1905:

The entire time of the past quarter I have spent in New York State visiting the following cities: Albany, Troy, Jamestown, Kingston, New York City and Penn-Yan. The condition of trade in each one of these cities is very encouraging, and if I mistake not, this year will be the most prosperous one of the last ten years in the building industry. I found in my travels that employers who a year ago were clamoring for the open shop this year wanted to hire none but union men. And, furthermore, I found that a great many of the employers are eagerly awaiting the day when they can enter into national agreements with our U. B. governing the relations between employer and employes in all cities and towns of the land.

In Troy I assisted our members in the amending and securing the adoption of a new building ordinance which, I am pleased to report, was passed by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. The principal feature of this ordinance that is beneficial to organized labor is the "filing clause." It provides that whenever an application for a building permit is laid before the authorities the accompanying plans must remain on file for three days before a permit is granted. This gives the business agent a chance to call upon the owner before the contract is let and try to have him award it to a fair contractor.

I addressed mass meetings in the following cities: Schenectady, N. Y., January 2; Troy, N. Y., January 9; Jamestown, N. Y., February 8 and 13; Albany, N. Y., February 24; Saratoga, N. Y., March 10, and Kingston, N. Y., March 20. All meetings were well attended. New trade agreements went into effect in Troy, Albany and Penn-Yan without our men incurring any loss of time.

It has come to my notice during the past three months that the cause of so many of our members, or their wives, finding themselves not entitled to benefit in case of death or accident, is to a great extent to be attributed to the unlawful practice of some District Councils and Local Unions in granting working cards to members who, according to Section 89 of our General Constitution, are not in good standing with the General Office and not entitled to benefit. I have learned of a case where a member fell in arrears, say

in the month of July; in September he paid four months' dues, leaving September still unpaid for. Nevertheless the L. U. let this member have his working card and, though the member kept in arrears one month all the time thereafter and never had lived up to the provisions of Section 89, the L. U. allowed him a working card, thinking that he, not owing three months' dues, was entitled to it. This member died and, of course, the General Office disallowed his wife's claim for death benefit. Still the L. U. felt inclined to make a donation from their local funds to the wife of the deceased member. I deem it wise and necessary for the G. E. B. to issue a notice cautioning our L. U.s to desist from the practice of granting working cards to members who, after having fallen in arrears, do not pay their arrearages in full, including the current month, as provided by Section 89 of the General Constitution. The L. U.s who are following this practice are bestowing a premium on the delinquency of members, by which action they virtually are doing an injury to the member and his family. It is absolutely necessary that the L. U.s so amend their local laws that no working card shall be granted a member unless it has paid his dues for the first month of each quarter for which the card is issued.

I firmly believe that by adopting and enforcing such a law we would have about twenty-five thousand more members in good standing on our books than we have today.

Hoping that your honorable body will give this matter due attention at an early date, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

T. M. GUERIN,

First Vice-President.

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Quarterly Report of Second Vice-President H. C. Fuller.

To the General Executive Board:

Denison, Tex., April 4th, 1905.

Brothers—I herewith submit to you my report for quarter ending March 31st, 1905.

Early in January I was ordered by our G. P. to visit San Antonio, Tex., to try and eradicate the baneful influence of that fake organization known as the Brotherhood of Builders which had caused disruption among the organized crafts of the building industry of that city. I must say that upon investigation I have faced conditions which I never before knew to exist anywhere. The organizations of the various crafts were almost stranded, the open shop and a general sentiment prevailing that the proper time for a revival of the spirit of unionism, which had laid dormant so long, had not arrived. Two years prior, that city was entirely under the control of the different labor organizations, but unfortunately, as I learned, they attempted to control the political situation also. They quarreled over two local politicians. The power and influence of the organized trades were abused. The final climax came during a strike of the street railway employes and since then they have been losing all prestige. In the meantime a Building Trades Council was instituted and a time set for the establishment of the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of wages. They gained the eight hours, but owing to the failure of some men and some of our own craft, to stand by their union and its demands, the minimum scale feature was defeated and the open shop forced upon them. The partly unsuccessful outcome of this movement, I was informed, caused many of our members to drop out and seek better conditions in the Brotherhood of Builders. The leader of this movement is a broken down politician and ex-member of many institutions which had expelled him. He could not hold the membership together and his organization exists in name only.

I held a mass meeting which was well attended by non-union men, many of whom were desirous of joining an organization that afforded some protection locally, but for some reason, best known to themselves, our local union would not agree to make any attempt at the establishment of a minimum wage nor the closed shop. I gave a public smoker, but the severe cold weather prevailing that day kept most every one away, and its result was naught. I failed to secure the co-operation of the Local Union in my endeavor to build it up again. Its present membership is maintained merely by the benefits derived from the local sick fund and the death and disability benefits guaranteed them by the U. B. from our general fund. The various trade organizations are at present controlled indirectly by contractors, and men not

working at their respective trades and some of the older members, not wishing to see the funds disturbed, are quite averse to the creation of conditions which would give new life to their union and offer such inducements, to all men of a given craft, as would cause them to seek the protection which a properly conducted Local Union and the national organization pledges to all who enlist with us.

From San Antonio I returned to my home on February 18, and visited our neighboring town, Sherman, where our men were out on strike for eight hours, and finally won out. The Local Union of my home city, Dennison, Tex., is growing, we have only five non-union men in town. We have plenty of work, live in peace with all classes and have no grievances to present nor demands to make to any one; in fact, we have the best-organized city in the State, and by persistent effort propose to hold the banner.

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Rejection of Candidate.

K. L. Storey applied for admission and has been rejected by L. U. 283, Augusta, Ga., three different times.

Expulsions.

Charles J. Crowers, the ex-Financial Secretary of L. U. 964, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

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C. E. Douglas, of L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla., has been expelled for improper conduct and embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Discriminate Against Them.

Carbondale, Ill., May 25, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

Greeting—The Carbondale Crystal Water Co., J. D. Land, superintendent, has been placed on the unfair list by L. U. No. 841, U. B. of C. and J. of A., and we earnestly appeal to all organized labor to refuse to buy, or sell, any of the products of this firm. They manufacture soda water, etc., in fact all kinds of soft drinks. This firm is antagonistic to organized labor and we appeal to all Unions throughout southern Illinois to help us in this fight. The superintendent of this firm refused absolutely to have anything to do with Union carpenters. When a committee from No. 841 waited on him and tried to induce him to unionize the construction of his new factory building here, Land, the superintendent, rejected all overtures from the Union and informed our committee that George Eaton, a scab contractor, would do his work, even if the Union carpenters agreed to do it for half Eaton's figures.

Will you please appoint a committee from your Local to visit your saloons, restaurants, in fact any one engaged in the sale of this class of goods, and ask them not to handle this firm's goods?

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Washington, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.
New York City.	Nashville, Tenn.
San Antonio, Tex.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Burlington, Ia.	Gulfport, Miss.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Baltimore, Md.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Rhyolite, Nev.	Brunswick, Me.
Elm Grove, W. Va.	Phillipsburg, Kan.
Catonsville, Md.	Bellefourche, S. D.
Portage, La.	Brandon, Man., Can.
Oak Hill, W. Va.	Maricas, Porto Rico.
Yauco, Porto Rico.	Rock Island, Ill.
Winthrop, Me.	Greenwood, Miss.
Regina, Can.	Columbus, O.
McKinney, Tex.	Hollister, Cal.
Long Branch N. J.	Laconia, N. H.
Newburg, Ind.	De Land, Fla.
High Point, N. C.	New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.	

Total, 25 Local Unions.

Our Death Roll.

WINTER, THOMAS, of L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal.

BRACKEN, C. P., of L. U. 1776, Lakeland, Fla.

WARING, ROBERT GRAHAM, of L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa., May 28, 1905, of heart failure.

VORHEES, JUDSON, of L. U. Roselle, N. J.

ROSEVILLE, JOHN, of L. U. 866, Norwood, Mass.

FULLER, HOMER J., of L. U. 705, Lorain, O.

WILLIAMS, ADD., of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.

FORNEY, C. N., of L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

W. J. Shields.

It is a truism that trades unions are largely subservient to industrial conditions. This truth has impressed me in getting over the territory covered the past month. Revived interest is apparent everywhere, a strong contrast to the sluggish interests of the winter months, and an impressive illustration of the beneficial results of individual activity. It is a pleasure to work in conjunction with the boys in stimulating the growth and agreeing on methods to this end. Some twenty locals have been waited on and shared the pleasure with me of the good emanating therefrom. One of the pleasantest duties falling to the lot of an organizer is the privilege to engage in a strike settlement; to get the boys back to work on conditions satisfactory to them.

I have had a case of that kind during the past month at Worcester, Mass., where, on May 2, our boys were ordered out by D. C. in the attempt to unionize a plant known as "White City Park Association." Some one hundred and seventy-five carpenters were involved, besides the men of other trades. This strike, after being on for two weeks, and seemingly growing worse at this time, I was invited on the scene, and with the aid of the local committee we cleared away the clouds with an agreement that specified: (1) The reinstatement, without discrimination, of all men who withdrew for reasons of the strike; (2) the unionizing of the entire plant; (3) a provision for the collection of the initiation fees, there being fully seventy-five non-union men on the job; (4) for the appointment of stewards, they to work in conjunction with business agents; (5) provisions to prevent like occurrences until conferences have decided the case.

This settlement was very pleasing to all concerned, and especially so to our side, who are and have been subject to a deep prejudice from members of the Builders' Association. I went from Worcester to Manchester, N. H., having previously arranged with our membership there to, in the interest of extended organization, summons our membership on this date, May 17, and decide on a line of action for the above mentioned purpose. This meeting resulted in the organizing of a French-speaking Union of about twenty members, giving to the city two charters, one French and the other English. In accomplishing this you change the spirit of apathy to enthusiasm and good results may be looked for. Brother J. B. Bernier, secretary of D. C. of Lowell, ably assisted me in this work. I visited Local 49 of Lowell and suggested ideas on their situation. Said ideas have been adopted and the machinery of our Lowell D. C. will be operated in attempting to interest the retarders on the outside sufficiently to change their position. With this accomplished, progress on trade lines will be possible.

I attended a meeting of what is known as the old Ship Workers' organization of East Boston. Their organization dates back to 1852. They are about 150 strong and work the principal part of the year on building construction. Not having any national affiliation, we of the Boston D. C. felt that they should be affiliated with the U. B. We presented this proposition to them and they have the same under consideration. If they are wise they will affiliate with us and stop the contention responsible for their present position.

I took part in a session of Boston and vicinity D. C., where the committee representing the said body, in conferences held with M. B. A., made their report; also submitted recommendations on the question of trade laws for the season of 1905. The said committee told the story that the builders refused to concede anything this year, but agreed as a final proposition to advance wages from 37 cents per hour, the present standard, to 41½ cents on May 1, 1906. This has been submitted to a refer-

endum vote of the membership of this jurisdiction. Our members in this section are acting persistently, but still with a degree of patience that is commendable.

One of the pleasantest meetings of the month was the eighteenth anniversary of Local 275 of Newton. This Union has, through the persistent character of its membership, lived down through this age, and it was with considerable pride that this occasion was celebrated. There was speaking, feasting, singing, reading, music, and the time concluded with a social dance. The members, their families and guests will remember long the pleasures of the occasion. The committee in charge deserves compliment for the most interesting program and the efficient management in handling the full details that led to the pleasures of all.

Our new Local at Milton was waited on and their consent gained in affiliating with Boston and vicinity D. C. This Union has made a splendid showing in the short time they have been organized. They have unionized their section, established a wage scale, and last, but not least, changed from a community of reactionists to an up-to-date progressive section. This splendid showing commends itself to us all.

No special interest is attached to the remainder of this month's work.

Up to June 17 my time has been devoted to stimulating the interests of our organization and its members in the State of Maine, and to me the work has been pleasant because of the kind reception and aid accorded me by the membership throughout this territory. Fourteen cities and towns were waited on, resulting in the formation of three new Local Unions and in additions to the membership of some already organized. It has been charged that the southwestern section of this State has been the recruiting grounds for non-union carpenters, and many consignments have been shipped to different sections of New England where contests have been on between our men and the Employers' Association. Coming within this section are the twin cities of Biddeford and Saco, with a population of about 25,000. Here I succeeded in establishing a Union, and the pioneers who constitute this start claim they will not stop until the stigma is removed. Two good strong locals, one French, the other English-speaking, are instituted. Portland was next in line. At a well arranged meeting twelve candidates were initiated and several applications handed in. In a recent report I described this city as the slowest of the State. The interest shown on my last visit compels me to withdraw the charge. I feel convinced that as things are now going on, Portland carpenters are out to reclaim the situation by establishing an organization sufficiently complete to keep in touch with progressive communities throughout Maine. A fine and largely attended meeting was held here. Brunswick was my next stop and its object to organize a new Union. Eleven carpenters holding an outside membership, with fourteen newly gained adherents, constitute the Local Union, giving it a start of twenty-six members out of a possible forty. I next visited Lewiston, where I found our members elated over their success this spring, having without opposition obtained an advance of twenty-five cents per day. There is a close compact existing between our Lewiston local and the Masons' Union; they are a strong force properly amalgamated. At Augusta, where I stopped next, I found the membership not only satisfied in having local conditions at top notch, but having the disposition of pushing the good thing along. At their request I visited Winthrop, an adjoining town, where the carpenters work nine hours and for lesser wages than in Augusta. In company with Brother Maxwell I went over the town and we succeeded in organizing a Local Union, which will in the near future equalize conditions.

In Skowhegan I found a well arranged meeting, invitation having been extended to the Madison Local. The completeness of organization in these two towns will prompt them to look for the eight hours the coming fall. In Bangor I found conditions somewhat improved since my previous visit. Bar Harbor was next visited. Here is to be found the closest kind of organization. All the trades are fully organized and with a total membership of over 700 are represented in a Federal Labor Union. A very successful open meeting was held, all organizations being represented and the gathering testing the

capacity of the hall. I then visited Rockland for the purpose of organizing a union. Deplorable conditions prevailed here—not a building in course of construction, nine hours the rule and any old wages being paid. Just eight carpenters appeared at the meeting. I made them a committee of the whole and appointed an inner circle of three to look after details and to arrange a later meeting to be addressed by Brother Eddie, of Bar Harbor, after which I expect to add Rockland to our list.

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James A. Gray.

My report in the April issue of The Carpenter reads that I had visited all Local Unions in California but two; it should have read, southern California.

I visited Los Angeles, Cal., the week of the 15th of May, the day the State Building Trades working card went into effect, and the arising of trouble was feared. No difficulty was encountered on this account, however; everything seems to move along smoothly and I anticipate no friction. I visited L. U. 426; they initiated twenty-three new members and received fifty applications that evening. Non-unionists are joining the ranks of all Los Angeles Local Unions very rapidly, and we hope to make that city as strong a Union town as San Francisco, where no man can work at the building business unless he carries a State B. T. card.

On Monday morning of the same week I addressed a meeting in Riverside. Here all but about a half dozen men belong to the Local Union. They have succeeded even during the winter months in keeping the non-unionists from encroaching upon them at a time when vast numbers of transient mechanics are flocking to this coast, of whom, almost as a rule, the greater portion are non-union men. In fact, nearly all of the Locals in the State are holding their own. And still the enemies of organized labor are continually flooding the country with literature holding forth the glories of California. The scab Los Angeles Times is still doing business, but gradually narrowing down to a point that terminates in nothing, and the mad ravings of its editor tells the public that he is being pinched, and pinched hard.

Over a month I have spent in Palo Alto, where our men have, for more than a year past, been putting up a noble fight against the open shop. For a whole month my presence in this city was known to the officers of the Local Union only, having secured employment as a foreman with one of the largest open shop contractors (to union men his was a closed shop, of course), in an effort to unionize his shop. But upon learning that the Citizens' Alliance had put up a thousand dollars for him in order that he might underbid a union contractor on a school building, I decided that it was useless to unionize his work. I made the Alliance headquarters my headquarters, and in that way obtained considerable valuable information. I found that all open shop contractors were becoming disgusted with the class of mechanics they had to rely upon, and my own experience with them proved them to be an inferior lot. They have been able to command the union scale because the bosses could not obtain others to take their places. They are mostly single men whose presence in the city is temporary only, while a large number of union men with families have moved away, which has caused the business interests of the town to suffer to a great extent. As a result some of the business men are beginning to open their eyes.

We held an open meeting in Palo Alto, at which Brother McCarthy, member of the G. E. B. and President of State Building Trades Council, together with Brothers Rosendahl and the President and Past President of the San Jose B. T. C., were present and addressed the meeting. The result was not very satisfactory. I am sorry to say that I also found some members of outside Local Unions scabbing on our Palo Alto organization.

After leaving that city I proceeded to Hollister, where I was met later by A. F. of L. Organizer William S. Smith. We both attempted and succeeded in effecting an organization of carpenters and of painters, which I believe will be the forerunner of a good healthy movement in that town.

In my travels over the State I find that all organized cities and towns are working under the rules of the State B. T. C. Carpenters are receiving $4.00 per day minimum except Los Angeles, which is

now following up nicely. The practically unrestricted immigration of Japanese is becoming a serious menace to this country, especially to the Pacific Coast. A large Anti-Japanese League, which had its inception in the B. T. C. of San Francisco, has been formed in this city and branches will soon be established in all cities on the coast. This is a matter that all union men should give consideration.

In the earlier part of June I organized a new Local Union in Hollister, Cal. Finding that the painters could be more easily organized than the carpenters, I sent for A. F. of L. Organizer Smith, who at that time was in San Jose, and together we organized both crafts. We obtained a good, fine lot of fellows for both organizations, who, no doubt, will soon have their crafts thoroughly organized. We met with considerable opposition on account of a Federal Union having existed here which had made some serious mistakes, thereby creating a feeling of prejudice among the men against any future attempt at organization. One carpenter came to the meeting with the intention of breaking it up, but no attention was paid to him. I have been down to San Francisco and had a conference with Brother McCarthy on matters pertaining to my work. I visited Napa, but was unable to accomplish anything there, though I canvassed all the jobs; there were not many. I only found three men willing to attend a meeting if I called one, but also found quite a number of rank scabs that had been run out of Union towns. I stopped at Vallejo, where they are doing nicely, and spent a few hours in Palo Alto, where there is no visible change since last report.

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N. Arcand.

I went down to Quebec to attend a mass meeting, which resulted in the enrolling of two members and the payment of back dues by four delinquents. Under the apprehension of another strike several bosses have voluntarily raised the wages. From Quebec I went to Three Rivers, addressing another mass meeting, also resulting in an increase of membership of the Local Union, which is in a fair shape at present.

On April 26 I left Montreal for Ottawa, where I delivered a speech before a large audience, the hall being crowded; eighteen new members were gained, two of whom were members of the National Independent Union. L. U. 93 is progressing and gaining ground rapidly. I held another meeting with our men on the 27th, but owing to a political meeting taking place the same night, the attendance was rather small. On the following Sunday we had another meeting and enrolled eight new members.

I succeeded in organizing a Local Union at Lachine Pr., Quebec, and from the fact that I have secured enough competent men as officers to look after its affairs and to insure success, I have great hope that this new Local will do much to improve the conditions of labor in that part of our province. I also done my best to organize Jerome & Lachute, but so far without result. However, I am sure the craft in these localities will organize shortly. On the 24th of May I attended a smoker given by the Montreal D. C., which proved a grand success. At least 2,000 carpenters were in attendance and addressed by our best labor speakers. On the day following I addressed a mass meeting in St. Hyacinthe, held under the anspices of L. U. 108. I believe that as soon as the state of trade permits our men in this city will be in a position to demand better conditions.

I also attended and spoke at a meeting of L. U. 1793, Three Rivers, at which five members were initiated and seven applications received. This Local Union is progressing nicely.

On the 3d of June I left for Grand Mere, where we held a large and successful meeting, the object being to reorganize the Trades and Labor Council. This we accomplished, and L. U. 1744 will have a strong representation in that body. A healthy movement is now in progress in the surrounding towns, which, I trust, will bear fruit in the near future.

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James Ryan.

After passing through a severe winter, during which there was little or no work here in Philadelphia, and very hard to get an initiation fee, we are now reaping the benefits or results of the many open meetings we held in every ward in the city during that time. As trade conditions are very good, it is easier now to secure new

members. This would be very much more easily accomplished would our own members use a little more pressure on the non-union men when they run across them on a job. But unfortunately many of our members prefer to exert their energies in advancing some pet scheme, or getting back at some one for some imaginary wrong done him, rather than to exert half the same influence in the way of strengthening our forces.

We have received many members into our ranks who were former members of the Associated Carpenters, they having become disgusted with an organization claiming to have Union principles and then to sign a so-called agreement with an open shop clause.

I have devoted considerable time to the Hebrew and Italian colonies, where we were in a fair way to lose both Locals. I am pleased to report that they have both taken on a new lease of life and are rapidly increasing in membership.

I have also visited the Ardmore district and find that the boys there have almost full control of the work in that district. Their only troubles apparently arise from Philadelphia contractors preaching the gospel of the open shop. However, during the past week we drove one of them to the wall, and I believe we can do it with the others before long.

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Wm. J. Kelly.

As per instructions of the General President, I visited Wellston, O., where a mass meeting of all trades had been arranged by Local No. 1300. The meeting was fairly well attended, but the feast they had prepared should have had a still better effect. I addressed the meeting and encouraged the boys as best I could. I then, in company with Brother Alf Pratt, went over the entire ground and gave them some advice as to the building up of their district. I also visited Jackson, O., but was unable to wait for the meeting of the Local. If the Jackson Local and No. 1300 of Wellston work together they can soon control the district between them.

I then visited Parkersburg, W. Va., to endeavor to reorganize the carpenters there. Owing to some misunderstanding that occurred when their Local went under, I was unable to get them together, but think in the near future a new Local can be started there, as the boys are feeling the absence of organization, one more hour having been added to their daily working time and 25 cents per day taken off their wages. There is quite a lot of good work under way in that locality.

I also visited Marietta, O., and addressed a meeting of the Local, but no work is going on there except three churches, and the largest of them is about completed.

I then visited Wheeling, W. Va., on business relative to the refusal of Local No. 170 of Bridgeport, O., to send delegates to the Ohio Valley District Council. Considerable time was taken up in this case, and while thus engaged I was called to New York by General President Huber on matters pertaining to and of interest to the organization. While there I was called upon to make a few remarks before the Joint District Council, and responded. Our men in New York have been up against a hard and protracted lockout, but have held out well. I returned to Wheeling again, and after some further effort, was rewarded by having Local No. 170 elect five delegates to the Ohio Valley District Council. In the meantime Local No. 3 of Wheeling went on strike to enforce a minimum wage of $3 per day. I did all I could to help them along. The contractors were up against a strong and lively bunch, for Local No. 3, with Brother Thomas Prysock as business agent, was there with the goods; so after seven days' suspension of work they had to come to terms, and all signed up.

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T. A. Cameron.

I am still in Cleveland assisting our men in their fight against the open shop scheme which the employers expected to take effect on May 1, but which as yet is an unsettled question.

The carpenters held a joint mass meeting on April 28, at which the question of hours and wages was discussed, and by unanimous vote the motion passed, that the notice sent the contractors in January last demanding that 45 cents an hour and the Saturday half holiday take effect on May 1 be reaffirmed.

On that day 700 members of both organizations, U. B. and A. S., were forced to

quit work, the contractors refusing to concede to the demand. At the end of the second week of the strike we had less than 100 men out, of a total of 2,400 Union men, all those at work receiving the 45 cents and enjoying the half holiday. Still the Contractors' Association is holding out for the open shop and has refused all requests of the carpenters for a conference. They have visited the employers who are paying the 45 cents an hour and demanded of them to desist doing so, but they have been successful only in one case, inasmuch as the contractors reduced the wages to 40 cents, whereupon all his men walked out. In spite of many inducements held out to them by this Parry institute, the Contractors' Association, the men are standing firm and their ranks are as yet unbroken. They are determined to fight to a finish and compel the employers to confer with their leaders, recognize the Union and abandon the open shop policy scheme.

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S. G. Cunningham

I left Chattanooga on April 28, proceeding to Nashville by order of General President Huber, to try and avert trouble over pending demand to go into effect May 1. Conferences were held with the contractors, but with small representation, and no decision reached, and as the committee advised by your humble servant deemed it wise not to take any hasty action, one day of grace was given for further negotiations. In the meantime a general meeting was called for Sunday afternoon, at which it was the unanimous decision of the almost three hundred members present to give the committee power to make the best possible compromise settlement and report at another general meeting, to be held on the evening of May 1.

Negotiations were at once entered into with individual contractors and those employing the majority of the men were in favor of a settlement, but would not take the lead in signing any agreement of any kind. Extra efforts were made to bring all contractors together during the day, which resulted in failure, the Carpenters and Contractors' Association having agreed to ignore all overtures the Union might make.

This state of affairs was reported to the Monday evening meeting, and after much deliberate discussion it was decided to split the original demand of 30 cents minimum and the existing 20-cent average scale and make it a 25-cent minimum and walk out Tuesday, May 2, with orders to the committee to sign up individual agreements with any or all contractors we could. The favorable contractors still hesitated after the walk-out, but signified their willingness to abide by a majority decision reached in a general conference to be called Thursday, May 4, of all contractors and mill operators in the city. All were accordingly notified and a number of our men allowed to go to work pending a decision, but while we had their signatures to the above arrangement, the majority broke faith with us and all men were again called out. This time we extended the call to outside cities where they had work in progress. We continued to solicit every contractor in the city that had not up to this time declared himself, and secured many signatures to the agreement to observe a nine-hour day and the 25-cent minimum.

Then, on Monday and Tuesday of the second week, we signed up with two of the largest firms in the city, placing one hundred and forty of our men. Active effort was made to place all the men possible on day work, and with good results, with a few more small contractors signing up during the week. We had less than one hundred men left at the beginning of the third week, but up to this time not more than $50 had been received from any and all sources for support, and our men who could get away took out clearance cards. Then on Tuesday of the third week we received $200 from No. 2.

Few of our men went scabbing, notwithstanding the luring offer of 30 and 40 cents per hour to some who had been receiving only 20 cents. By this time the contractors who had not signed up had corralled the greatest aggregation of cattle that ever appeared in the constructing arena of modern architecture—mountaineers, who were more used to the ox yoke than a claw hammer; men who had no sense of honor to appeal to; no calibre for comprehension; not qualified to join the Union as a rule, and yet being sufficient to hold our little remnant of true blues out all summer.

Then I advised the D. C. that without further sacrifice we allow our now less than fifty men to go to work on their own recognizance, to observe the hours and demand the scale, but never to declare the strike off, as more than two-thirds of our men are now working on jobs where agreements have been signed. This action was taken and on Thursday all men were cut loose.

An average gain of 5 cents per hour will be realized and the nine-hour day established on all outside work as a result of the movement.

I am now taking up organization work here in Chattanooga, where we left off some three weeks ago, and making special effort to get the mills in line. The agitation started here on my last trip has resulted in many new members, and we expect more to follow. The average wages here is 25 cents per hour and the nine-hour day generally observed.

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J. W. Adams.

The lockout ordered by the Master Builders of Musgrove, I. T., has resulted in a complete victory for the building trades and almost the destruction of the Master Builders' Association. When the Master Builders saw that we were going to whip them at their own game they proceeded to have an organizer for the Citizens' Alliance to come and organize one of their open shop combinations for the purpose of forcing our boys to give up their cards and submitting to their terms. This new organization, however, was too rank for even the Master Builders, as there were some fair-minded members who refused to be sold out to the Citizens' Alliance, and about one-half of their members withdrew, came to our committee, signed our agreements and put our boys to work. The bunch that remained proceeded to import a lot of men to take the places of those locked out, with the result that all of them who virtually were mechanics came to our headquarters, and upon learning the true conditions, refused to go to work. Our boys paid their fare back to their homes. This thing continued until we virtually had all our men at work for bosses who have agreed to recognize the Structural Building Trades Alliance card. So far as we are concerned there is no longer a lockout. This lockout has been a good thing for Muskogee, for the fact that through it they have established a Structural Building Trades Council, issued a working card, and got it recognized and all their men at work, all in four weeks' time, with the loss of only three of our members, who were too weak-kneed to stand by their Union for even three weeks. The Structural Alliance is composed of the Tinners, Hod Carriers, Painters, Electricians, Lathers and Carpenters, while a movement is on foot to get all the other trades in inside of the next two months. I also visited Wilburton, I. T., where we have a good Local; also Tulsa, I. T., where we have a Local only five months old that has established an eight-hour day and has raised their wage scale to 35 cents an hour, which speaks well for so young an infant. I also visited Oklahoma City, which has a prosperous Local, with all their men at work. Although at present they are unable to enforce the card system, yet they will no doubt be able to do so in the near future. A movement was entered into by their Local to issue a call for a twin territorial convention of all the U. B. Locals in Oklahoma and Indian Territory for the purpose of bringing the organizations closer together and working more in harmony. This, I believe, is a good move, as it is only a question of time until these Territories will be a State, and there will be a great work to be accomplished to have these towns start out right, and they should receive all the encouragement and assistance possible. I will state further that the lockout at Muskogee has had one other result brought about that perhaps could not have been brought about otherwise; that is, it has shown to our members the necessity of a higher per capita tax to headquarters, they seeing the need of assistance in cases of this kind, and the unanimous opinion among the members was, that if given another opportunity to vote on it, they would all vote unanimously for a higher per capita tax.

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Geo. R. Murray.

Since my last report I have visited Willmantic, Conn., for the purpose of unionizing one of the mills there. I saw the owners and they took me over their plant and told me they were perfectly willing that their men should belong to the

U. B. I don't think there will be any trouble with them in the future, as they are getting out work for New York City and vicinity and, according to the agreement signed between the Master Carpenters' Association and the Joint D. C. of New York City, all manufactured material must be made under Union conditions. On the 28th of April I attended a mass meeting in Mount Kisco, N. Y., and with Brother Bausher of the Bronx we gave them a talk which, I believe, will be fruitful of good results. We had refreshments and enjoyed a pleasant evening. I attended a meeting of Local No. 125 of Utica on the 17th of May and found that Local in good condition, taking in new members right along. There are good prospects for work in the district. I then went to Buffalo and attended a mass meeting on the 18th of May, and now will start for St. Paul, Minn.

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Harry L. Cook.

Since my last report I mailed the charter list of the best mechanics of Urbana, O., they constituting the new Local Union. I have visited a number of Locals throughout the State of Ohio and I must say that wherever unsatisfactory conditions obtain, they are due to lack of interest in their own welfare among the members of the respective Local Unions.

In Marion, O., I attended an open meeting and made a complete canvass of every job. Results were not very flattering, but not discouraging. A few applications were received, with prospects for more in the future. After spending some time in Lima I arranged for an open meeting of L. U. 182, which was well attended, and a number of new members gained. Considering the dullness of trade in this vicinity, our men made a good showing. The boys of L. U. 1762, Bucyrus, feel somewhat depressed on account of their failure to reach an agreement acceptable to the C. Rochr firm. Finally the firm agreed to eight hours on Saturday and a small increase in wages. L. U. 1237, Galion held a well-attended regular meeting. I will arrange for an open meeting to take place later on for the purpose of taking action on the enforcement of present trade rules. The members of this Local are ever willing to push the good work along; they are admitting lots of new members, and with this kind of feeling nothing short of success can crown their efforts.

In Norwalk spring conditions are not very good. L. U. 837 of this locality is greatly hampered by non-union men who are not willing to assist them in their endeavor to improve trade conditions for all concerned.

I also visited L. U. 1178, Wapakoneta, organized only a short time ago. There are but few carpenters outside of the Union. I made arrangements for an open meeting which may be the means of getting every non-union man in this locality to join. Nine hours per day is the rule here; wages are 27½ cents per hour.

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James F. Grimes.

In compliance with instructions received from G. P., I spent some days in northern Texas, first stopping at Ennis, about thirty-five miles from Dallas. This place has a population of about 5,000. The carpenters there once had a Union of forty or fifty members; they secured the nine-hour day, and a year later made an effort to obtain the eight-hour day, but were not very successful. They had more trouble and the Local dwindled down to just enough members to hold the charter. There is little opportunity for employment here and no evidence of immediate relief, as crops of all kinds in Texas are in an awful condition from floods and droughts.

At Denton I found the Local Union getting along fairly well; they have about forty-two members, the greater part of them working somewhere in the country, however, and at their meeting I found most of the officers absent. The Unions of Ennis and Denton have ventured in the eight-hour movement years too soon for their ability and abnormal local conditions. Under such circumstances it is not surprising when a Local Union meets an early death.

I called at Gainesville and found our men plodding along with a small membership. Here the members feel that if the place will wake up again and start building operations that they can again build up their Union.

Being near, I ran into Mineral Wells and Cleburne. In the former town we once had a Union that died out, there not

being work enough to keep the members employed and thus being compelled to leave town. Our Cleburne Local, two or three years ago, indulged in a strike for eight hours, and failing to realize a victory as soon as they had dreamed of or anticipated in their inexperience in the movement, most of their members deserted, going to Dallas and Ft. Worth, while the remnant refused to hold the fort. I met with the Ft. Worth Local; they seem to be getting along well and had a good attendance.

I stopped at Dallas on my way North and on my return. Neither occasion coincided with the Local's meeting night, but on the latter I visited the Labor Council. The carpenters in Dallas are gradually gaining lost ground and recovering from the stinging defeat they met with under "Steinbiss'" directions.

I visited Terrell and Kaufman, having a population of 8,000 and 4,000 respectively. We had a Local Union at both places. In the former the Union died after a little spurt of building, and in the latter the Local surrendered its charter because of dissention and disharmony in their own ranks. I could find nothing in evidence in these places to insure the prosperity of a Union at this time. The outlook in most small places is rather gloomy just now and the time inopportune to reap any noteworthy results in missionary work. In the fall months, when more is known about financial and crop affairs, things may change for the better. It must be understood that Texas does not live by its manufactures, but by its crop.

Upon my return to Houston I found letters directing me to proceed to Galveston and look into the strike in progress there. The very next day I went down, mingled with the members and went over the newspaper file from June 1 up to obtain all information possible. I found that L. U. 526 has been operating about two years without enforcing the working-card system; in fact, since the great flood the state of trade has been so bad that it was dangerous to make the attempt. This spring, however, carpentry has improved and the Union has grown from 80 to about 130 members, the additions being mostly members holding clearance cards. On May 30 L. U. 526 decided by a vote of 63 to 3 to enforce the working card, beginning on June 1, without serving notice of their action on the contractors, and when on June 1 their men were called off the bosses became hopping mad and declared they would hire non-union help. Just prior to this action there were only about twenty non-union carpenters in Galveston, and these were gradually won over; our men had eight hours and 40 cents an hour. Now it is to be feared that non-union men in other parts of the State, where opportunities for employment are so meager, will be induced to come here, eager to get $3.20 for eight hours' work.

Nevertheless it would not surprise me at all if a calamity would be averted and our men finally be successful in their claim for the card system. I sincerely hope that this may be the outcome of the contest.

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Wm. Teichert.

Since my last report Milwaukee has witnessed what might have been a general strike of all the building trades, but which turned out to be a stepping stone in our progress. We are now once more on friendly terms with the Brewers' Association, and we are rapidly restoring conditions for the benefit of all concerned. The notorious W. W. Union, No. 8, is practically dead, only about eleven members remaining on its roll, and these are on the fence. All the Local Unions here are increasing in membership rapidly, with the exception of the Millmen's Union, whose interests I am now looking after.

I have visited the various factories, inducing the bosses to use our label, and met with success. Several of the employers expressed themselves as being pleased with our method of inaugurating the label, and went so far as to ask their men to join the Union. I am trying to organize a Polish-speaking Local Union of carpenters. I organized one fourteen years ago, but through mismanagement and lack of sense of duty on the part of the officers, the Union dissolved and no further attempt was made to bring the men together.

Work is very plentiful here and the carpenters begin to realize the great benefits derived from their membership in our U. B.

Correspondence

What Are They Going to Do About It.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having seen nothing in The Carpenter from this locality since its appearance in new form and style, I herewith present the result of an effort.

Our members here in Terre Haute, Ind., are glad to read and hear the many kind comments on our new, elegant and up-to-date journal, but we are not satisfied with the crippled-up conditions under which it has to labor in the performance of its mission as an educator for the rank and file. Unless our journal goes direct to the home of every member of the U. B. all the fine style, able editing and all the brains in the United States can not educate them as to their own interests and the wants and needs of the organization, which protects and defends these interests. There is certainly no question of the most urgent necessity of a more thorough enlightenment of our membership on all questions pertaining to the labor movement, for we are the most benighted and narrow-minded of all the building crafts. That this is so is shown by the result of the referendum vote on the proposition that the journal be sent to the members' home address, they to pay a trifling subscription per annum, and it is a cold, plain fact that some drastic measures are urgently necessary to counteract these shortcomings of our membership.

It appears to us that there is but one thing that can be done and should be done promptly. The G. E. B. is invested with power to levy a special assessment and should without further delay assess each and every one of our members an amount sufficient to make it possible to send the journal direct to their homes every month. The adoption of this system is an improvement which has long been neglected by our U. B. Other organizations have long since adopted it and have fully realized the benefit of this method of educating their membership, keeping them abreast of the times and fully instructed as to the purpose and aims of their organization.

It is not only necessary that the G. E. B. take this step, but it is their duty, and, judging from Brother McCarthy's article in the May issue of The Carpenter, they are fully cognizant of the fact that under obtaining conditions our journal is not accomplishing its purpose.

Our organization has grown so fast the past few years that many of our methods and systems have become inadequate, a fact which is not so well known by the rank and file as it is by our General Officers who are in many ways handicapped in the handling of the affairs of our organization. They well know the needs but have not the support of our membership in their efforts to relieve them. Our biennial conventions are too few and too far between, and often much valuable time is wasted at our conventions by self-assumed would-be importants who devise every way to block and defeat timely improvements and real necessary considerations. This was very much in evidence at our last convention, and how are we to rid our organization of such mischief makers? This can only be brought about by a more enlightened and educated rank and file.

Now, this matter of sending the journal direct to the members' homes is up to the G. E. B. What are they going to do about it? We move that they assess the membership for that purpose. Now is the time to act else Parryism and all other devils will get us sure. Educate, agitate and organize must be our motto, shall all our efforts be not in vain.

A. E. SALTSMAN,
L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind.



Own Your Own Homes.

Editor The Carpenter:

Your request in the May Carpenter for articles on economic subjects, prompts me to forward the following apropos to the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The exhorbitant rents exacted by the landlords all over the country from the workers of the nation for habitations, to say the least, are far from being what they

should be in this twentieth century. These conditions opens an opportunity for such an organization as the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and one of its aims should be to bring about conditions which afford the mechanics and laborers of our country an opportunity to become employers and rid themselves of the domination of the landlord, and supply them homes with every modern convenience which they by right should have, but never will until they themselves move in the matter, and, through their municipalities acquire sufficient land upon which to build modern, sanitary, fireproof buildings to be owned by the municipalities, built by their own citizens under conditions approved by the advanced labor sentiment of the times and to be occupied by them when constructed at rents that will pay the legal rate of interest on the cost of the property and its proper maintenance. When we realize the Creator has supplied unlimited land and material to furnish homes for the people and the workers themselves contribute the next most essential things by which it may serve the purposes of the community—skill and labor—it must be evident to all that to continue to pay landlords at least one-third of all the money we can earn as we go through life for the privilege of living on the soil of our birth is the meanest and most oppressive form of robbery which loses none of its dastardly features from the fact that it is legalized.

Slavery was once legalized, but advancing civilization demanded its overthrow at any cost, and today the same demand is being made. A system that tends to keep the workers of the land in slavery and their families in poverty must go. Fortunately the power and intelligence of organized labor, through such an organization as the Structural Building Trades Alliance furnishes the machinery by which the workers can free themselves, and make them independent of the slave drivers, monopolists and landlords who appear to have combined to degrade and enslave our labor, by furnishing them an opportunity by which they can build their own homes and as citizens of the municipality, own them as well. The growing demand for municipal ownership of our public utilities is destined not to reach its limit until the workers build and own their own homes and work for themselves and families and not for the landlords as they are compelled to do today. Stronger will be the nation and more patriotic the people when, if danger assails our fair land and for any cause the workers, who always form the bulk of all armies, find it necessary to once more form in line of battle to destroy the enemies of freedom and progress, conscious they are defending their own homes and not the property of thieving landlords, they will emulate the bravery of the men of '76, who, at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown, showed the world that the ordinary, common people with a cause that appealed to them to fight for, were superior to the mercenaries tyranny and greed had arraigned against them. President Roosevelt, in his last annual message to Congress, called attention to the loss of life due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in the tenements of our big cities. Let us hope some day the statesmen of the country will appreciate that building homes for the people will do more for the progress and safety of the nation than building battleships; and children reared to love the land of their birth because of advantages that land has surrounded them with will furnish for the future protection of the Republic the spirit and incentive that makes armies invincible.

ALEXANDER LAW.
Local 340, New York City.

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The Idea of Owning Our Own Office Building for Headquarters.

Editor The Carpenter:

About one year has elapsed since you published the article in which I advocated the owning of a suitable building for headquarters of the U. B., and, not having seen anything on the subject from any other brother, I had long ago come to the conclusion that I was out for a dead issue or an unpopular idea. But, meeting with some brothers who were delegates to our last convention, I was informed that the idea was favorably commented upon by the delegates and General Officers in a quiet way. I was also informed that the opinion prevailed among the delegates that the plan was not in proper shape for the convention to act upon, and that some delegates expressed a doubt as to the advisability of investing in such an enterprise. I now desire to try to alleviate these fears and take up the subject more fully.

In advocating the securing or erection of an office building of our own, I do so for no other reason than to promote the welfare of our U. B. and for the sake of economy. Of course, now the question arises, is the owning of an office building an absolute necessity; would it be good, practical economy? Well, let us figure a little and see if there are not sufficient grounds and arguments in its favor. In the first place we may take it for granted that these office buildings are good, paying investments. If they were not there would not be so many of them constructed all over the country by the various stock companies and private individuals. If we owned such a building, instead of having a constant drain on our general funds, we would have a constant and gradual income, for these buildings, as is well known, are self-sustaining, besides deriving from them quite a nice little revenue. I take the position that money invested in a good, paying institution is good economy. Now, I notice in our general secretary's report to the last convention that we paid $1,200 per year rent, while if we had our own office building we could be saving this expense. So long as we are running as we are, we may expect to be a little hard up financially.

One good old brother had the backbone to say to me, "You haven't told us what size or kind of building we need, nor how to acquire it," and I will say right here that our facilities are a thing to be looked at and studied. I also notice in our G. S. report to the convention that on June 30, 1904, the amount of money on hand amounted to nearly $180,000; that we had a membership of about 175,000 and that our U. B., all told, was worth about $800,000. Taking these figures into consideration, the kind of building I would suggest, would be an up-to-date steel structure, eight or ten stories high, with a frontage of from sixty to 100 and from 100 to 150 feet deep. The first story to be fitted up for sales or storerooms and all of the upper stories to be strictly office rooms. Its cost of erection and equipment I would place at $250,000, which amount, raised by assessment on our membership, would require a contribution of about $1.50 per member. With such a building I am sure that instead of our financial accounts showing a deficit each month they would show an extra income of from $8,000 to $15,000 per year. Now, would it not be wise to make an effort in this direction? I think it surely would!

As the foregoing will show, I do not propose to touch one dollar of our general funds, knowing well that our General Officers are complaining of not having sufficient cash on hand to run our business without danger of depleting our treasury, I aim at an increase of our funds and I would suggest that the question of securing an office building be submitted to our local unions for a vote and by this means ascertain whether or not they be willing to contribute toward defraying the cost of its erection for the benefit of the U. B. As this would be a charitable as well as a benevolent institution we should have no hesitancy in carrying out the scheme and asking each one of our members to contribute his share to cover the expense.

I fail to see any impropriety in the U. B. taking such a step, and in the event that we should not succeed in raising a sufficient amount by assessments, I would propose that we organize into a joint stock company, governed by the U. B., to issue and float bonds of an amount and for a period as may be required. By adopting this method we would in a few years have achieved our purpose and the building would not cost the U. B. one-half of the $250,000 which, as stated above, would, in my estimation, be the cost of its erection.

The plan I suggest would be perfectly legal and in keeping with our principles and laws, and, as regards the risk we would be running in owning an office building of our own, or the fear that by getting involved in any law suit brought against us by any boycotted firm or corporation, or that we might lose the property acquired by any judgment being rendered against us, these fears may easily be dispelled.

It is one of the rarest cases that any one or any party is ever hurt by anything that he or they dreaded, and, as the old saying goes, if you want to whip the devil you must fight him with his own fire. Such dangers may be warded off right in the beginning by having the deed of our building recorded similarly to deeds of all properties held by most all other charitable or benevolent societies, viz.: "This property is deeded to the charitable and benevolent order known as the United Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners of America and shall not be subject to any judgment or execution, rendered or given by any court or courts against the above-named order, so long as it retains a part or portion, or all of this property, for its usages as the headquarters of its General Officers hereinafter to be named, as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may see proper to elect at its general conventions."

Should this legal procedure not be found sufficient or plausible we would, of course, have to resort to more strenuous means and incorporate our order in like manner as other charitable institutions, corporations or firms, under the laws of that great State of New Jersey. By virtue of these laws, we could securely launch out in any State, territory or city, equip our structure and set up in business with as much assurance of safety as if we were intrenched in a walled and impregnable palace. For it is well known that no State, territory or municipality, nor federal government has the power or right to overthrow the "Monroe Doctrine," that the State of New Jersey holds supreme.

I hope and trust that the idea of owning our own office building for headquarters will be taken into earnest consideration without further delay by our entire membership and meet with their approbation. By our various Local Unions entering into discussion of this matter now, ways and means may be discovered for the adpotion of a feasible and solid plan for the consummation of the scheme, long before our next convention will take place, and which will place that body in a position to take final action. Wishing the entire U. B. unbounded prosperity and success for all time to come, I remain, fraternally yours,

F. E. MADISON,
L. U. 394, Memphis, Tenn.

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From Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

Allow me to say just a few words on behalf of L. U. 617. We wish to let the brothers of the U. B. know, not that there is such a place as Vancouver on the map, for they must be aware of the fact, seeing that city so frequently and extensively, but falsely, advertised as a place where mechanics are needed, but we desire the brothers to know that this city harbors a bunch of stanch union men, who are doing and will do all they can to promote labor's cause, and who are proud to be members of our Local Union and the U. B. We are getting stronger every meeting night, taking in from five to ten new members every week. Still, we might keep this up for a year and there will yet be some of our craft on the outside, for the very reason that this city seems to be the last jumping off place for all the people who imigrate from European countries and from eastern Canada. These people being strangers here are generally falling into the hands of unfair employers who do everything in their power to down unionism. This, of course, helps to strengthen the position of the Employers' Association in their endeavor to reduce wages, which, indeed, are small enough as they are. It would be advisable for every person contemplating coming here to communicate with the secretary of any one of the Local Unions or with the secretary of the Building Trades Council. Either one of them would furnish information which would be of benefit to the writer and save him from being duped into making a journey to this city and quitting better jobs in his home place than he might find here. Though the chances to obtain work are very poor, we have had a joint meeting with the branch of the A. S. of C. that exists here, with the object of compelling the bosses to pay the wages in cash instead of by check. It is cash money we want, not checks, which are often dishonored at a bank and in this case even one week's wages being withheld from a man with a large family may cause him a good deal of hardship. Some of the bosses quite readily agreed to pay in cash, but there are a few who think it too much. They will preach temperance all week and on Saturday pay a man with a check to get it cashed in a saloon where he is often tempted into spending half of his wages before he gets out of it. Since we have made the demand we have learned that the bosses have consulted a lawyer on this matter, and as we understand, he advised them that if they had their checks certified by the bank before giving them to the men all would be well, and if a man would refuse a certified check he was paid—and they need not fear any trouble. This, we are aware of—a check, after being certified, assumes the capacity of a bank note. Nevertheless, it is

still uncertain whether or not the bosses will adopt this method, nor whether the men will refuse even certified checks and insist on cash payment, and if trouble is in store for us now is the time to face it. This is the reason why our Local Union does not wish to see the town crowded with carpenters, though there are already three carpenters for one man's job. We hope that the brothers will pay due attention to the foregoing statements and think well over their meaning.

We may be rather late in sending our compliments to the editor on the improved form and style in which our journal, The Carpenter, is now published; however, the occasion to do so did not present itself any earlier. Our members all feel elated over it and say it is a credit to the organization. In conclusion I will state that Brother W. A. Deyl of the G. E. B. just paid us a visit on his way from Seattle to Edmonton. He met the executives of this L. U. and gave them some good advice, which he may rest assured will be appreciated and profited by.

I now close by sending brotherly greetings and wishes for the prosperity of all sister Local Unions of the U. B. and organized labor throughout the world.

W. H. HIGGINS, R. S., L. U. 617.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Difficulty Adjusted with Assistance of Miners.

Editor The Carpenter.

Believing it will interest the brothers of our U. B. and prompted by a sentiment of gratitude toward the miners who so manfully stood by us in our difficulty, I will attempt to give a brief illustration of the circumstances in the case and the methods by which we proceeded and finally succeeded in its adjustment.

The Superior Coal Company, which is owned and controlled by the Northwestern railroad system, has bought 45,000 acres of coal rights in Macoupin county, and is rapidly developing the property by sinking shafts. Mine Nos. 1 and 2 were sunk last year and in the middle of April this year the company commenced sinking No. 3. Simultaneously with the work on Nos. 1 and 2 the company has been building dwelling houses at each of their shafts, employing non-union men at the rate of $1 and $2 per day. These buildings having been almost completed before our L. U. was organized, no decided or concerted stand was taken against the non-union conditions under which they were erected. However, as soon as work was started on mine No. 3, we were in a position to, and were watching the proceedings very closely. And when the company landed a bunch of Iowa non-union men on the work it become a signal for our L. U. to begin business.

We deputized our business agent to go and see what could be done with the men and he failing to get any satisfaction from them, we secured a rig and six of us drove out to the works. There we had a lengthy conference with the men and succeeded in eliciting from them the statement that their joining the Union depended entirely on the attitude of Mr. Miller, the superintendent of the Superior Coal Co., and Mr. Malone, the contractor of the works; if they said join, they would do so; if they said don't, they would not.

From the fact that the contractor was residing in Iowa, and not within reach, and Mr. Miller claiming that he having let out the work by contract, it was out of his hands, this statement was of great significance and consequence to us.

We naturally concluded that this arrangement between superintendent and contractor was merely a ruse to shift responsibility and Brother Saviers and your correspondent went over to Benld and met with the miners' Local there, who received us very courteously and appointed a committee to assist us in our endeavor to adjust the difficulty. We then met with the miners' Local of Gillespie, our own locality, on May 30, and they also appointed a committee to co-operate with us to the desired end.

The joint committee then waited on Mr. Miller and it took but a short time for Mr. Malone to come down from Iowa to meet our representatives.

In the meantime our secretary had called the attention of President Mitchell of the U. M. W. to our trouble, who kindly ordered Mr. Ryan, the State president of the miners, to look after the matter. Mr. Ryan sent Mr. Jackson and Mr. Jackson supported the miners' Locals of Benld and Gillespie in their determination not to allow their members to occupy the houses unless the points in dispute were satisfactorily set-

tled. This action on the part of the miners and the fair and gentlemanly manner in which the joint committee conducted themselves, won us the day. In justice to Mr. Miller we must say that he has been very kind and fair with us, thus proving that he had not forgotten the time when he, too, carried a Union card.

E. FERGUSON, R. S., L. U. 1769.
Benld and Gillespie, Ill.

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Fast Coming to the Front.

Editor The Carpenter:

Undoubtedly many of our brothers would like to know how we are getting along on this side of Hampton Roads, and I would say that after a hard struggle for more than three years we are fast coming to the front.

We have two Local Unions here in Norfolk—331 and 1774. L. U. 331 has stood firm all during the long contest. With some energetic and faithful union men at the head it is now again in a prosperous condition. Our sister L. U., 1774, has stood by us bravely for the last two years of the struggle and it also is now on the road of prosperity with the best men in the lead. The two Local Unions are represented in a D. C. and both are working hand in hand with good results. Not a week has passed for some time that we have not gained eight or ten and some weeks eighteen or twenty new members. Brother Biggins, the organizer, was with us about the 1st of May, taking us somewhat by surprise by his unexpected visit. On that night we received twenty-one applications. We are always glad to have Brother Biggins with us. About three weeks ago the D. C. decided to put a business agent in the field and elected your correspondent, who is now on the road two weeks to the satisfaction of his constituency.

The prospects are very bright for us and we hope to have everything in our line of business under control in the near future.

Any brother contemplating coming here would do well to have his clearance coupon properly filled out by the F. S. before leaving, as I hope that until this reaches the readers of our journal, our working card system will be enforced and in full operation.

In my mission as business agent I have the encouragement and good will of my brother members who are standing by me in the cause that we know to be just and right and we are confident that in our strife for harmony, peace and prosperity success is awaiting us. Yours for union and right,

T. S. REEVES, Bus. Agt.
Norfolk, Va.

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The Japanese on the Hawaiian Islands.

Editor The Carpenter:

The outlook for laboring people on the Hawaiian islands is at present somewhat brighter than at last writing. Nevertheless, the Japanese competition is steadily and alarmingly growing and has become a serious danger to white labor. In the year 1889 the plantation owners started to import large numbers of Japs for agricultural labor. Still, this kind of labor being in demand, its competition with white labor was not generally felt or complained of at that time. However, the situation materially changed in the year 1903, when after the overthrow of the royal government, the plantation owners, with a design to get in as many as possible before the annexation of the islands by the United States, imported Japanese laborers in large numbers. Even after the consummation of the annexation, and ever since, they are coming in so fast that now we have about 100,000 of them in the country. If all these men would stay on the plantations they would not cause any great injury to mechanics or white labor in general, but it is a common occurrence that after a Jap has served his three-year contract on a plantation he has acquired a little knowledge of carpentry, blacksmithing or machinery and then goes to the nearest town on a venture as tradesman in these lines. Also, many of them become donkeymen or start in storekeeping, hack and team driving, shipping and all general work around town. In the carpenter line we have now in this city 200 Japs against forty white natives and Portuguese. The former have driven the latter from all work on plantations or other work, and as a consequence we have entirely to depend on government work. In the country every plantation employs about forty or fifty Japs and one white man, acting as foreman. The same is the rule with blacksmiths, drivers being all Japs.

As regards the Japanese being a peaceable people, I would refer you to the rioting which took place at Lochaina and Kana-

pali on May 16th, and which required the calling out of three companies of militia to quell it. In my opinion, our only salvation lays with the United States Congress, which, I hope, will, at its next session enact a law stopping the immigration of Japanese laborers, who are a menace to the welfare of the laboring people of this and our entire country. I remain, yours in brotherly love,

W. R. A. KAYSER, L. U. 1772.

Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.

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Union Scabs Rampant in Trenton, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to say a few words relative to the conditions existing in the city of Trenton, N. J., at the present time.

As you are aware, we have been up against the open-shop proposition for the past five months. The Employers' Association of this city has done all in its power to disrupt labor organization in this locality, but has met with but little success. It has been importing men from all over the country to take the places of our men out on strike. We have sent away as many of them as we could persuade to go; still, about forty remain. In this connection I wish to most forcibly hold out to the members of our U. B. the fact that of all the so-called scabs who have come to this city to take our places, 50 per cent. were members of this great United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and members in good standing at that. Just think of it, members with their union card in their pocket go to a town where trouble exists and scab against their fellow union men in that locality. Nor have they the slightest chance to plead ignorance, as L. U. 31 has sent a circular letter to all Local Unions and D. C.'s, within a radius of 400 miles, notifying them of a strike being on in the city of Trenton.

This is certainly not the spirit of unionism which we expect to ultimately lead labor's cause to triumph over its antagonists. It is the spirit of egotism and treachery that, if not banished, will inevitably lead to defeat and disaster. These members of the U. B., by their method of scabbing, can do considerable harm to any Local Union, as they can sometimes work two or three weeks before it is possible to ascertain their correct names and the locality from which they came. We are placing charges against these men as fast as possible, and in the meantime would most earnestly warn all members of the U. B. to steer clear of Trenton, N. J., while this trouble is on.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. ADAMS, R. S., L. U. 31.

Trenton, N. J.

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A Successful Little Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

Deeming it proper for all Local Unions to occasionally let the U. B. at large know how they are getting along, I will say that we here in Breaux Bridge, La., are alive and prospering. We have a thriving little town of about 1,500 inhabitants. Though numerically not very strong, nearly all the carpenters here are members of our Local Union, which is up to date and in good working shape, with a membership of seventeen and still increasing. At the time of organizing, in April, 1903, we were working eleven hours at a rate ranging from $1 to $1.50 per day. In 1904 we secured the ten-hour day and increased our scale to $1.75 and $2 per day. This year, in April, we succeeded in establishing nine hours as a day's work and $2.50 as our minimum rate of wages. We gained all this without the slightest trouble, our agreement having been accepted by the contractors without a murmur. We enjoy their good will and everything is running smoothly. The state of trade is fairly good, but nothing to brag about. We are, indeed, proud of our accomplishments and the active part we have taken in the trade union movement. Fraternally yours,

V. A. BERSET, L. U. 1495.

Breaux Bridge, La.

To Organized Labor Everywhere.

The firms of John B. Stetson, Philadelphia; E. M. Knox, Brooklyn, and H. H. Roelof, Philadelphia, all manufacturers of hats, are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of organized labor. When a settlement is effected you will be officially notified by the United Hatters of North America.

Right of Association.

Civilization is impossible where the great body of the people are unassociable.

To attempt to prevent association is to reduce order to anarchy, civilization to barbarism, as witness the official barbarism in Colorado.—Geo. E. McNeill.

News Notes from Local Unions

Baker City, Ore.—Trade is very dull here, with prospects for a very slack season, owing to the fair now being held in Portland, this State. All carpenters are advised to remain away.

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Springfield, N. J.—Brothers in search of employment, especially traveling brothers, are advised not to approach the firms of E. L. Carter & Sons of Milburn and W. B. Denman of Springfield. Both firms are refusing to pay our new scale of wages of $2.50 minimum per day of eight hours, which took effect on June 1. All other bosses have acceded to our demand.

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Pontiac, Mich.—We are doing very well this spring; our wages have been raised from $2.25 to $2.50 for nine hours without any trouble. There is a good deal of work here at present and everything points to prosperous season; still, there is an abundance of men here to do the work and we would advise any brother to come here in search of employment.

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Vicksburg, Miss.—All carpenters will please take warning and steer away from Vicksburg, as building business is at a standstill and union and non-union men walking the streets in vain search for employment. Those who may come here despite our warning should bring enough money along to pay a fine in the Police Court, as the vagrant law is strictly enforced. It is walk out of town or go to jail. Come if you will and stand the consequences.

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Bicknell, Ind.—Fearing that the blow-up the Indianapolis News has given Bicknell a few days ago will create the impression among brother chips that the building business is booming in this place, we desire to state that there is not a house under way here at present and most of our carpenters are working at Vincennes. We have unsuccessfully been trying to get the new school house straightened out so Union men could work there, nor do we suppose to ever accomplish our purpose. The change in form and style of our journal is a good one. We regret that the motion to send it to every member's home has not been carried.

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Norfolk, Va.—We are increasing our membership at a lively rate, and if nothing happens we will be running a closed shop in a very short time. Our efforts to this end would be greatly facilitated if traveling carpenters would keep away, and we would earnestly call on them to give this town a wide berth at this time. Brother Biggins visited us about a month ago and found us well in control of the situation. We have elected a business agent and fully outlined the work.

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Greenville, Mass.—We would warn all sister Local Unions against accepting application for membership from John E. Williams, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 1497 of this city. Brother Williams has caused us an immense amount of trouble by non-attendance of meetings and refusing to turn over his books to the auditors; and when he did so they were in a shape making a new set of books necessary. John E. Williams is ineligible until he has satisfactorily complied with all requirements of L. U. 1497.

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Middlesex County, Mass.—Building business in this county is better than it has been for years; there is a scarcity, especially of first-class men. Woburn & Winchester are well organized, there being only four non-union men in both places, and these will join the Winchester Local Union at its next regular meeting. The contractors of these two towns will employ none but Union men. Sad conditions prevail in Somerville and other towns un-

der our D. C.'s jurisdiction; this latter town has twice as many non union as it has Union men. There are also many backsliders, but we hope that with the assistance of Brother Cowper, the general organizer, we will soon put these towns in better condition.

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Moose Jaw, Can.—Local Union 1788 held an open meeting on June 16th, the principal speakers being the President of the Local Union, Brother Lynas; James Sommerville, District Secretary of the Machinists' Union, and Brother D. D. McIntosh, our District Organizer. After the close of this meeting the Union went into special session, when twenty new members were initiated. We have obtained the nine-hour workday without any reduction in wages.

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North Adams, Mass.—Work is very dull here and no prospects for any improvement in trade conditions this season. The only job of any importance in the city, the hospital addition, is in the hands of Whitney Bros., the non-union firm which, backed up by the capitalists, has fought the Unions for years. Brother carpenters are earnestly requested to remain away from North Adams. If they will do that we believe that we can bring such pressure to bear on this unfair firm that they will gladly recognize organized labor.

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Astoria, Ore.—Local Union 917 is doing very nicely. There are not more than three non-union carpenters in town and all our members are employed. Organizer Schrader and Brother Bamberger were with us on the 13th of May. We had a grand meeting and union talk from Brother Schrader that night. We are proud to have men like him in the field. We are looking for great achievements in the State of Oregon. Unless Local Unions in other States will get a hustle on themselves, Oregon will soon be the banner State.

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Fall River, Mass.—Work in this city is not as plentiful as we desire it to be, though we have seen times when trade was not as brisk as it is now. Our Local Unions are growing in membership every week and we hope that the time will soon arrive when we may safely make a demand for higher wages. We badly need an advance, our present rates being considerably lower than those paid in other nearby cities and towns. While we have been enjoying the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $2.50 per day for the last two years, there is at present a job going on here, requiring the employment of a large number of men, where the parties in charge insist on the men working nine hours for 25 cents per day less, or $2.25 per day. We are doing all in our power to keep our men off this job, our business agent is trying to keep them employed elsewhere, in or out of town, and if outside brothers will take cognizance of this information and keep away from this city, they will help us to gain our point and we will soon be in a position to stop all nine-hour work in this vicinity.

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Pasadena, Cal.—In the months of November and December these were a great many of our Eastern brothers coming in here on clearance cards and some without clearance cards, which is a sad mistake indeed. By the middle of January we were overstocked with men, the consequence being men walking the streets, three men for every job, no money, no work and some sick. Of course we done the best we could for them. A great many were made scabs by industrial circumstances. Brothers, heed our advice, if you think you must come to California, provide yourselves with enough money for the round trip. It is easy to get there, but you will find your railroad fare doubled when you want to go back; there are no excursions East. Now, boys, the railroad needs the money, so help them out!

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Keep Away From New Orleans, La.

Particular attention of all carpenters is hereby called to the unfairness of the firm of James Stewart & Co. of New Orleans, La. This firm locked out our members in April, 1904, and is still fighting the Union, and despite of their unfairness for which the Union has so far been unable to get redress, they are doing a great deal of work. Large numbers of carpenters are flocking into the city, among them being brothers with clearance cards, accepting employment from this unscrupulous firm

in violation of their obligation, causing the Union a great deal of trouble by not depositing their cards and by withholding their names and name and number of Local Unions to which they belong. Neighboring Local Unions are urgently called upon to assist our members in New Orleans in their effort to effect an adjustment of their difficulty and traveling carpenters are requested to stay away.

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Tools Stolen.

A member of L. U. 1262, Chillicothe, Mo., had some of his tools stolen from W. M. Gloor's shop of that city. Two saws, the chisels and planes are marked "J. H." with steel stamp. One Atkins 8P. cross-cut saw is marked "J. C. Minteer, Chillicothe, Mo." Any brother discovering any of these tools will kindly communicate with P. HARPER,

7 E. Jackson St., Chillicothe, Mo.

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Beware of This Fraud.

By request of the carpenters of Neosho, Mo., L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., wishes to expose through The Carpenter the fraud that was perpetrated upon the former by one Harry Bonner, who drifted into their town and collected about $10.00 from the carpenters, to be sent to our General Office as charter fee, but who pocketed the money and left for parts unknown. Harry Bonner is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, of dark complexion, smooth shaven and has his initials, H. B., tattooed on left wrist. Beware of him.

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A Sermon on Unionism.

Greenville, Miss.—Local Union 1497 had an annual sermon at the M. E. Church on Sunday, June 4, preached by the Rev. J. M. Marsh. The carpenters turned out en masse and the church was beautifully decorated to correspond with the carpenters' regalia. Many of us believe that the Rev. Marsh once has been himself a Union carpenter, his sermon containing more statistics on unionism than any brother could possibly enumerate. This is the first time in the history of Greenville that a sermon was preached in the interest of labor's cause. The carpenters herewith offer the Rev. J. M. Marsh their heartfelt thanks for his sermon, especially for his illustration of the strength of nine single cords combined to one, which might be broken only with difficulty, while the breaking of one single cord was an easy matter, thus demonstrating that in Union there is strength. To his superb choir we also express our appreciation and gratitude; their selections and talent are second to none.

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A Grand Meeting and Banquet.

Santa Clara, Cal.—Millmen's L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., having a large portion of their membership residing in the near-by city of Santa Clara, held an initial meeting in that city on the evening of May 15th. The large and commodious hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and was taxed to its fullest capacity by the members of the Union and their invited guests, consisting of the town officials, the Board of Education, the newspaper men and merchants of the town. The meeting was called to order by Brother W. E. Congable, President of the Local Union, who made a brief speech and introduced the chairman of the evening, E. Rosendahl, President of the Building Trades Council. At about 9 o'clock the members of the Board of Town Trustees and Board of Education were escorted to seats on the platform. Both boards had adjourned their meetings early especially to attend this gathering. Speeches of a most interesting nature were made by Mayor D. O. Druffel, who extended the hand of welcome to the union men on behalf of the citizens of Santa Clara; by J. C. Morrison, Dr. A. E. Osborn, County Clerk Rich Pfister, Judge L. Herrington, Judge Glendenning, L. W. Starr, E. A. Jordan, Supervisor John Roll, Judge E. G. Hirsh, Prof. L. R. Smith and others. The speeches were interspersed with excellent music by the Santa Clara Band.

At about 10 o'clock adjournment was taken and all repaired to the dining room of the Santa Clara Hotel, where an elegant banquet had been prepared by L. U. 262, the tables fairly groaning under the weight of good things. Brother E. J. White was the toastmaster at the banquet table and proved himself to be a past master in the art of entertaining by his ready wit and quick repartee. There was not a

(Continued on Page 51.)

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Washington, D. C.—The master builders of this city met on Thursday, June 15th, and agreed to accede to our demand for $4.00 per day of eight hours.

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New Brunswick, N. J.—We have asked for and obtained an advance in wages without any trouble. Our minimum scale is now $3 per day of eight hours. Everything is working satisfactorily and peace and harmony prevail.

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Bristol, Conn.—Local Union 952 takes great pleasure in announcing that we have asked for and obtained on June 1st an advance in wages. We have seven contractors here in town, and not one of them refused our demand. We are now receiving $2.80 per day minimum for eight hours' work, and at present we have more work than we can do.

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Cincinnati, O.—Local Union 664, composed of stair builders, on June 5th obtained the signatures of the employers to an agreement guaranteeing us the closed shop. The minimum rate of wages agreed upon is 42½ cents per hour of eight hours' work. The agreement will remain in operation until May 31, 1907. We had no trouble, nobody lost any time, we are all working and bosses and men are well satisfied.

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Pittston, Pa.—We are pleased to inform the brothers of the U. B. that our strike has been declared off on June 9. We have scored a decided victory in defeating the open shop and compelling the bosses to yield to our terms. We have obtained an advance of 2½ cents per hour and the Builders' Exchange has signed our trade rules containing a clause providing that members are not allowed with non-union men. Fifteen months ago we requested our employers to sign an agreement for the current year, stipulating our wage rate at 30 cents an hour, and met with refusal. When we renewed the demand this year they again refused, thus forcing us to go out on strike. We then raised the scale to 32½ cents per hour, with the above result. There is plenty of work here and men are wanted.

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New Britain, Conn.—The demand of our L. U. 97 for a minimum wage of $3 per day has been acceded to by the contractors. We had about twenty-five men out, three of the contractors having refused to pay the increase on June 1, when the new scale was to take effect. On June 3 they asked to be placed on the fair list, and the men they employed resumed work at the increased rate. Everything is going along fine.

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Bergen County, N. J.—This district, composed of six Local Unions, all of whom affiliated with the D. C., had its this year agreement signed by the contractors without any difficulty, except in Hackensack. Here the builders refused to sign an agreement of any terms whatever and L. U. 265 had to call their men out on strike. After a suspension of work, lasting eight days, the men standing as firm as a rock, we won a great victory in that city, the builders yielding and signing up. Almost every one of our men in the county is now working eight hours per day and four on Saturday, we having succeeded in obtaining the Saturday half holiday.

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Baltimore, Md.—Our new wage scale of $3.50 per day, an increase of 50 cents, has gone into effect without any serious friction. This is an accomplishment the D. C. and its officers, as well as the various Local Unions represented in that body, may well be proud of. It is to be hoped that the favorable result will be an incentive to greater efforts on the part of our membership in thoroughly building up and solidifying our entire organization in this city.

The wage laborer does not and can not under the present industrial system sell the products of his labor. He sells his time and skill. He sells himself for certain hours in each day and practically for his whole life.—Geo. E. McNeill.

Craft Problems

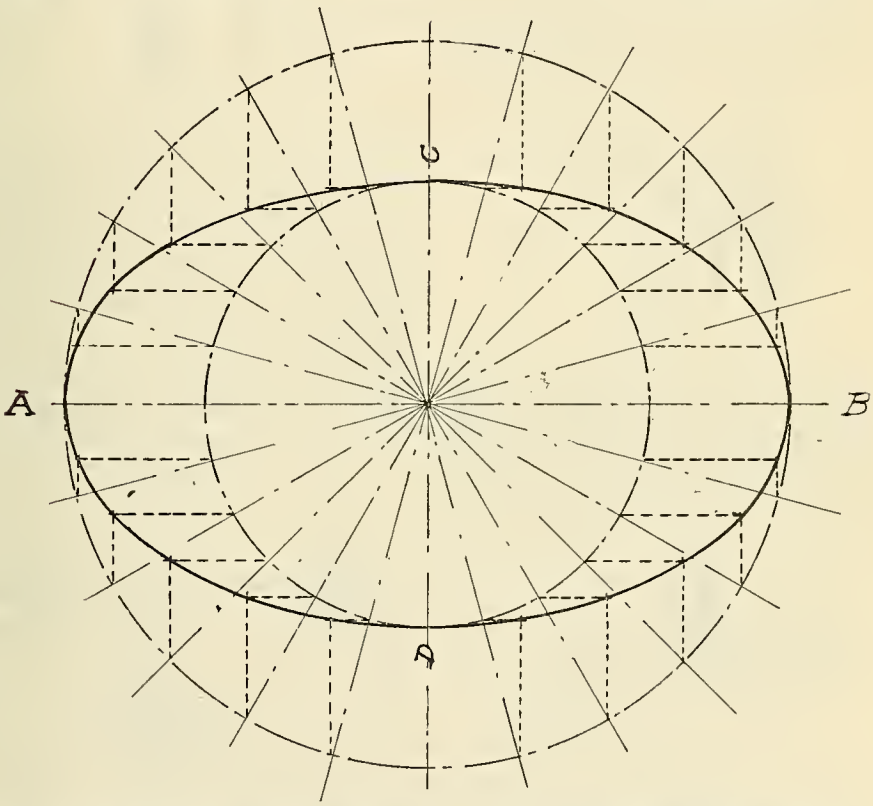
Craft Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

I noticed in the last issue of The Carpenter some forms of ellipse and the method of laying them out. I herewith inclose a sketch, which shows the only true way of developing and laying out an ellipse. As all ellipses have two diameters, viz., major and minor, it is necessary to know these two points before it can be developed. In the accompanying illustration, A B being the major diameter and C D being the minor diameter, divide the circles into as many equal parts as convenient. The more equal parts you have the more accurate development will be the result. Illustration herewith is divided into twelve equal parts, and with the intersections and development of lines, as shown by sketch, the true points of the ellipse can be found, and with an irregular curve the ellipse can be made.

This rule will work on any ellipse, without regard to the proportions of the major or minor diameters.

C. E. HANDSHY,
L. U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.



Home-made Weather Vanes.

(By George Rice.)

THE most difficult part of the weather vane is the proper setting and aligning. I have seen some very superior vanes adjusted in such a way that the frictional contracting of the parts, or the springing of journals, causes the vane to register incorrectly. It is necessary, therefore, first of all, to have the vane strong enough to resist springing and slipping

under ordinary conditions. You want to get the vane substantially adjusted to position at the top of the barn or other building. The accompanying illustrations are calculated to assist not only i nthe adjustment, but in the making of the modern weather vane with such tools as one is likely to have about the shop or the home. First you will need some of the reliable and ever-available strap iron. Get this at any hardware store or dealer in metals. Strips about three-quarters of an inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch in thickness are suitable. Then you will require a few bending tools. You can bend with the hammer and a shaft of metal as in figure 1.

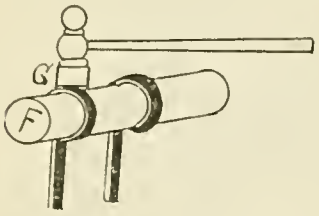


Fig. 1.

G marks the hammer and f the shaft. Or you can use the vise for bending cold if you practice a little. The vise is an essential tool in the making of vanes. A small, light, inexpensive vise will do if you can not afford one of the heavier types. You can get the cutting tool, h, Figure 2, at the

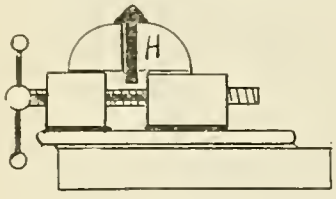


Fig. 2.

hardware store, and this will be useful in cutting letters and other parts of the weather vane. You should also provide a block for bending as in Figure 3. This block can be hard wood. A six-inch square is useful. The block is signified j. The piece of metal in process of bending for a brace for the weather vane, is marked i. Still other forms are needed in the making of the modern type of weather vane to satisfy the tastes of artistically inclined people, and therefore the round form, larger in diameter than the shaft in Figure 1, is used, as presented in Figure 4. This model is marked k and is usually a section of hard wood, turned down to the desired diameter. If the part were to be in frequent use it would have to be metal. But

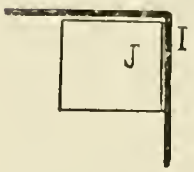


Fig. 3.

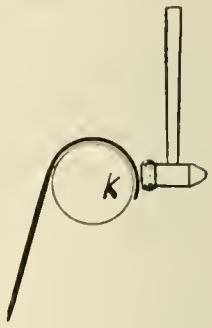


Fig. 4.

the wood mould is ample for making a few weather vanes. Now then we call attention to the weather vane itself. We have the collection of articles needed for the shaping of the parts. If you are making a weather vane for your own use of course you proceed as you desire the pattern to be. But if you adopt the plan some of my friends have undertaken, and make weather vanes during your spare hours for other people of your community, you will need to follow a design planned by some one else. There is money in making weather vanes for the farmers, the property-owners in general, and for store sale. As before suggested, one of the evils of weather vane adjustment is that often the vane is left to the buyer to put up and he does this so badly that the vane fails to give satisfactory results. Figure 5 illustrates the weather vane set up, and from this view we can get the example of construction as well as adjustment. The shaft proper, for supporting the parts of the vane should be at least one inch in diameter. I would make it one-quarter to one-half larger if possible. I have seen half-inch and three-quarter-inch shafts, and they almost always get bent out of line. With a substantial shaft for the upright, that will not be easily bent by the high winds, we have something to build upon. You next get your bearings for the roof setting. In some cases the bearing is made to fit outside the roof top and is secured with bolts. A sectional view is given in clamping sides of the bearing, on either side of the shaft, as at m. Then in order to get

an interior brace as well, the shaft sinks Figure 5. The bolts pass through the through the roof to the first cross beam, or adjusted cross brace n, inside. But this is not a good way to make the adjustment.

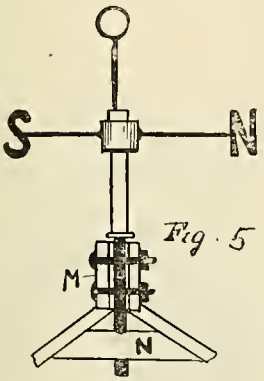


Fig. 5.

Fig. 5.

Figure 6 is the best system. You have your shaft, a, completed, and the arms for the letters fastened. You get the arm-seeuring devices at hardware stores also. Purchase brass or other metal hubs, and bore to fit the shaft. Then set screw or key the hub to the shaft and bore through for the arms.

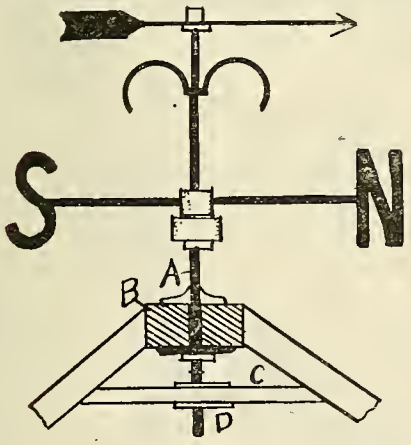


Fig. 6.

You can then thread the arms in, or braze them seeurely. The arrow, it is best to purchase direct, if you want a tidy one. These are sold at house builders' supply stores. Still, I find that many who manufacture weather vanes make the arrows themselves. You can use sheet metal, commonly brass. Then mark out your arrow in scratches, and cold-chisel the same to shape. Then file the edges, aud polish and you have a good arrow which is secured to the top of the shaft with a little soldering, or by flattening part of the arrow shaft, and boring through to insert the shaft of the vane as in the cut. Then the end of the vane shaft is threaded and the nut put on.

In most roofs one can find a good grip for the base of the shaft by boring through the center beam as at b. Some drop the vane shaft into the boring thus made, and do not provide proper bearings. The boring should be protected with a metal lining. You should also get an interior brace. In this case the brace for the lower end of the shaft is marked c. It is simply a cross-piece of wood with a metal bearing at d to carry the vane-shaft. In recent years some of the people who order vanes want



Fig. 7.

up-to-date devices in place of the conventional arrow. Thus we find that sometimes the arrow gives way to the form of the rider and the automobile as in Figure 7. You can chip out forms like this quite readily from thin sheet brass. First outline the form required and then follow it with the cold chisel. The model thus made is finished off by filing and polishing and is then attached to its position at the top of the vane shaft. As to making the letters,



Fig. 8.

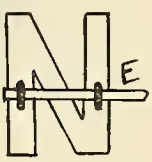


Fig. 9.

sheet brass or other metal is again employed and the handy cold chisel is the cutting medium. Letters cut with tin shears are usually of too thin stock to be serviceable. A model for many letters of same kind can

(Continued on Page 51.)



ANOTHER BUBBLE BURSTED.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Die Frage der Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters mit unserer Brüderschaft.

Nachdem nun der Strasser'sche Verschmelzungsplan und die von Strasser entworfene Gesetzesvorlage zur Regelung des Finanz- und Benefitwesens durch die Urabstimmung der Vereinigten Brüderschaft verworfen wurde, tritt die von der Milwaukee-Konvention zum Beschluß erhobene Empfehlung des betreffenden Komitees in Wirkung. Gemäß dieser Empfehlung oder Beschlusses hat unser General-Präsident ein Komitee von sechs Mitgliedern zu ernennen, welches mit einem Komitee der A. S. of C. konferiren und einen beide Organisationen zufriedenstellenden Verschmelzungsplan ausarbeiten soll. Die Konvention hat ferner beschlossen, daß der zwischen den verschiedenen Lokal-Unionen oder Distrikts-Councils unserer Brüderschaft bestehende Gewerks-Vertrag, solange die Unterhandlungen dieses gemeinschaftlichen Komitees vor sich gehen, in Kraft bleiben soll.

Die General-Behörde des amerikanischen Distrikts der A. S. of C., sowie die General-Exekutive der Gesammt-Organisation in Manchester, England, haben sich mit beiden Beschlüssen einverstanden erklärt und der Erstere nimmt gegenwärtig eine Wahl ihrer Komitee-Mitglieder vor. Sobald diese Wahl vollzogen ist, wird unser General-Präsident die Vertreter der Brüderschaft ernennen und dann kann das gemeinschaftliche Komitee zur Lösung seiner Aufgabe zusammentreten.

Da weder die Verhandlungen der Milwaukee-Konvention noch andere die Angelegenheit berührenden offiziellen Erlasse in deutscher Sprache erschienen sind, glauben wir unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern diese Information über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Verschmelzungsfrage schuldig zu sein. Hoffen wir nun, daß die in nächster Zeit stattfindenden Verhandlungen des Komitees zu einem günstigen Resultate, d. h. zu der so nothwendig gewordenen Verschmelzung beider Organisationen führen mögen. Nach Kräften dazu beizutragen, daß dies geschieht, halten wir für unsere moralische Pflicht, und wir erlauben uns hier über die unter gegebenen Umständen geeignete Basis, auf welcher beide Organisationen vortheilhaft und erfolgreich zusammen opperiren könnten, unsere Ansicht zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Zu besserem Verständniß der ganzen Angelegenheit ist es erforderlich, daß wir uns diejenigen Punkte des Strasser'schen Verschmelzungsplanes, welche unter unseren Mitgliedern besonders Anstoß erregten und von ihnen als unannehmbar befunden wurden, vor Augen führen.

Hierüber belehrt uns eine ebenfalls von der Milwaukee-Konvention angenommene Resolution, welche das obenerwähnte, unsererseits zu ernennende Komitee instruirt, unter Gutheißung des Schiedsrichters Strasser, dahin zu wirken, daß die in der Vereinigten Brüderschaft eingeführten Beiträge und Benefits fortbestehen bleiben.

Die Eintheilung der Mitglieder in verschiedene, höhere und niedere Beiträge entrichtende und höhere und niedere und verschiedene Benefits ziehende Divisionen oder Klassen, wird von unseren Mitgliedern entschieden mißbilligt.

Nicht minder und hauptsächlich ist die Bestimmung, welche die Schaffung eines General-Reserve-Fonds von so und so vielen Dollars pro Mitglied vorschreibt, in den Augen unserer Mitglieder ein Stein des Anstoßes. Zur Schaffung dieses Fonds oder, um uns präziser auszudrücken, um unseren General-Kassenbestand auf die nöthige Höhe zu bringen, um den im Strasser'schen Plane vorgeschriebenen Betrag pro Mitglied dem Reserve-Fonds zuweisen zu können, war eine wöchentliche Kopfsteuer von 10 Cents vorgesehen, und im Falle der Annahme des Planes hätte die Vereinigte Brüderschaft ihre Mitglieder mindestens ein Jahr lang besteuern müssen, um die erforderliche Summe aufzubringen und den Anforderungen obiger Bestimmung zu genügen. Wir Alle wissen, wie sehr es unter unseren Mitgliedern noch an Opferwilligkeit mangelt, und der Hinweis auf diese einzige Bestimmung würde genügen, um uns die Abneigung unserer Mitglieder gegen den Strasser'schen Plan zu erklären.

Ein anderer Punkt, für den sich unsere Mit-

glieder nicht erwärmen konnten, ist die im Plane vorgesehene Ausgleichung der Fonds, die ja doch ganz unumgänglich wäre, wenn, wie ebenfalls im Plane vorgesehen, die von den Beiträgen der Mitglieder einer jeden Lokal-Union dem Reserve- und anderen Fonds zufließenden Gelder in der Obhut der Lokal-Union verbleiben sollen (bis die General-Office gesetzmäßigen Anspruch auf denselben oder einen Theil desselben erhebt). Eine solche Einrichtung erschien unsern Mitgliedern als unausführbar, ja als ein unüberwindliches Monstrum.

Es wurden und werden noch verschiedene Einwände gegen die Annahme des Strasser'schen Planes erhoben, doch sind dieselben von geringerer Wichtigkeit, noch können wir behaupten, daß sie die Ansicht einer Mehrheit unserer Mitglieder wiederspiegeln, und wir wollen von deren Erwähnung absehen.

Im Allgemeinen müssen wir selbst zugeben, daß das im Strasser'schen Plane aufgestellte Finanz- und Benefit-System einen zu komplizirten Apparat darstellt, um bei unseren Mitgliedern Anklang zu finden und daß der Plan deshalb schon wenig Aussicht auf Annahme hatte.

Unsere Mitglieder sind in ihrer Mehrheit noch viel zu jung und unerfahren in der Arbeiterbewegung und mit dem Organisationswesen noch zu wenig vertraut, als daß sie sich in ein Finanzsystem hineindenken könnten, wie es in älteren Organisationen, so auch in der Internat. Cigarrenmacher-Union, der Strasser angehört, seit Jahren eingeführt ist und mit Erfolg arbeitet.

Trotzdem nun der Verschmelzungsplan von Anbeginn von uns als eine verlorene Sache betrachtet wurde, bedauern wir dessen Verwerfung aufrichtigst. Unsere Mitglieder hätten sich viel schneller Einsicht in die veränderten Finanz- und Benefit-Verhältnisse angeeignet, als es dem Uneingeweihten möglich erscheint. Wäre die Verwerfung nicht erfolgt, so wäre die Verschmelzung heute eine Thatsache und wir würden dem organisirten Unternehmerthum in geschlossener Phalanx gegenüberstehen, eine Situation, die dem ganzen Gewerke zum Vortheil und Segen gereichen würde. Unsere Lokal-Unionen hätten einfach ihre Mitgliedschaft in die Division C, einen Beitrag von 15 Cents wöchentlich entrichtend, und in die Division D, einen Beitrag von 10 Cents wöchentlich entrichtend, eintheilen können. Diese Eintheilung hätte keineswegs eine erhebliche Aenderung ihrer bestehenden Beitrag- und Benefit-Einrichtungen erfordert oder nach sich gezogen. Und da die Summe pro Mitglied, welche zur Bildung des Reserve-Fonds erforderlich gewesen wäre, gemäß des Strasser'schen Planes, nach dem Betrage der wöchentlichen Beiträge bemessen wird (für die Mitglieder der Division C setzt der Plan $6.00 und für die Mitglieder der Division D $3.00 pro Kopf als die Summe fest, die im Reserve Fonds zu hinterlegen waren), so wäre auch die Besteuerung von 10 Cents pro Woche in ihrer Ausdehnung bedeutend beschränkt worden.

Doch wir wollen über den Strasser'schen Plan hier keine weiteren Worte verlieren, er ist für uns abgethan und es muß sich jetzt darum handeln, wie eine Grundlage gefunden werden kann, auf der sich beide Organisationen unter Beibehaltung ihrer beiderseitigen Beiträge und Benefits vereinigen oder verschmelzen können.

So schwer auch die Beantwortung dieser Frage Vielen von uns erscheinen mag, so können wir uns doch die Lösung der Aufgabe sehr leicht machen, indem wir auf einen Präzedenzfall, nämlich auf die vor circa 11 Jahren erfolgte Verschmelzung der Deutsch-amerik. Typographia mit der International Typographical Union verweisen. Diese Verschmelzung fand auf einer Basis und unter Bedingungen statt, die auch heute noch in Kraft sind und deren wesentlichste Punkte wir hier anführen wollen.

Die Mitglieder der Deutschen Typographia entrichten dieselbe Kopfsteuer an die General-Office der Internat. Typ. Union wie die Angehörigen der englisch redenden Lokal-Unionen.

Die Deutsche Typographia erwählt den Zweiten Vice-Präsidenten der J. T. U., welcher als General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister der Ersteren fungirt, deren Geschäfte besorgt und in dem Hauptquartier der J. T. U. seinen Sitz hat. Zu dessen Gehalt steuert die J. T. U. $600.00 pro Jahr und die Deutsche Typographia das Uebrige bei.

Der Ueberschuß der von den Mitgliedern der Deutschen Typographia geleisteten Beiträge, den die Generalkasse der J. T. U. aufweisen mag, wird an Erstere zur Bestreitung ihrer gesetzlichen Ausgaben zurückbezahlt.

Alle Gesetzesparagraphen der Deutschen Typographia, welche sich auf Benefits beziehen, bleiben in Kraft, doch sollen die Gesetze der J. T. U., welche sich auf Strikes und Strike-Benefits beziehen, an Stelle derjenigen der Deutschen Typographia treten und deren Mitglieder sind diesen Gesetzen unterworfen. Die Deutsche Typographia besitzt das Recht, Gesetzesänderungen vorzunehmen, soweit diese nicht im Widerspruch mit den Gesetzen der J. T. U. stehen.

Die verschiedenen Zweige der deutschen Typographia behalten die ihnen in dieser Eigenschaft zuertheilten Nummern bei.

Dieser Verschmelzungsplan, der wie schon oben angedeutet, im Jahre 1894 zur Ausführung gebracht wurde, arbeitet zur vollständigen Zufriedenheit und sind während den seitdem verflossenen 11 Jahren kaum Klagen hierüber laut geworden. Das einmüthige Vorgehen bei Gewerksforderungen ist vollständig gesichert und Internationale Union wie Typographia arbeiten in Eintracht mit und neben einander.

Sollte es nicht möglich sein, eine Verschmelzung der A. S. of C. mit der Vereinigten Brüderschaft auf obiger oder ähnlicher Grundlage herbeizuführen? Wir sagen entschieden Ja! vorausgesetzt, daß der gute Wille und die Einsicht vorhanden, daß die Schaffung einer einzigen Organisation unseres Gewerkes eine absolute Nothwendigkeit geworden ist.

Hoffen wir also das Beste!

Die Union als Erzieherin.

Die eingewanderten Arbeiter in den Chicagoer Schlachthäusern.

Nach einem Bericht des Bundes-Arbeits-Kommissärs Wright dominiren in den Chicagoer Schlachthäusern die Eingewanderten, doch sind da im Laufe der Jahre interessante Verschiebungen eingetreten. Von 1880 bis 1886 waren die Irländer in der Majorität, ihnen zunächst an Zahl standen die Amerikaner und dann kamen die Deutschen. Der Strike von 1886 vertrieb die Irländer und Amerikaner und an ihre Stelle traten allmählig Polen; 1890 füllten sie die meisten und 1894 so ziemlich alle Plätze der gewöhnlichen Arbeit aus. Von den Böhmen wurde ihnen aber die Herrschaft bald streitig gemacht und vermöge ihrer höheren Intelligenz gelangten die Czechen rasch in die Reihen der bestbezahlten, komplizirteren Arbeit, während die Polen in den unteren Graden verblieben.

1894 trat hierin insofern eine Aenderung ein, als durch den Strike dieses Jahres die Neger ihren Einzug hielten, im Jahre 1895 die Lithauer und später die Slowaken und Russen.

Der Nationalitäten-Prozentsatz in den Viehhöfen zu Beginn des letzten Strikes war: Irländer 25, Polen 20, Böhmen 20, Deutsche 15 Prozent; die letzten 20 Prozent vertheilen sich auf Lithauer und Slowaken ꝛc.; Amerikaner und Schotten gab es nur noch 2 Prozent.

Was nun den Einfluß der Gewerkschaft auf diese Eingewanderten anbetrifft, so konstatirt der Bericht, daß die Gewerkschaft zur Verschmelzung der fremden Elemente mit den heimischen und beziehentlich bereits amerikanisirten Ausländern viel beiträgt.

Die Union lehrt den Eingewanderten, daß sein Lohn nicht so hoch ist, wie er sein sollte; sie hütet sich, ihn zu erinnern, daß er in Lithauen oder Slawonien weniger hatte, und zeigt ihm, daß die irischen und deutschen Arbeiter in Amerika mehr als er verdienen. Träte er der Union bei — erklärt ihm der Agitator — würde er dieselbe höhere Bezahlung, wie die alteingesessenen Arbeiter, bekommen. Die Union sagt dem Lithauischen Bauern: „Wenn Du mit Deinem Auskommen zufrieden bist, weil es besser ist, als in Lithauen, wo Du nie wagen durftest, in Gegenwart vornehmer Leute Dein Haupt zu erheben, dann begehst Du ein Verbrechen gegen uns, die wir keine Lithauer sind und einen höheren Maßstab an die Lebensforderungen setzen."

So wird der Einwanderer zum Anschluß an die Union bewogen und durch die Union dem amerikanischen Leben assimilirt. Welche Gründe die Union auch haben mag, den Lithauischen Bauern zur Unzufriedenheit aufzureizen, Thatsache ist es dennoch, daß die Union hierdurch eine öffentliche Wohlthäterin wird. Wir haben Bankiers, Männer der Wissenschaft und Leute aus allen Klassen interviewen lassen, und ein Bankier des Viehhof-Distrikts ließ uns sagen, daß Slawonier und Galizier, in dritter Reihe Lithauer, während der letzten 18 Monate ungewöhnlich viel Geld für Wohnhäuser eingezahlt haben, und er fügte hinzu: „Die Union hat ihnen diese Sicherheit ihrer Position geschaffen, daß sie so rasch ihr Geld in einem eigenen Heim anlegen. Auch die Polizei des Distrikts sagt, daß seit 1900 der Sinn für Ordnung dort bedeutend zugenommen hat."

Auch das kommt auf Conto der Gewerkschaft.

(Rochester, N. Y., „Labor Journal".)

Ein bemerkenswerther Erfolg.

Im September 1903 unterbreiteten unsere Kollegen in Pittston, Pa., ihren Arbeitgebern einen Vertrag zur Annahme, welcher eine Minimallohnrate von 30 Cts. pro Stunde vorsah. Die Zeit der Forderung war schlecht gewählt, und die Arbeitgeber, schon von dem Offenen Shop-Fieber ergriffen, weigerten sich daher, den Vertrag, der den geschlossenen Shop voraussetzte, zu unterzeichnen. Doch wurde der geforderte Minimallohn fast allgemein bezahlt. Derselbe Vertrag wurde den Bossen im verflossenen Mai wiederum zur Unterzeichnung vorgelegt und abermals zurückgewiesen. Daraufhin stellten unsere Mit-

glieder am 1. Juni die Arbeit ein und änderten den Vertrag nun dahin, daß der Minimallohn anstatt 30 Cents nun 32½ Cents betragen sollte. Am 9. Juni, also nach neuntägiger Dauer des Ausstandes, bewilligten die Arbeitgeber die 32½ Cents, den geschlossenen Shop und unterzeichneten den Vertrag. Selbstverständlich kann ein solcher Erfolg nur bei günstiger Geschäftskonjunktur erzielt werden, und so berichtet denn auch unsere Pittstoner Lokal-Union ausgezeichneten Geschäftsgang und Mangel an Arbeitskräften.

Der fünfte Kongreß der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands

tagte vom 22. bis 28. Mai in Köln am Rhein. Es waren 1¼ Millionen Arbeiter durch 213 Delegaten vertreten. Auch der schweizerische Arbeiterbund, die belgische Arbeiterpartei und eine Anzahl österreichischer Gewerksverbände hatten Vertreter gesandt. Die wichtigsten Punkte der Tagesordnung waren: Die Stellung der Gewerkschaften zum Generalstrike; die Gewerkschaften und die Maifeier und die gesetzliche Vertretung der Arbeiterschaft in den Arbeitskammern (Arbitrationskörper). Die Idee des General- oder Massen-Strikes wurde von dem Kongreß als verwerflich erklärt und eine Resolution angenommen, welche die Arbeiter warnt, sich durch Verbreitung solcher Ideen von der täglich zur Stärkung der Arbeiter-Organisationen nothwendigen Arbeit abhalten zu lassen. Die Arbeitsruhe am 1. Mai fand viele Gegner, gleichwohl wurde die Feier dieses Tages als internationales Frühlingsfest des Proletariats allgemein befürwortet und der Beschluß des Amsterdamer Internationalen Gewerkschafts-Kongresses schließlich als maßgebend erklärt, wonach die Maifeier, wie bisher, begangen und dafür gesorgt werden soll, daß die Arbeitsruhe nicht weniger sondern mehr als bisher durchgeführt wird. Der Kongreß entschied sich für reine Arbeiterkammern gegenüber aus Arbeitgebern und Arbeitern zusammengesetzter Arbeitskammern.

Ein Urtheil gegen den Verband der Tischlermeister wurde kürzlich während eines Ausstandes von dem Landgericht Augsburg (Bayern) gefällt in einem Falle, der mit demjenigen des Arbeitgeber-Verbandes der Cabinetmakers und Interior Dekorators von New York contra Geo. F. Schättler fast identisch ist und deshalb der Erwähnung verdient. (Letzterer Fall wurde unseres Wissens bis jetzt nicht gerichtlich zum Austrage gebracht. Wahrscheinlich hat obiger Verband nach erfolgter Aufhebung des Lockouts das Verfahren gegen Schättler rückgängig gemacht. Schättler sollte bekanntlich zur Zahlung von $1,000 gezwungen werden, des Bürgschafts-Betrages, welchen er durch seinen Friedensschluß mit unseren Mitgliedern verwirkt haben sollte.) Die Augsburger Tischlermeister hatten sich verpflichtet, die Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter nicht zu bewilligen und im Falle der Zuwiderhandlung gegen diesen Beschluß für jeden Arbeiter, den sie einstellten, 50 Mark zu zahlen. Entsprechende Wechsel wurden beim Obermeister deponirt. Als nun ein Meister die Forderung bewilligte und sieben Gesellen einstellte, sollte er 350 Mark zahlen. Natürlich weigerte er sich und die Wechsel wurden eingeklagt. Das Landgericht Augsburg, Kammer für Handelssachen, bei welchem die Klage anhängig gemacht war, fällte nach eingehender Berathung folgendes Urtheil: Die Klage der Innungsmeister auf Einlösung des Wechsels im Betrag von 350 Mark gegen den Beklagten wird kostenfällig abgewiesen. In der Begründung des Urtheils wird betont, daß die Abmachung gegen das Gesetz verstößt und daß der Beklagte ohne rechtliche Folgen zurücktreten konnte. Ferner ist das Gericht der Ansicht, daß der betreffende Solawechsel nicht Zahlungsmittel ist, sondern die Kaution für eine Konventionalstrafe, die erst verfallen sollte; verfallen ist sie aber nicht, weil der Beklagte vorher von der Vereinbarung zurückgetreten ist.

Die Gewerkschaften Frankreichs haben zur Abschaffung der Stückarbeit und der „Marchandage" (dem Sub-Kontrakt oder Lumping-System) den Kriegspfad betreten. Den Droschkenkutschern und Fuhrleuten in Paris ist es durch ihren kürzlich stattgefundenen Ausstand, der mehrere Wochen andauerte und an dem 25,000 Arbeiter betheiligt waren, gelungen, Stückarbeit und Marchandage von sich zu schütteln. Gegenwärtig ist nun unter den französischen Gewerkschaften neben der Bekämpfung beider, den Arbeitern so nachtheiligen Einrichtungen eine Bewegung im Gange, letztere durch eine vortheilhafte Einrichtung, nämlich die der „Commandite", zu ersetzen. Es ist dies ein System, unter welchem der Arbeitgeber die Arbeit an die von ihm beschäftigten Arbeiter kontraktlich vergiebt. Die Arbeiter wählen ihre Vorleute und Niemand kann ohne Zustimmung einer Majorität der Arbeiter entlassen werden. Wir werden gelegentlich dieses System besprechen.

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Le Marchandage.

La grande grève des ouvriers de la voiture de Paris, qui a tenu hors des ateliers plus de 25,000 ouvriers pendant plusieurs semaines, avait d'abord pour but la diminuation de la durée de la journée de travail, ensuite la suppression du marchandage.

Qu'est ce donc le marchandage?

On entend généralement par marchandage une sous-entreprise de main d'oeuvre par laquelle un contremaitre ou "tacheron" (ainsi nommé parce qu'il dirige un travail à la tache ou aux pièces) s'engage à executer, pour le compt d'un entrepreneur, après en avoir debattu le prix, telle ou telle fraction de l'entreprise et pour laquelle il recrutera des ouvriers qu'il dirigera et paiera à sa guise. L'entrepreneur se trouve ainsi déchargé d'une partie des responsabilités qui pesent sur lui et obtien, grâce à la concurrence que ne manquent pas de se faire les marchandeurs, des rabais souvent considérable. Est-il besoin de dire que le marchandeur se rattrappe généralement des concessions qu'il est amené à consentir en réduisant le salaire des ouvriers ou en exigeant une plus lonque présence sur les chentiers. C'est la le premier inconvénient du marchandage.

Le marchandage a également pour resultat la substitution du travail aux piéces au travail à la journée. C'est le "sweating system" avec tous ses inconvénients et on est arrivé, grâce à lui, dans certaines industries du vêtement, à des resultats épouvantable.

A cette avilissement des salaires, à cette intensification de la production, le marchandage vient encore ajouter l'incertitude du paiement du travail exécuté. Presque toujours l'entrepreneur a un courant d'affaires, un matériel d'exploitation, un actif suffisant, en un mot une surface comerciale qui repond amplement des salaires du personnel employé.

Le marchandeur, qui ne possède généralement aucun outillage n'offre aucune de ces garanties. Les ouvriers ont bien recours et peuvent mettre epposition sur la somme que doit lui payer l'entrepreneur. Cela est parfait quand celui ci n'a pas réglé son marchandeur. Mais dans le cas contraire voyez la situation de l'ouvrier; c'est la perte définitive et sans aucun espoir du salaire arrieré. Ainsi donc les inconvénients du marchandage sont multiples et un grand nombre de professions en subissent les funestes conséquences, notamment toutes celles qui se rattachent au bâtiment, aussi depuis fort longtempts les travailleurs ne cessent-ils de réclamer au Parlement l'interdiction absolue de ce mode d'exploitation.

Le gouvernement provisoir de 1848 avait bien décrété que toute exploitation de l'ouvrier par voie de marchandage serait punie d'une amende déterminée et d'emprisonnement s'il y avait récidive, mais depuis lors les tribunaux ont mis de telles conditions à la qualification du marchandage, à la détermination de ce délit special qu'ils ont eu fait rendu illusoires les dispositions du décret de 1848, et qu'il ne serait pas long d'établir le décompte des applications qu'il a reçues depuis sa publication.

C'est ce qui fait que parmi les revendications d'un certain nombre de corporations et notamment chez toutes celles du bâtiment, figure toujours au premier plan la suppression du marchandage sous toutes ses formes. Après une lutte opinâtre, les travailleurs de la voiture ont réussi à s'en débarrasser en préconisant un autre mode de travail, la "commandite."

La Commandite.

En raison des abus qu'il engendre, en France neus soummes à peu près tous d'accord pour réclamer la suppression du travail aux pièces et son remplacement par le travail à l'heure. Une des professions où l'on souffre le plus des inconvénients de ce mode de travail est sans contredit celle des

compositeurs d'imprimerie. On y est en effet arrivé à exiger la présence des ouvriers à l'atelier sans leur assurer un travail quelconque! Là fleurit un genre de marchandage qui laisse au metteur en pages tout le bon du travail réservant aux piègards ce qui'est désavantageux à faire. Aussi les typographes font-ils une guerre implacable au metteur en pages aux pièces, poursuivant sa disparition et son remplacement par un system de travail qu'ils dénomment "commandite."

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, je suis amené à regretter l'étroitesse de la place qui m'est réservée dans le "Carpenter," car j'aurai eu quelque plaisir à exposer un peu plus longuement un mode de production que je pratique depuis que je suis ouvrier, mais la lettre du rédacteur est là qui m'invite à ne pas m'etendre et me rappelle aux nécessités de votre journal.

A la juger superficiellement, la commandite n'est qu'un moyen term entre le travail aux pièces et le travail à la journée; à tout prendre elle ne serait même qu'un travail aux pièces régularisé. Elle est mieux que cela, car on ne saurait ramener à d' aussi mesquines propositions un system de travail qui organise la production collective dans l'atelier avec la responsabilité collective des ouvriers adhérents et, par ricochet, la solidarité obligatoire.

En quelques mots, voici comment les choses se passent dans l'imprimerie lorsqu' un patron s'est décidé à organiser tout ou partie de son travail en commandite, ce qui est toujours obligatoire pour les journaux quotidiens.

Le patron embanche un certain nombre d'ouvriers, désigne ou leur laisse le soin de désigner celui d'entre eux qui remplacera les fonctions de mettre en pages (directeur du travail) et indique les travaux à exécuter. Les membres de la commandite nomment alors celui d'entre eux qui sera chargé de contrôler le travail des associés et le comptable qui fera chaque semaine le bordereau à remettre au patron. Dès cet instant, ce dernier n'a plus rien à voir à l' atelier, la commandite est et demeure responsable du travail à faire et de son exécution dans les délais prescrits; aussi est elle seul juge de l'heure à laquelle doit commencer la journée, de celle où elle doit se terminer et aussi s'il y a lieu, le cas échéant, d'embaucher un personnel supplementaire. A la fin de la semaine le produit du travail est "également" réparti entre tous les associés, y compris le matteur en pages. Chaque membre de la commandite a une égale responsabilité et s'il n'est plus term, lorsqu'it veut s'absentir, d'en demander l'autorisation au patron, il lui est néanmoins fait obligation de se faire remplacer par un ouvrier capable et consciencieu. De ce fait il résulte pour les commanditaires une réelle indépendance et comme la production minimum exigée dans chaque commandite doit être ratifiée par la chambre syndicale, tout danger de surproduction se trouve ainsi écarté. Le commanditaire remplit donc tranquillement sa tâche et ne connait pas cette fièvre, cette lâte à produire qui est la caracteristique du travail aux pièces.

La solidarité la plus étroite lie entre eux tous les membres de la commandite. Au même titre ils sont intéressés à la bonne et rapide exécution du travail. Généralement, uno fois formée, la commandite se recrute elle-même et pourvoit aux vacances qui viennent à se produire. Et le patron ne peut renvoyer un ouvrier que s'il a des motifs graves et avec autorisation de la majorité de la commandite. En définitive, la commandite est donc le contrat collectif du travail substitué au contrat individuel dans l'atelier. C'est certainement une forme supérieure d'organisation de la production. C'est également l'entente, la solidarité ouvrière qui vient remplacer l'antagonisme qu'on rencontre malheureusement trop souvent chez les mêmes compagnons de travail. C'est ce system de travail que les ouvriers de la voiture réclament en remplacement du marchandage.

G. GUENARD.

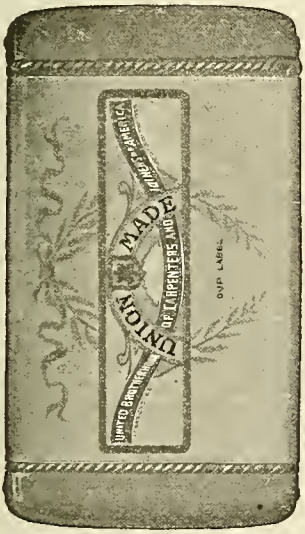
Paris le 1. Juin, 1905.

L' alcool est un des premiers ennemies auquele le syndicat doit s' attaquer avec acharnement, il détraque les cerveaux abêtit les Intelligences, fait sombrer les volontés les mieux, trempées alors que plus que jamais, dans le grand mouvement d'idées qui caractérise notre époque, les ouvriers ont besoin d'avoir la pleine conscience d' eux mêmes et du role preponderant qu ils sont appelés à jouer dans la société de demain.

OUR LABEL.

To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is registered in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustrations, our match box is an article





which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on a white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

Our Union Label, being attached to building trim, interior decorations, store fixtures, etc., is a guarantee for union men who may have to handle the articles in the building that these have been manufactured under strictly union conditions and by union men. The label being on the material, enables the union men to discriminate between union and non-union work and removes all doubt in their mind as to the article having been manufactured in union or non-union or so-called open shops, which latter are a detriment to the interests of union and non-union men alike. The label affords an assurance to union men that in handling the material bearing it they are not violating the principles of unionism, which stand for fair conditions, as opposed to a system of low wages and long hours, generally prevailing in shops and factories manufacturing building trim and other similar material, which therefore are not entitled and can not be awarded our Union Label.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Roberts' Screwless Spindle Door Knob.

This invention consists of a spindle having teeth or notches milled on both ends, the same being cut so as to engage with the small dog, which is held in position in the knob neck by a small, finely-tempered spring. The spindle is grooved on one side so as to engage with a corresponding lug or projection in the knob neck, the object of the same being to prevent the knob being placed on upside down, which would render the same useless. To release the knob from either end of the spindle, it is only necessary to use a small, pointed object which is placed through the small hole in the knob neck, and press the end of the dog or ketch downward at the same time pull the knob off. While it is not necessary to have a special tool to release this knob we deem it advisable to furnish two small awls or pushers at this time.

To apply this knob to a door, one knob is taken off the spindle, the spindle is passed through the lock hub and the knob is replaced and pushed together, and the adjustment is complete without the use of screws or washers, the whole operation not consuming more than one minute. The Roberts knob is the only cheap as well as practical screwless spindle door knob on the market. It has gone through several stages of development and today is as nearly mechanically perfect as can be made.

The makers of this knob will furnish to any applicant a free sample upon the receipt of 10 cents in postage.

❖ ❖ ❖

Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket Folder, just published by S. R. Cook, R. S. of L. U. 281, who is also a union printer, is (as you might expect from his pen) plain, practical and up to date. It is light, neat, handy and conveniently fits a carpenter's pocket, hand and brain and so easily shows how to frame all kinds of roofs, and gives the degree as well as the pitch, that no union carpenter can any longer afford to be without the knowledge of roof-framing to be gained from it. The introductory price is only 10 cents.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, 113 Chambers street, New York, have issued in a circular some "Hints on the Care of Saws." The writer has not laid down dogmatic rules to be followed blindly, but rather tells what results will follow a given course. It gives practical suggestions that might not occur to one having less experience than the author.

All persons interested in the care of hand saws, especially beginners, should have a copy. It is printed on cardboard and may be hung back of the bench for reference, or it is so arranged that it may be folded and kept without injury in a smaller space. This can be had free of charge by addressing John H. Graham & Co., 113 Chambers street, New York.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bommer Spring Butt Hinges.

The importance of some particular article of builders' hardware, at first hidden, sometimes develops after the job is completed. There is never any kick on Bommer Spring Hinges. They give that easy motion to the door which is a joy forever.

Here are a few reasons why they are "the best:" The flanges are full length and of heavier metal than others. The springs never go lame, because they are made of the best oil tempered steel wire, in our own factory; the cone bearings are cut from solid steel bars. Every pair put on for your customer will fortify his good will toward you. They can be taken apart easily by simply unscrewing the ball tips, and will last as long as the door itself.

The gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition was awarded to Bommer Spring Hinges for "excellence of quality."

Bommer Brothers have been making spring hinges exclusively since 1876 and their output is still growing. The engravings show the famous line of Bommer Spring Butt Hinges. They also make floor hinges, of which more anon.

❖ ❖ ❖

A Word to Advertisers.

This journal, known as "The Carpenter," was launched upon the world in May, 1881. It is now twenty-four years old, has a well established reputation, an edition of 60,000 monthly, and a circulation constantly increasing.

Our readers are among architects, builders, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters and joiners, stair builders, machine wood workers, planing mill men, bench hands and kindred trades. Their patronage is an item worthy of consideration by all advertising firms.

In over 1,200 cities and towns, in every State and Territory, in Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, we have readers, who, when making purchases, will give preference to goods advertised in this journal. Careful attention is given to all advertising matter.

Craft Problems.

(Concluded from Page 41.)

be made in stencil form as in Figure 8 from common tin. A good way to secure the letter to the arm of the vane is by soldering two pieces of sheet metal over the arm and against the back of the letter, as represented by the dark portions on the arm, e, Figure 9. Figure 10 is a good pattern of cutting tool

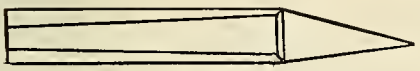


Fig. 10.

to use. It is a common design of cold chisel, with a longer tapered cutting point than is usual.

Some very artistic designs in mountings for weather vanes can be wrought out. Among my mechanically inclined acquaintances are several who are at present deriving very good returns by odd work in their home shop in the basement or the attic by making these vanes.

A good way to do is to figure 30 to 50 cents per hour for your time and add the cost of the materials. At these rates, a very good vane can be turned out at moderate prices. "MECHANIC."

News Notes from Local Unions.

(Concluded from Page 37.)

dull moment during the course of the banquet. The after-dinner speeches were witty, impromptu and fluent. The happy assemblage dispersed at a late hour, having enjoyed one of the most pleasant evenings ever spent. All expressed themselves that the members of Millmen's Local Union were princely entertainers.

Remember that Sec. 56 of the General Constitution requires the treasurer of each Local Union to send the per capita tax to the General Secretary the first meeting night of each month for the preceding month. All moneys should be made payable by postoffice money order, bank draft or express order to the General Secretary.

If there is not a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America in your town have your Union take steps immediately to form one. For instructions and information wire to William J. Spencer, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, O.

CARPENTERS

Do You Shave Yourself?

If so here is a chance you may not get again. For only $1.00 I will send you, postpaid, an extra fine, full concave, silver polish, union razor, fully warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. You can not get a better razor at any price.

A very fine, extra high grade pocket knife, two blades, stag handle, beautifully made. Warranted to stand the hardest wood. An excellent coping knife. Sent postpaid for only 75c.

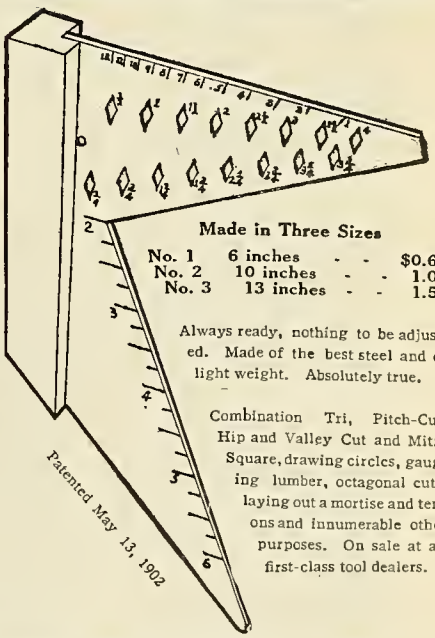
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NEW UNIVERSAL SQUARE



Made in Three Sizes

No. 1	6 inches - -	$0.65
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Always ready, nothing to be adjusted. Made of the best steel and of light weight. Absolutely true.

Combination Tri, Pitch-Cut, Hip and Valley Cut and Mitre Square, drawing circles, gauging lumber, octagonal cuts, laying out a mortise and tenons and innumerable other purposes. On sale at all first-class tool dealers.

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3486	Robt. M. Gibbons (Dis.)	359	200.00
3487	Alexander Watson.....	478	200.00
3488	Fred S. Crane.....	532	200.00
3489	Mrs. J. C. Bergstrom...	720	50.00
3490	Mrs. Helen Crawford...	1036	50.00
3491	Mrs. Albertina Wichman.	1	50.00
3492	Hy Reilly.....	76	200.00
3493	E. D. Bergeron.....	76	100.00
3494	Mrs. Lulu B. Perry.....	152	50.00
3495	William Grieff.....	299	200.00
3496	R. N. McDaniels.....	394	200.00
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3500	Mrs. Lelia W. Shultz....	1180	50.00
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3527	Mrs. T. W. Carlson.....	115	50.00
3528	Leonard Rau.....	167	200.00
3529	David Showalter.....	208	200.00
3530	J. F. Osterholtz.....	256	50.00
3531	John Baechele.....	258	200.00
3532	George Horn.....	281	50.00
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3537	Mrs. Victoria Duchaine..	361	50.00
3538	Jacob Durr.....	375	200.00
3539	Mrs. Rosa Frohler.....	375	50.00
3540	Mrs. Emily Jensen.....	457	50.00
3541	Mrs. Martha Berry.....	546	50.00
3542	Mrs. Maggie Wolf.....	559	25.00
3543	Mrs. Mary Edgecomb...	624	50.00
3544	Duncan Carswell.....	680	50.00
3546	Louis L. Smith.....	891	200.00
3547	Lois E. Lent.....	938	50.00
3548	Mrs. Maud Lytle.....	963	50.00
3549	Mrs. Adah J. Yeaton....	1015	50.00
3550	William Zelder.....	1168	50.00
3551	Mrs. Emily Jaeger.....	1566	50.00
3552	Joseph Lucre.....	1750	200.00
3553	L. P. Durrant (Dis.)....	4	100.00
3554	John Blum.....	10	200.00
3555	William H. Sexton.....	20	200.00
3556	William F. More.....	22	200.00
3557	Phillip D. McNeale.....	29	50.00
3558	John A. Johnson.....	58	200.00
3559	Adolph Grieger.....	73	200.00
3560	Chas. H. Stratton (Dis.)	87	400.00
3561	Mrs. Sarah Smith.....	92	50.00
3562	Mrs. Ella M. Silvernail..	192	50.00
3563	Daniel R. McEachern...	218	200.00
3564	Jacob T. Gunson.....	274	200.00
3565	Scott Sixx.....	325	200.00
3566	Alexander Macartney....	340	200.00
3567	Anthony Scheidinger....	355	50.00
3568	M. F. Hall.....	423	200.00
3569	George Knab.....	440	200.00
3570	James C. McGill (Dis.)..	509	400.00
3571	Mrs. Lizzie Stone.....	559	50.00
3572	Mrs. Lottie C. Drake....	574	50.00
3573	Mrs. T. F. Fredericks...	638	50.00
3574	Mrs. Sophia Magmussen.	689	50.00
3575	Homer J. Fuller.....	705	200.00
3576	Mrs. Sophia Garber.....	751	50.00
3577	J. A. Burrill.....	787	50.00
3578	Mrs. Emma Hall.....	841	50.00
3579	Mrs. Amanda M. Urmson	944	50.00
3580	David W. Weigle.....	1033	50.00
3581	Mrs. Lottie Jackson.....	1129	50.00
3582	Mrs. Catherine M. Grebb.	1232	50.00
3583	W. J. Curtis.....	1601	200.00
3584	Mrs. Evilda G. Rioux...	134	50.00
3585	Jeremiah Logan.....	367	50.00
3586	Eli Quimby.....	473	200.00
3587	W. T. Faber.....	691	200.00
3588	Mrs. Gertrude B. Fisher.	773	50.00
3589	Mrs. Lydia Bowerman...	73	50.00
3590	Solomon Haslen.....	87	200.00
3591	Mrs. A. (Aubrey) Lemire	134	50.00
3593	Stephen S. Rolfe.....	146	200.00
3594	Mrs. Margaret Berry....	167	50.00
3595	Mrs. Marie D. Milltz....	209	50.00
3596	Henry Steinmetz.....	239	50.00
3597	Mrs. Margaret Hughes..	257	50.00
3598	Mrs. Laura C. Gurschler.	257	50.00
3288	M. N. Killian (balance).	717	17.30
	Total		$12,458.30

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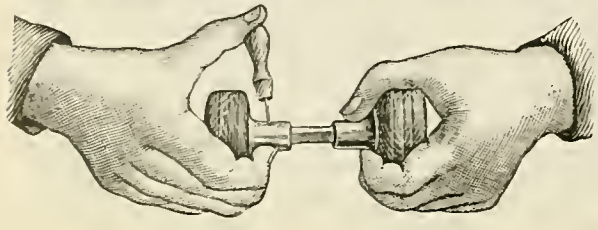
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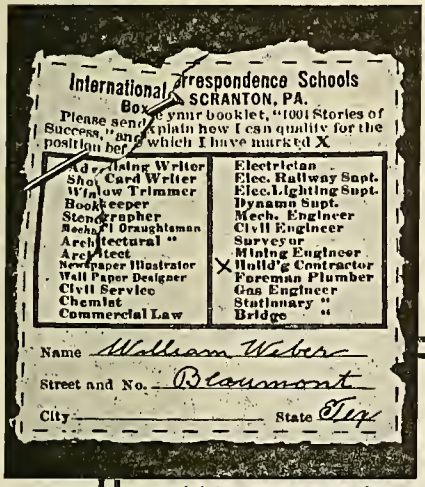
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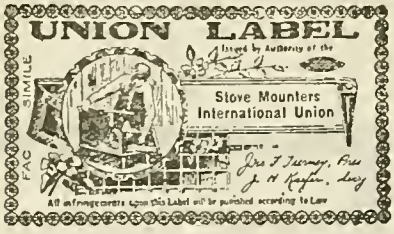
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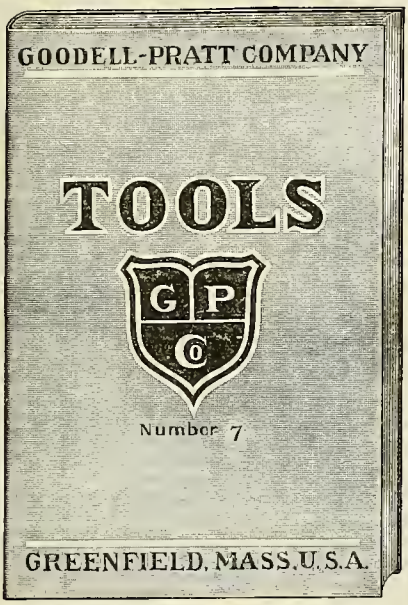
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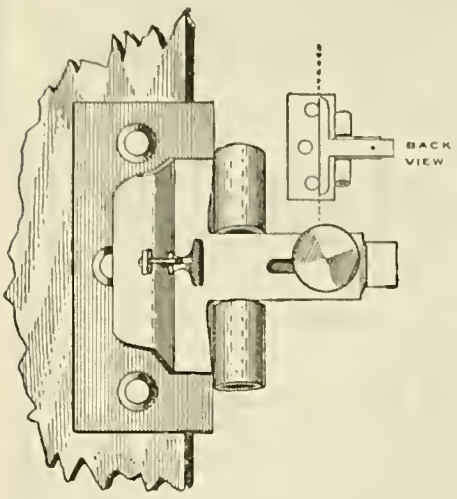
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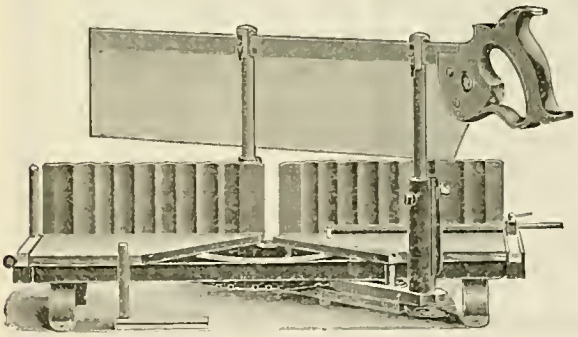
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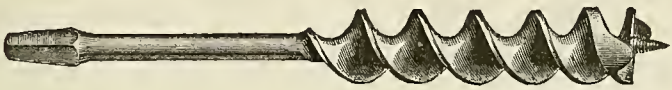
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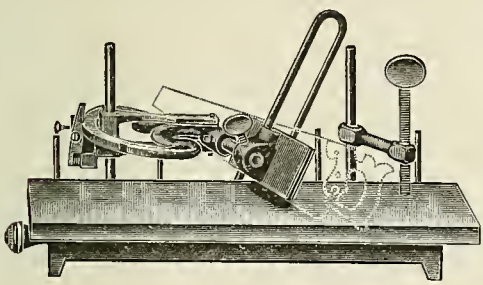
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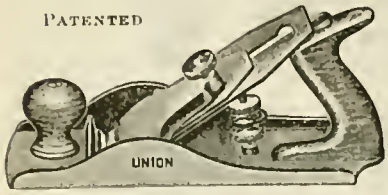
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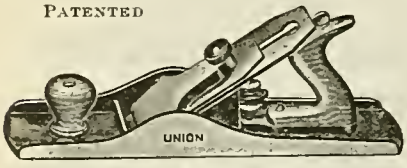
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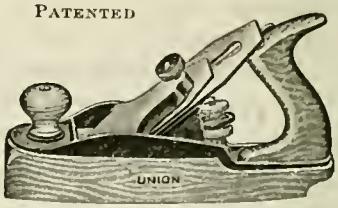
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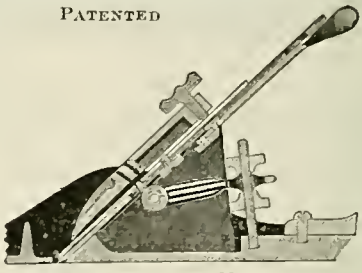
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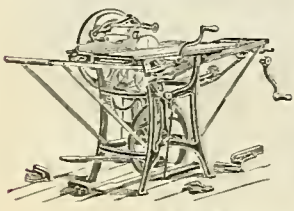
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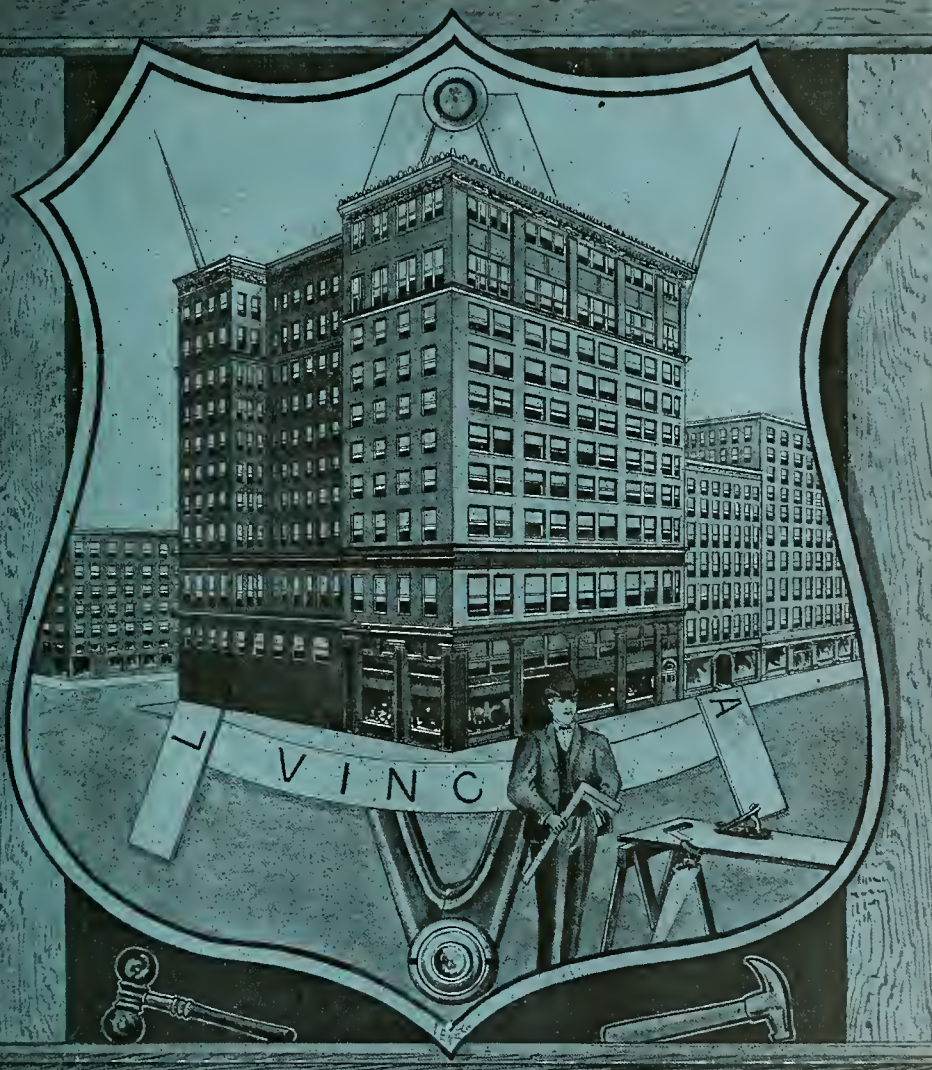
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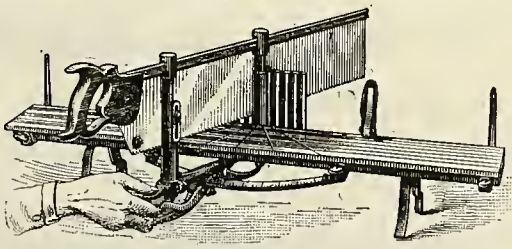
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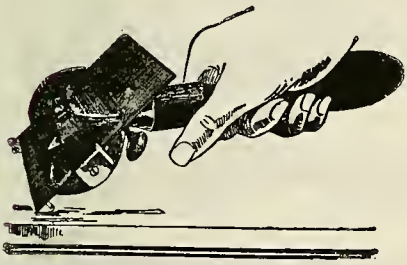
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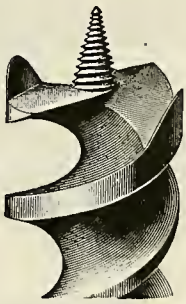
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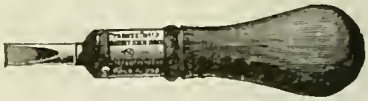
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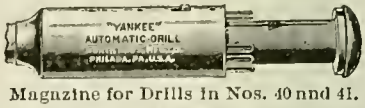
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

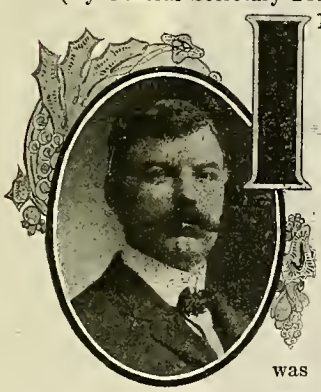
Volume XXV—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
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A Short History of Our Organization.

(By General Secretary Frank Duffy.)



IN May, 1881, a small, four-page journal called "The Carpenter" made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo., for the first time. The object of publishing this journal was to pave the way for the formation of a national organization of carpenters and joiners in America, and in this way combine and consolidate the many scattered and independent unions of carpenters that then existed throughout the country under "one head." The principal reasons for doing so were, first, to protect the trade, and, secondly, to advance the interests of the craft generally.

A quarter of a century ago many evils had to be contended with in the carpenter industry which are now looked upon as things of the past—as evolution of the trade, as progressiveness, but which were not thought so then.

The introduction of woodworking machinery threw many men out of work, and very often caused protracted periods of idleness resulting in unsteady work. Besides that the day work system rapidly gave way to the piece-work system. The subdivision of the trade into petty branches lessened the demand for skilled mechanics and made the introduction of unskilled labor into our trade not only a possibility, but in fact, a reality. Besides that the absence of an apprentice system, or some other method of mechanical training, augmented the evils to a straining point, causing much dissatisfaction among the men who spent the best years of their youth to learn the trade properly in all its branches, and so in this way, as time rolled on, the once honored craft of carpentry lost its exalted position, its prestige and its standing among the other mechanical trades in the building line. In many cities, in fact, in most cities, wages were much lower than in other trades that required less skill, less training, and far less tools than ours. Unscrupulous, unfair, unreliable, irresponsible contractors swarmed into the building business and introduced all sorts of new fangled ideas and illegal practices. Quality did not count; quantity was what they desired. Competition was keen. Cheapness had almost become the prevalent rule to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and to the degradation of the trade. Was it any wonder then that the voice of the disorganized and disunited carpenters was raised in supplication for the formation of a national organization that would guarantee them at least some relief from these petty and aggravating griev-

ances. After three months' incessant and continuous agitation through the columns of "The Carpenter" a call for a convention of the trade was issued, to be held in Chicago on August 8, 1881. The convention was held at the appointed time and place and lasted four days. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing eleven cities and twelve Local Unions, with a total membership of 2-, 042. The cities represented were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City. After a four days' session, on Aug. 12, 1881, it was decided to form a national union of carpenters, to include Canada and the British provinces as well as the United States. The new organization was to be known as "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." It was a question of doubt at that time whether it would be a success or not as two attempts had been previously made—one in 1854, and the other in 1867 to form a national organization of the trade, but both proved dismal failures. Under such discouraging and disappointing circumstances it was anything but a pleasant job to take up the work a third time. The delegates who attended the first convention were men of the right mould; determination to be successful was a trait in their make-up that will never be forgotten. The spirit that animated them years ago is with us yet; we are as desirous today of having but one national organization of the craft as we were then.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

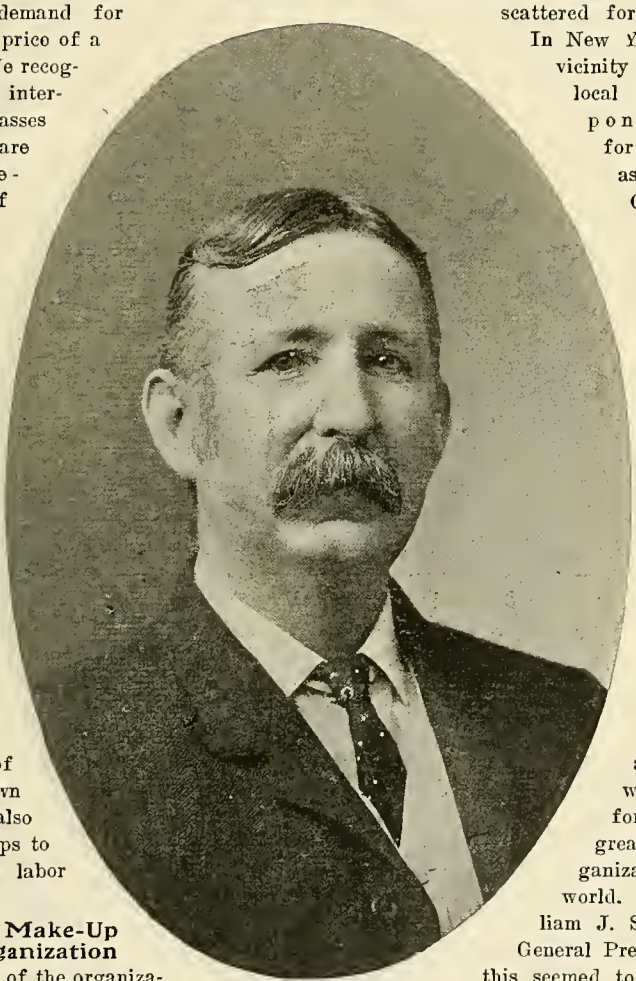
Objects

The objects and aims of our Brotherhood are numerous. The principal ones are to discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system, to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and, by mutual effort, to place ourselves on a foundation strong enough to resist and prevent further encroachments on our rights; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily toil, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of sickness, death and disability, and by every means in our power to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members, and last, but not least, to improve the trade.

Principles

Our principles are "to do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us;" to welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citi-

zens; to patronize union-made goods in preference to all others; to set a good example as good and faithful workmen performing our duties to our employers with honor to ourselves and the organization to which we belong. We hold that a reduction of hours of toil increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work. We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all. We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.



WM. J. SHIELDS

Extent and Make-Up of Our Organization

The growth of the organization has been remarkable, indeed. From twelve Local Unions in August, 1881, it has increased to 1,793 Local Unions in August, 1905, and from a membership of 2,042 it has grown to 161,205 members in good standing. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Southern States the colored men working at the trade have taken hold of the organization willingly resulting in the formation of many Unions of colored carpenters. It is by no means an unusual thing to see "colored delegates" in attendance at the conventions of the Brotherhood.

From 1881 to 1886 the work of organizing was a continuous and uphill fight. It was a difficult and tiresome task to get the scattered forces together. In New York City and vicinity a powerful local body of carpenters existed for years, known as the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. The General Officers of the Brotherhood put forth strenuous efforts to get this body to consolidate with the Brotherhood, knowing that if they could do so a foundation would be laid for one of the greatest labor organizations in the world. When William J. Shields became General President in 1886 this seemed to be his ambition, and before he retired, two years later, this desire was gratified, for in the Detroit, Mich., convention, in 1888, the delegates representing the "United Order" were seated.

The members of the old organization did not want to lose their identity altogether. While they were willing to come over to the new body they wanted to retain their name, or, at least, part thereof. On this hinged

the question of their affiliation for some time, but in order to create harmony in the trade, the Brotherhood consented to accept the word "United." This was agreeable to the other side, and from that day to the present time, we have been known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America"—a very fitting and appropriate name. In 1894 the German-speaking framers of New York City were admitted to the fold. The same year the cabinet makers and machine wood workers applied for admission, which was granted in 1895. In 1901 N. Y. City carpenters were also admitted, and at the present time negotiations are under way as to the terms and conditions under which the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters — an English organization, with branches in this country — can become affiliated. The old saying must therefore, be true, that this country is not large enough for two or more organizations of the same craft.



WM. D. HUBER

Seventy Local Unions are composed of cabinet makers, bench and machine hands; nine Local Unions are composed exclusively of stair builders; six Unions are composed exclusively of parquet floor layers; six Local Unions consist of millwrights; five of car builders; three of ship carpenters; the balance are Carpenters' Unions, and are composed of men following any branch of the trade as specified in Sections 61 and 62 of the General Constitution.

Conventions

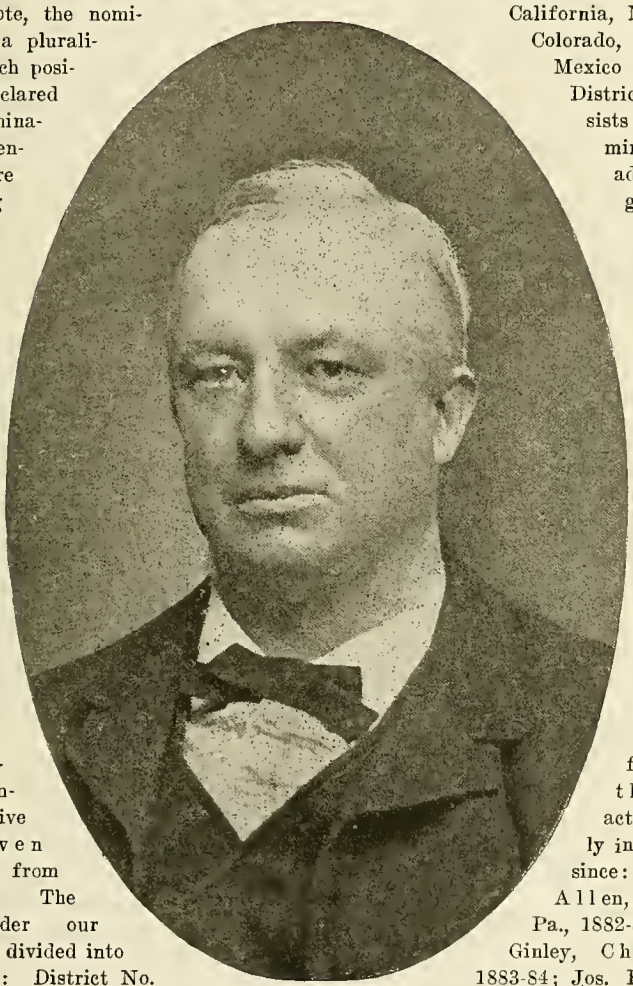
Thirteen conventions of the organization have been held, namely, Chicago, Ill., 1881; Philadelphia, Pa., 1882; Cincinnati, O., 1884; Buffalo, N. Y., 1886; Detroit, Mich., 1888; Chicago, Ill., 1890; St. Louis, Mo., 1892; Indianapolis, Ind., 1894; Cleveland, O., 1896; New York, N. Y., 1898; Scranton, Pa., 1900; Atlanta, Ga., 1902; Milwaukee, Wis., 1904. The Conventions of the Brotherhood are held every two years at which matters of vital importance to the welfare of the organization and the protection of its members are discussed and acted upon. The convention is our highest court of appeals.

Officers

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board of seven members.

From the inception of the organization up to and including the present time officers were nominated and elected by the delegates attending the conventions, but at the last

convention, held in Milwaukee, Wis., September, 19th to October 6th, 1904, a departure was made from this custom to take effect at the convention to be held in 1906 at Niagara Falls. A new law was introduced providing for the names of all nominees for all General Officers to be referred to the members of the organization for referendum vote, the nominee receiving a plurality vote for each position to be declared elected. Nominations for all general officers are made during the sessions of the convention and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote; these officers are elected by the Australian ballot system. In the interim between conventions the society is governed by a general executive board of seven members, one from each district. The territory under our jurisdiction is divided into seven districts: District No. 1 consists of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. District No. 2 consists of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 consists of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 consists of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. District No. 5 consists of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. District No. 6 consists of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. District No. 7 consists of the Dominion of Canada. In this general executive board the General President, General Sec'y and Gen. Treasurer have a voice but no vote. The first General President of the organization was Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., and the following gentlemen have acted successively in that capacity since: John D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882-83; J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill., 1883-84; Jos. P. Billingsley, Washington, D. C., 1884-86; Wm. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., 1886-88; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O., 1888-90; H. W. Kliver, Chicago, Ill., 1890-92; Henry H. Trenor, New York, N. Y., 1892-94; Chas. B. Owens, New York, N. Y., 1894-96; Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass., 1896-98; John Williams, Utica, N. Y., 1898-99.



P. J. McGUIRE

General President Williams was appointed factory inspector for the State of New York

in September, 1899, and Wm. D. Huber, then First General Vice-President, in conformity with Section 24 of the Constitution became General President, and has been re-elected to that position at every convention since.

Formation of Local Unions and Admission to Membership.

Ten persons duly qualified can form a Local Union. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant must be a carpenter or joiner engaged at woodwork and competent to command the established rate of wages; not more than fifty years of age, nor under twenty-one; must be of good moral character and sound health; not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint liable to injure his health. Any stair builder, ship carpenter, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or person engaged in running woodworking machinery is eligible to membership if vested with the above qualifications. Carpenters over the age of fifty or under the age of twenty-one can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members. Members who enter into the business of contracting can retain their membership in the organization provided they hire union men, pay union wages, observe trade rules, comply with the constitution and do not join or become affiliated with any contractors' association. Violation of this rule is punishable by fine or expulsion.

Any member who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks forfeits his membership forthwith. Minute and distinct regulations are laid down in the constitution governing the admission of new members. The person wishing to join must fill out the regular application in detail, have it attested to by at least two members in good standing, then submit it with the full initiation fee at the next regular meeting of the Union. A special investigating committee of three is appointed to examine the candidate as to his qualifications for membership. After this committee reports objections, if any, are called for. It takes a two-thirds vote of the members present to admit a candidate to membership. If the applicant is rejected, he has the right to apply again for three successive meetings. If still rejected, his initiation fee is returned to him.

The Good We Have Accomplished.

Besides the many benevolent and charitable features attached to our organization, much good has been accomplished along other lines, such as increasing wages, reducing the hours of toil, educating our members on the social, economical and industrial questions of the day, and in bringing about better conditions under which to work.

Twenty years ago ten hours constituted an ordinary work day, but by continual agitation on our part, carried on from year to year, we have been successful in reducing the hours of toil materially. We now have 480 cities working eight hours per day; 791 cities working nine hours, and many others working shorter hours on Saturday. In the larger cities the country over the half holiday (Saturday) has been generally established.

The reduction of the hours of labor in this manner has been the means of giving employment to 30,000 additional carpenters who would have been unemployed if the ten-hour day was still in force. Where wages were formerly from $2.00 to $2.50 per day, they have been gradually advanced until at the present time they range from $2.50 to $5.00 per day. Thousands of carpenters, both Union and non-Union, now receive more wages than they did prior to the formation of our organization. It has been carefully estimated that this increase in wages averages more than $5,500,000 annually. In the Trades Union movement alone this is a record to be proud of.

The large amount of money that we have paid out during the past twenty-four years will give some idea, at least of the good work that this organization has accomplished. This does not take into account salaries, office expenses, organizers, speakers, supplies, convention expenses, or expenses of the General Executive Board.

Statement.

Sick benefits paid by Local Unions	$1,763,000.00
Death and disability benefits paid by General Office	1,317,904.56
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by Local Unions	234,776.22
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by D. C.'s	965,000.00
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by General Office	557,332.47
Donation to miners from Atlanta Convention	10,000.00
Donations to sister organizations by Local Unions	171,350.00
Donations for other purposes made by Local Unions	79,991.90

Insurance Features.

The Brotherhood, as originally intended, was to be a National Trades Union for the protection, advancement and welfare of the men of the craft, but at the second convention in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882, benevolent features were introduced, which have since become permanent and are now part and parcel of our makeup. These benefits consist of:

1. Wife's funeral benefits of $25.00 and $50.00.
2. Member's funeral benefits of from $50.00 to $200.00.
3. Member's disability benefits of from $100.00 to $400.00.
4. Member's sick benefits.

From the birth of the organization up to and including June 30th, 1905, the sum of $1,317,904.56 was paid out from the General Office to the widows and orphans of deceased members, and to those who received injuries while working at the trade, that totally disabled them from ever following the occupation of carpenter again, and in the same time $1,763,000.00 were paid out in sick benefits from the funds of the Local Unions. Besides that, in improving the trade, increasing wages, reducing the hours of toil, resisting lockouts and defending lawsuits, the sum of $557,332.47 was spent from the General Office alone.

This shows conclusively what can be done when men are determined to better their conditions by combining with their fellowmen.

Eight-Hour Work Day.

In 1890 the United Brotherhood was the organization selected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make the fight for the eight-hour work day. While there were other organizations in the field much older than ours, yet we were the choice, as the following letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to P. J. McGuire, our former General Secretary, will show:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

March 20, 1890.

P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to instructions from the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council, to select a trade to make a demand for the eight-hour workday May 1, 1890, I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held in the city of New York, March 17, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted upon this question:

"Resolved, That we hereby select the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the movement for eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1890, and will sustain them in such localities as the Executive Board of the said organization may select to make the movement; and next after them we will sustain the United Mine Workers of America in making a movement to establish the eight-hour workday on such date as the executive officers may select as most advantageous to the interests of their trade. Then we will next select and sustain each and every trade in continuous succession as rapidly as they can perfect their organizations and prepare to make the demand."

Permit me, dear sir, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, to congratulate your grand Brotherhood upon the proud distinction imparted, conveyed and implied in being chosen as the best disciplined, appropriate and determined to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day.

There is no doubt in my mind that few of the historians of the great events in the history of the development of our people will accord a higher place of honor and distinction than to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Sincerely hoping and expecting that success may crown our efforts and that hereafter the wage workers may be plaeed upon the more advantageous ground of the eight-hour workday, so that all may be prepared for the great struggles yet in store to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Within the last few years we have grown at a rapid pace. So much so that it is the subject of discussion in labor circles. Under the careful administration of General President Huber new Locals have been formed in all directions, and the membership has increased beyond the expectations of the most skeptical.

The progress of the Brotherhood has been onward and upward, ever aiming for greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady, continuous character, indicating that the founders of the order built both wisely

and well, and that their successors followed closely in their footsteps.

The Founder.

The founder of our Order was the well-known and popular, P. J. McGuire. From the birth of the Organization to July, 1901, he served as its General Secretary. Although a man of strong personalities, grit and determination, he fell by the wayside. There is no use in recounting at this time his faults; that is not our intention. Suffice it to say, that something had gone wrong, the details of which are still fresh in our memories.

By order of the General Executive Board he was suspended from office and Frank Duffy, then a member of the Board representing the middle states and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was appointed temporarily in his stead. "To err is human; to forgive, divine," and when the Atlanta convention, in remembrance of the days and nights and years spent by him in building up this Brotherhood, forgave him, strong men wept, for up to that time they had implicit confidence in him. "Let the dead past bury its dead." There will always be a kind and loving spot in our hearts for the man who dared to be a Union man when others hung back, and that man, above all others, is our old friend and brother, P. J. McGuire.

Resources of the United Brotherhood.

After a careful compilation of the reports made to Headquarters from time to time, we find that the resources of the Organization are as follows:

General funds of Local Unions and District Councils in bank and on hand	$ 790,071.00
Contingent funds of Local Unions and District Councils in bank and on hand	70,600.21
Real estate owned, or partly owned, by Local Unions	150,125.00
Invested in halls and other buildings	60,000.00
Invested in co-operative plants	55,000.00
Invested in other business	9,000.00
Furniture, books, banners, flags, etc.	25,000.00
Bonds, insurance, etc	8,000.00
Furniture, books, papers, insurance of General Office, etc	5,900.00
Funds on hand at General Office	131,232.91
Grand total	$1,304,929.12

The Necessity of An Increased Tax to Headquarters.

(By General Treasurer Thos. Neale.)



IN my biennial report to our last general convention held at Milwaukee I called the attention of our delegates to the general financial condition of our organization, at the same time submitting in detail facts and figures to show the necessity of an increased per capita tax if we intended to maintain our present standing in the labor world, and my suggestion was accepted practically unanimous, and an amendment to our constitution was drafted and submitted to our membership for a referendum vote, but I am sorry to say it was defeated. I am of the opinion that if our members were shown conclusively the necessity for an increased tax that they would not stand by and see our treasury slowly decreasing each month where a small increase in per capita would positively assure them that the General Organization was in a position to carry out its full obligations relative to the payment of death and disability benefits.

During the past eleven months, or from July 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905, we have paid out in death and disability benefits alone the sum of $173,174.50, and all this on a per capita tax of 20 cents per month. Figuring the percentage paid out of this fund alone on an average membership of 140,000, which is a high average through the winter months we find that it takes about 56¼ per cent. of tax to maintain this fund alone, and all we have left is 43¾ per cent. of tax for which to publish our Journal, pay our Organizers, officers' salaries, clerks, office rent, tax to A. F. of L. and S. B. T. A., strike and lockout donations, General Executive Board meet-

ings, litigation in injunction cases, etc., divided up as follows:

Death benefits	56.25
Donations to Local Unions on strike or locked out	23.00 pct.
Litigation in injunction suits, etc.	2.00 pct.
General Executive Board expenses	2.75 pct.
Organizers, deputies, investigations, etc.	17.75 pct.
Officers' salaries, clerk hire and office supplies	7.50 pct.
Official Journal Carpenter	8.00 pct.
Tax to A. F. of L. and S. B. T. A.	3.75 pct.
	121.00

The above is an approximate average for the past year and shows a deficiency of 21 per cent. per month, while the 5 cents per member per month asked for by our last convention if approved by referendum vote would have overcome this deficiency and left us a working balance of 4 per cent per month, or approximately $1,120.00 per month to build up a fund which, in a few years, would greatly enhance the prestige of our Organization and place us in a positon to combat, if necessary, the nefarious tactics used by the Manufacturers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances in trying to force upon us the open shop, etc. I hope in my effort I have made plain to our members the necessity of an increased tax to headquarters, and should the propositon ever again be referred to you for your action I trust you will, for your own benefit, see the necessity of giving the matter your approval.

An Argument in Favor of Higher Dues in Our Organization.

(By Wm. B. Macfarlane.)



AT our last regular Convention held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, many questions of great importance were discussed, among others was that of increasing our per capita tax and the raising of our dues to meet the same.

Upon returning home I, as a delegate, in submitting my report to the Local, recommended among other things, that our dues be raised at least 25 cents per month. The subject matter was taken up by Local Union No. 9 and other Locals represented in the Buffalo District Council, with the result that the majority of Locals have raised their dues 25 cents per month.

This is a question in connection with our organization to which I would prefer to devote a few thoughts in the hope that it may awaken an interest among our brother members.

Of course it is gratifying to us that as wage workers we have performed so much good work in improving the condition of our members by and through our organization, and we should lose no opportunity of making our organization what it was really intended to be, a permanent institution to emeliorate the conditions of the wage workers.

I am fully persuaded that too little attention has been given the subject of all subjects calculated to give our Unions that degree of permanency, stability and success that they require. The question to which I refer is the one of the payment of higher dues by our members. I have heard various reasons assigned why the dues of members should be kept as low as possible, while I advocate the payment of high dues in our Unions.

To the student of the history and struggles of the wage workers it is clearly evident that the degree of success attending the Trade Unions can be measured by the amount of dues paid by their members. One can make a comparison between a Union based upon low dues and another in which the dues are higher, and at once have the contrast between a sluggish, indifferent organization and an active, successful one.

Nor is it true that when an organization accumulates a large fund by reason of its high dues that it indulges in a greater number of strikes. It must be evident to the casual observer that the corporations or other employers will think twice, aye, a dozen times before attempting to reduce

wages or refuse an increase or impose obnoxious working rules if the workers are thoroughly organized and well equipped with a good treasury, while on the other hand the same employers would not give a second thought to locking out either their unorganized or organized and financially ill-prepared employes. A newly-formed Union, based upon low dues, may start out primed full of enthusiasm, but it very early oozes out; more especially when confronted by a trade difficulty, or contest, without the means to sustain them. It is almost absurd to hear some men declaring themselves "too poor" to pay reasonable dues into the Unions, and in a few days afterward showing that they are "not too poor" to submit to a reduction of 25 or 50 cents a day on their wages, which could and would have been prevented if they had only had foresight enough to pay at least 25 cents a week as dues to their Union.

In fact, it is true that as working people have organized and raised their dues they have more than commensurately increased their wages.

It is a fair statement to make that the average wages of the workers can be estimated by the amount of dues paid by them into their respective Unions.

Is it not wiser to pay higher dues to the Union and gradually reduce the hours of labor and through that means make the seasons of employment longer and steadier? Does the payment of high dues keep a large number outside of the Union? I think not. It must be conceded that there is not such a rush into these Unions as fast as others where the dues are lower, but as a matter of fact they do not rush out again as fast, either.

The people who become members of a Trade Union expect the Union to protect them in their battle for higher wages, less hours, and the right to prevent the encroachments of their employers.

When trade is fair and the working people generally employed, almost any organization can defend its members, but during periods of depression or stagnation, when the employers make their first attempts to reduce wages, the situation changes.

The Unions with small treasuries are certainly those which are compelled to yield first, and the members soon discovering that the only ostensible object for which they joined the Union having failed, they lose courage and heart and leave the Union. They are then used one against the other to reduce wages still further and further until almost the lowest point is reached before a reaction sets in and the tide of trade changes.

The employers, though just as anxious will not so readily and thoughtlessly propose a reduction of wages, or refuse to grant an increase in wages when he knows that his employes are well organized and can be sustained by their Union in a prolonged struggle. But conceding that the attempt is made, the history of these high dues Unions proves that the proposed reductions have generally been successfully resisted.

But there is another point to be stated of the effect of high dues, large benefits and the resultant effect of keeping the membership intact during dull periods. It is this: After all periods of depression in trade, a revival, of course, occurs. The Unions whose membership was kept intact are the first to reap a part of its beneficial results, to regain any lost ground and continue to obtain advantages, improvements and concessions from their employers. While on the other hand the disbanded low-dues Unions—unorganized workmen—are compelled to fritter away the first year of two of the revival of trade in forming their Unions anew before any attempt can be made to recover their lost ground or to accomplish anything in the way of improved conditions.

The Trade Unions by adopting a system of beneficial features place themselves in the position they are intended to occupy, the wage-working class organizations, separate and distinct from all other existing interests and organizations.

High dues mean higher wages, less hours of daily toil, more leisure, longer seasons of employment, less dependence upon others, more self-reliance, more freedom, less servility, more manhood and independence, and progress, greater intelligence, a nobler conception of the toilers' rights and a sturdier determination to do battle for their achievements.

Should Benefits Be Alike for Old and Young?

(By Michael J. O'Brien.)

IN the May issue of The Carpenter there appeared an article written by Brother William E. Baker entitled "Benefits Should Be Alike for Old and Young." If my memory serves me aright I think this question has been dwelt upon on previous occasions, about the same line of reasoning or argument being used as in the article referred to. It is a fact well known to most people that when certain individuals are approached on the subject of joining the Union they always have some reason to advance to cover up their past acts of omission and are always willing to take advantage of what they may be pleased to term the unjust provisions of some section of the General Constitution in its application to men over fifty years of age, and use the same as a reason for not joining at the present time seemingly in blissful ignorance of the fact that had they done their duty they would have been a factor in making laws for the benefit of themselves and their fellowmen, which they are so free to criticise and find fault with because they do not conform to their ideas.

To my mind this question of benefits is not primary or fundamental in connection with Trades Unionism, but is rather secondary or auxiliary in its relationship to the Trade Union movement and I question very much the sincerity or the honesty of those who would use this as a reason why they would not join the Union of their trade. Let us look at this question from a business standpoint and see if the contentions of those referred to by Brother Baker are correct. I hold that they are not and that it is only a question of time until our whole system of benefits will have to be readjusted or our per capita tax to the General Office materially increased to meet the constantly increasing demand upon the funds of the United Brotherhood. It is a fact established by actuaries and statisticians for the different insurance companies that the average life of man is about forty-seven years and assuming that the longevity of the carpenter is greater than the average and that he will reach the age of sixty years. And assuming that a man joined at the age of twenty-one years and retained his membership continuously for the period of thirty-nine years the amount of per capita tax paid on him to the General Office would be $93.60, for which the General Office would be called upon to pay to his heirs the sum of $200.00, or $106.40 more than they received. The death claims for April shows that benefits were paid on the wives of thirty members, being 10 per cent. of the whole amount paid for the month of April, which means a corresponding increase upon the demands of the general funds of the United Brotherhood. Then we have the disability benefits. I am not in a position to state just what proportion it bears to the death claims, but it is an assured fact that it increases the demands upon the general funds of the organization.

Let us take the man of over fifty years of age and admit him as a full beneficiary member and give him an average of fifteen years in the United Brotherhood. The amount of per capita tax paid on him would be $36.00. The General Officers would be called upon to pay $200.00, or about $5.55 for the $1.00 they received. While in the case of the man who joined at twenty-one years of age it would be about $2.13 for the one received. I believe in both cases referred to that I have been liberal in my estimate of the average length of the membership and it will be seen that in both cases the amount paid to the General Office falls far short of meeting the demand made upon it. Some will say we are paying it now, why not continue to do so. Two reasons might be assigned for our ability to pay the death and disability claims at the present time. The first is that the money now used to pay those claims is diverted from its proper channels. That instead of protecting and promoting the interests of the living members it is used to pay the death benefits promised, while the claims of the living for aid and assistance have to go unheeded from the simple fact that the funds received at the General Offices are not sufficient to meet all the just demands made upon it. The other reason to my mind is that when the United Brotherhood was organized in 1881 there was

scarcely any organization amongst the carpenters outside of a few of the larger cities. The field was large and the material plenty, and as a natural result it had its periods of progress and its relapses and every time those reactionary periods set in and the membership fell away a number of those who, if they remained members would be entitled to full benefits, lost them from the fact that they had passed the age of fifty years, thus relieving the General Office of a certain amount of its financial obligations toward them, while they continue to contribute upon readmittance, the same amount to the General Office, thus plainly showing that the restraining influence of the beneficial system did not exercise the same amount of power in holding members in the Union as the withholding of these benefits from men who are over the age of fifty years seems to have in keeping them out, according to the views of Brother Baker and others. A third reason might be given why it will be impossible to much longer pay the benefits now paid on the present tax paid to the General Office is from the fact that the United Brotherhood is now twenty-four years old and those who came in shortly after its formation and were then between the age of forty and fifty years are fast approaching the end of life's journey, as a reference to the report of the General Secretary, made to the last convention, will plainly show us.

The death claims for the first six months in 1904 exceed by over $27,000 the amount paid the last six months in 1903. And while the amount paid for the first six months in 1904 may be somewhat above the natural increase a reference to the financial statements given in The Carpenter for the closing six months in 1904 will show that the death rate is steadily increasing, the material to replace them is becoming more scattered and as a natural consequence increases the expenses of the General Offices in reaching and organizing those who are eligible to membership. I might quote statistics from the various fraternal and benevolent organizations in support of my views, but deem it unnecessary at this time. As to the statement that an injustice is being done to those outside of the Unions who have passed the age of fifty, I fail to see it, unless it can be shown beyond a possibility of a doubt that it was impossible for them to have joined sooner, which, in ninety-five cases out of 100 is very doubtful. As to those who have been members and have allowed themselves to be suspended and have lost their right to full benefits, they have no one to blame but themselves. They lacked the faith and persitency so essential to the complete success of the movement when their reward would be an assured fact. As I have already stated the beneficial features are of a secondary nature, the economic and protective features being the fundamental and adorning virtues of the movement. We may well ask ourselves where are we at. Are the minds of the wage earners becoming dazed? Can they not see through the clouds of doubt and despair the sunshine of hope and industrial liberty only through organization? Has the Trade Union movement not passed through what might be called the experimental period in its history? Has it not proved its right to its existence and that it should be perpetuated? I believe that it has and that its perpetuity is an assured fact. Patience almost ceases to be a virtue with me when I hear men offering technical excuses for their past failure to do their duty toward their fellowmen and who for some imaginary grievance refuse to join the Union of their respective trade, unless it can be shown to them that for every cent they pay into the Union they will immediately get a dollar in return. It seems to me the all-important question is what are the primary objects and the fundamental principles. Are they morally and economically right? Are they such as should appeal to the intelligence and the judgment of every right-thinking wage earner? Has their past history been such as to prove the right and the necessity for their existence and that they should be continued, improved upon and made more serviceable in promoting the cause of humanity? If men approach the question in the spirit above outlined and become convinced of their necessity and of the justice of the cause in which they are engaged, their admittance wil be an element of strength

and an assurrance of the perpetuity of the Trade Union movement. My object in referring to this subject at this time is to disabuse the minds of our members of the idea that we are doing an injustice to those who are outside the Union and desire admittance. For the past twenty-four years have not the officers and agents of the United Brotherhood been appealing to those outside to come in? Have not the doors of the Unions throughout the length and breadth of the land been open to those qualified to join? Then, why should we join our voices with those who should be with us in fault-finding and criticism of what they should be factors in constructing?

Has the Labor Movement Advanced or Retarded the Cause of Personal Liberty?

(By Wm. J. Shields, Ex-Gen. Pres.)

THE argument is many times used by the Trade Union critic that personal liberty is abridged by a connection with the labor movement. The twenty-four years of life, as represented by the United Brotherhood, furnished an experience as a counter argument that will permit men to investigate for themselves and determine to their own satisfaction the merits of the case. We can go back in the space of time allotted to those who live today and learn the truth, that every advance of civilization has been made, not by individual action, but by the collective force. Industrial life is subject to like conditions. It has required the strongest kinds of organizations to elevate the workers' conditions. If we were to permit the theory of Parryism to operate what would be possible from the division created, one part of labor contending with the other part with the inevitable result of a backward tendency. A good test to any who honestly believe in the sacrifice of liberty can be had in the comparison of the organized trades and communities with the unorganized trade or community. This comparison will furnish proof absolute and will also furnish the knowledge that not only he who shares in the expenditure of time, energy and money necessary to the prosecution of the work, which results in the promoting of better conditions. But the doubting characters also, receive and accept the full measure of benefit made possible through the organized effort. A workman has no moral right in the exercise of his personal liberties, to work under conditions which drag down the standard of life of his fellows, or at least such is the declaration of the Trade Union, whose principles conform to the greatest good to the greatest number. The unscrupulous employer back in the age when the United Brotherhood was conceived, in most of the large centers insisted in subbing his work. Many of our older men can look back to that time and realize the liberty responsible to that system. One of the first declarations of the Brotherhood was that sub-contracting must go and to our united action be it accredited that we have practically abolished this bartering on men's necessities. Another declaration preported to the changing of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. Our success on this line can be testified to by the carpenters throughout the land and the effect that this change has had on their liberty could be demonstrated in the protest that would come if the hours were put back to the conditions existing at the United Brotherhood's inception. Still another line of action; the attention given to the raising of the wage scale. Our successes in this line has not only benefited the wage-earner but has been a stimulus to general business intersts, and many of our ablest thinkers claim that to the labor movement belongs the credit of defending and extending business possibilites. In the past few years living has advanced 37 per cent., in other words, he who back in 1897 earned $2.00 per day must now be earning $2.75 per day to be as well off as he was in 1897. From other reliable sources we learn that in this space of time while living has advanced 37 per cent. wages have only increased 20 per cent. This going behind process is responsible to the doubting characters, who hold themselves aloof from their fellows thereby causing the division that cripples labor's efficiency, resulting in a sacrifice of the recompense which determines to a great extent his liberty.

The labor movement does not spare itself in this particular knowing that thousands, yes, and millions, of the country's workers are not properly housed, clothed, or fed. Its every energy is thoroughly aroused to its powers and responsibilities, its good will be realized in the enlarged home market. The Trade Union, through its sociability, its agitation, its radical as well as conservative movements, the getting in touch with the great world-wide agitation in all of its different phases, is stimulating and broadening the intellect of the wage earner. He is thinking today as he never thought before and his thoughts are in the line of enlarged liberty; how an industrial regulation can be brought about that will supply permanent employment and work for all, how he can get more and more of the wealth he creates, how he can, through his association with his fellows, control the political destiny of the Nation so that injustices may be minimized and more equal opportunities afforded. This is having the effect of forcing the understanding that only through the closest kind of organization can his desires be satisfied and the liberty that should be his, realized. The opposition to the ambition of the thinking toiler by the Parryites' Association is to my mind beneficial, as reforms gained through opposition generally leave a deeper impression than things that are had for the asking. Again we have a beautiful contrast in the open methods of the labor movement with the oath-bound Parryites' Association, whose methods are so dark that they refuse to reveal the names of their membership. The association who rates the boycott among the crimes and yet boycotts itself. They prate and jingle lofty phrases about liberty and individual freedom, but they fool no one and as time goes on and their methods are better understood their un-American tactics will revert against themselves and to the advantage of the labor movement.

The Citizens' Industrial Association, who disagree with the policy of friendly discussion, strenuously oppose, not only the labor movement, but the Civic Federation whose policy is to bring the factors in industry together not to breed dissension between them to restore the touch of personal contact which has been so unfortunately lessened by modern conditions of employment. This is the true way to peace with liberty.

The wage earners are not conspirators. They rejoice at the opportunity to publicly defend their policies. If they are in error they are not so obtuse but that they can be convinced that they are wrong. Labor stands for the principle of enlarged liberty and social advancement for all humanity, believing that it is impossible for any real prosperity to exist that is not shared by all the people. Back in the early ages Sam Adams harangued his hearers on this question of liberty, and he taught them the lesson that if their rights were to be respected they must get together in their collective force. No divisions could be tolerated and so the counter forces developed. Those favoring the enlarged liberty rallied with Adams, those in opposition stayed with King George. The history that followed is known to all. This contention gave birth to the grandest example of government the world has ever known of and it has demanded the most persistent care to hold it safe from the encroachments of the unscrupulous, designing enemies of the equality, as represented in our constitution. The prejudice as exercised against Phillips and Garrison and that band of liberty loving individuals, whose sacrifices for a liberty broad enough to cover all irrespective of color, creed or nationality, is the same kind of prejudice that the members of the labor movement have had to contend with and this prejudice has not only been entertained by the wings of society outside of the labor wing, but many from the labor class have aided in placing the obstacles in the way of labor's advancements. This opposition has done much to retard the laborers' possibilities. It has required a wonderful patience and a work of persevering, persevering, steadily persevering, to overcome this prejudice. It has been this persistence that has been responsible for the changing from the past to the recognition accorded labor in this age. The favor accorded it by the classes from which they get no recruits—the classes which, until a short time ago, were either antagonistic to the laborers' desires or

coldly indifferent. Unionism is today being received into circles where it was formerly denounced or treated with silent contempt. It has forced itself through its persistent agitation, first to attract, then to interest, and this interest has developed into investigation. This has laid bare the aims and policy and aspirations of the toilers, which, when properly understood by society as a whole, has been the means of wiping out the prejudice, deep-rooted as it was. We are a nation of workers and the dignity of labor is becoming more and more appreciated as the years go on. Those who have watched the movement grow can realize the effect of the things accomplished, and principally among the good things is the growing tendency of labor and capital to meet and to arbitrate and mutually to respect each other's rights and interests and through this spirit of conciliation making progress onward and upward possible. Thereby working nearer and nearer to an industrial regulation that will furnish work for all, backed by a wage system that will not only supply the week to week existence, but which will be sufficient to protect old age against the possibility of degradation and want. Only on these lines can liberty be made worthy of the name and its realization is the responsibility and mission of the organized workers.

A Few Words on the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

(By General President Wm. D. Huber.)

IT is now nearly two years ago when the initial steps were taken in the formation of a Building Trades Alliance which would be effective, permanent and of national scope. At that time the representatives of nine of the leading building trades held a conference in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., where it was decided that the matter be submitted to a vote of the represented trades, seven out of the nine finally voting in favor of forming a National Alliance. A convention was called and held on August 8th, 1904, and the launching of a permanent combination of national building trades organizations decided upon. This, in my judgment, was a wise course to pursue, from the fact that heretofore representative bodies of building trades were mostly of a local nature, with no power to compel affiliated trades to stand by each other in case of trouble or disputes arising. The history of these bodies has shown us, that when some craft, in the endeavor to better their condition, has been looking for the support of all others, the old system of Trades Councils has proved a failure in the end. Some of the local bodies have been doing good work for a time, but I know of none that has been successful in the end. They were merely optional trade bodies; it was optional to join and optional to withdraw. When the trades so loosely combined were involved in any dispute with their employers, did not get all the support they thought they should have had from the other crafts, out they went. In many instances even when the other crafts had fought the fight for them and they obtained what they were striving for at the time, they severed their connection with the Trades Council, saying: "We have got what we went after—to the devil with the others, we cannot afford to pay the tax, you fellows will have to do your own fighting." Time and again have Local Councils been disrupted or weakened through such selfish action on the part of affiliated trades and its power and usefulness undermined, until after months or years of hard work by a few persistent workers, the local body was reorganized, only to meet the same fate soon after when trouble arose.

In forming the Structural Building Trades Alliance it was the aim and object of those who took part in the formation, to bring about a close affiliation and concerted action of the building trades. All, who have watched the progress of the labor movement, must realize the necessity and admit that it is time for these trades to solidly combine for the protection of their collective interests, the removal of disinterested parties from the management of their affairs and the protection of the autonomy of international trade unions of the building industry. The Structural Building Trades Alliance endeavors to settle disputes arising between the affiliated trades and their employers, avoiding strikes wherever possible, to form local and national

boards of arbitration and render sympathetic support to its adherents.

Some claim that there is too much red tape used by the Alliance when asked for the sanction of a strike. I say: Better submit to red tape than walk the streets for weeks as a consequence of a dispute that could be settled if common sense were used prior to calling a strike that causes men and their families to suffer immense hardships.

Strikes are often brought about through the agency of some hot-headed individuals who "knew it all" and must have a strike to satisfy the appetite, which as a rule does not last over a week, when they swear that unless money is forthcoming at once, they are going to work whether the strike is settled or not.

This Alliance is formed to do away with just such methods and bring men and employer together with an endeavor to effect an amicable and peaceable settlement.

The time has indeed come when we should have a Building Trades Council that will be permanent, with all trades affiliated under the same laws, allowing no trade to do anything that will injure the interests of the others. Such an organization I believe the Structural Building Trades Alliance to be. At its formation it required all the National and International Unions to refer the question of affiliation to a referendum vote of their respective membership and for all those organizations who voted in the affirmative, the vote is binding upon all Local Unions. It is equal to law incorporated in their constitutions, giving the national or international organizations affiliated the power to compel their Local Unions to remain in the Alliance when trouble arises and sacrifices are required—no one trade having to do the fighting alone, but all trades participating and doing their share of the fighting when the word is given.

Opportunities for American Carpenters in the Philippines.

(By Returned Soldier.)

THERE is a good market in the new Phillippines for American-made carpenter's tools and also an opening for American carpenters. The writer went to the islands in 1899 with the army and remained there until recently. During this period he had a chance to notice the progress made in the carpentering work in the islands under the direction of the Americans. The native carpenter has his little kit of crude, home-made tools, with which he works at small jobs squatted upon the ground or floor. He utilizes his toes almost as often as his hands. His feet are bare and the practiced toes are trained so that they work like fingers.

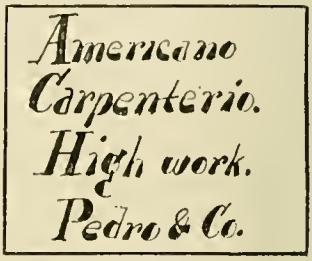


Fig1

With the great toe the Filipino woodworker is able to seize a piece of material with which he is working and hold the same in a vice-like grasp. The native carpenter uses his feet when climbing the cocoanut and bamboo poles in house erection. The staging then erected is mostly of native cordage, and few nails, if any, are employed. There may be some wood

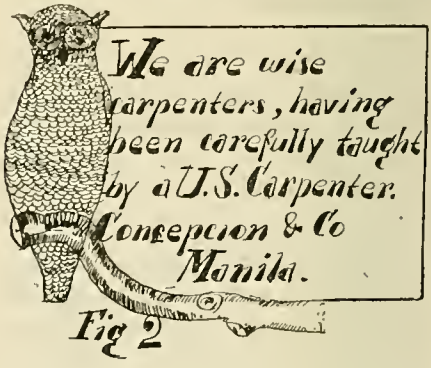


Fig 2

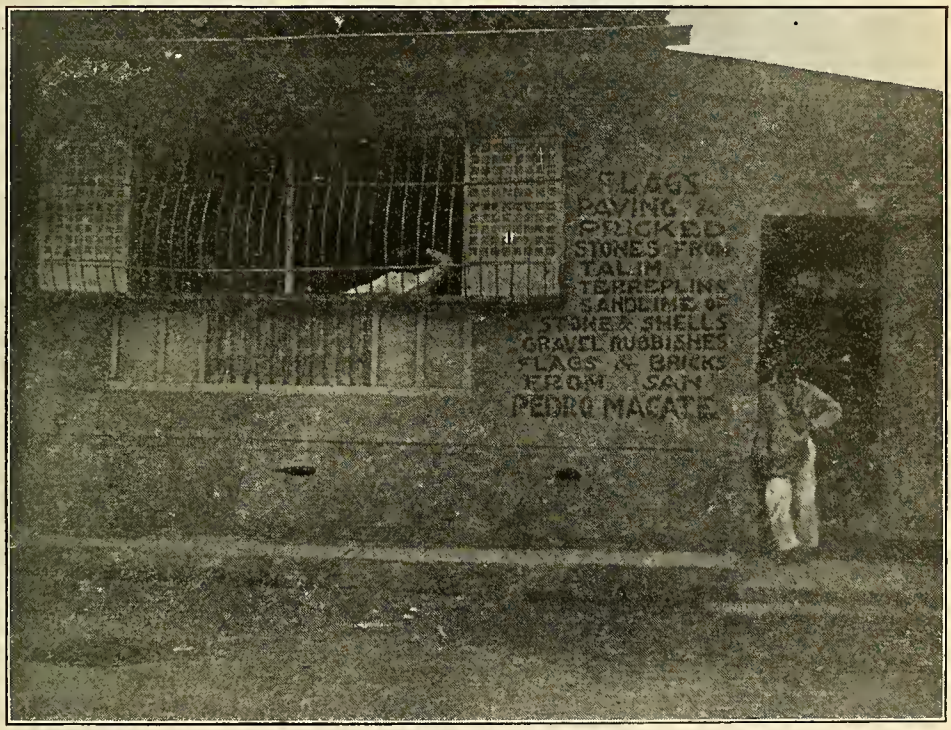
pins inserted to aid in retaining the parts of the staging together, but as a rule the wrappings of hemp stuffs do this. There have been stores opened in Manila in which American carpentering tools and apparatus have been put on sale. Prices run high, and the assortments are small. However, there is a great field for expansion in this direction, and no doubt this

market will be taken advantage of some day. The native carpenter advertises, and we show one of his proud signs in Figure 1, installed after he had a little training by an American carpenter.

The American carpenter usually hails from the ranks of the men of the army who have served out their enlistments and taken their discharges in the islands. I met with many of these men in Manila and other places in the islands and some

ters in Manila were using the printed sign shown in Figure 2 as a means for advertising the fact that they had had the advantage of American directorship in carpentering work. The strange thing about it is that the native considers a few weeks or even a few lessons in the modern science of American carpentering as ample to warrant him putting out his diploma of graduation.

And stranger still the "jolly" takes well



GENERAL STORE IN MANILA.

of them are following their trades and making money. Not infrequently the discharged soldier undertakes to give the native artisan lessons in the improved American way of doing things. Just now there is a demand for American tools, American furniture, American workmanship, etc. Therefore the native who can certify that he has been instructed in the art of modern carpentering by an American carpenter advertises the fact, something after the order represented in Figure 1. Then again I noticed that a party of Filipino carpenters with the native population. But after all, the native carpenter is exceedingly ingenious and even in a few lessons is greatly improved and manages to turn out some pretty good work. He has a lot of patience and is willing to work all day for 50 cents Mexican coin, which is worth only about 25 cents United States money. During the past few years, however, the native carpenters have been demanding more wages. Some get as high as $1 per day, Mexican currency. The native carpenter is ingenious in the construction of his window

work. Panes of glass are exceedingly rare and the native carpenter selects the transparent shells from the shores of the sea and when these are polished they can

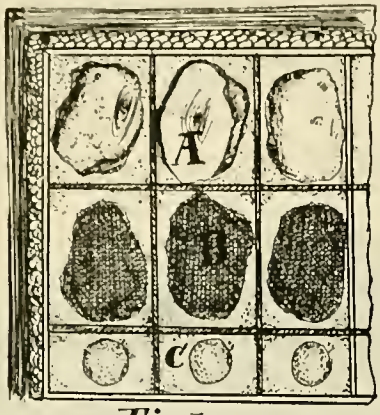
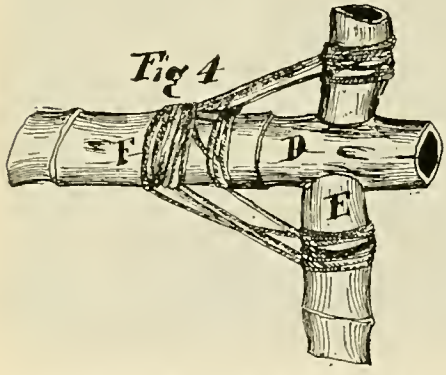


Fig 3

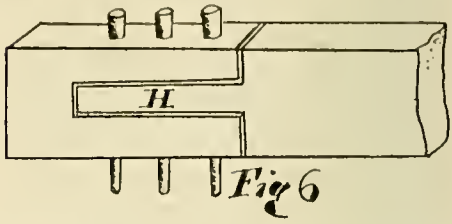
be set into framework, on the order represented in Figure 3, at a, b and c. A wood frame forms the window and cement is used to hold the transparent shell in place.



These shells admit the light. In Figure 4 we show the common mode of connecting up a joint in the erection of a bamboo house. This style of connection assures

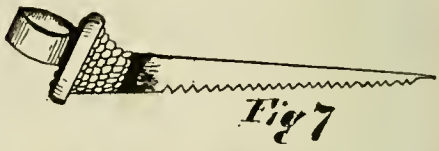


safety when the earthquakes occur. The union is very pliable and I have seen houses blown over at a decided angle, with every joint strained, but which are hauled up into line again, with ropes, and once more set. The joint is effected by one piece passing through the hollow of the other at d. Then the hempen ropes are

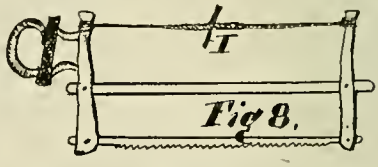


bound about the pieces as at f and as at e, and the joint is complete.

A great deal of bent wood is used for various purposes by the native carpenters. In figure 5 we show one process of bending



a piece and retaining the shape of the band. There is a straight piece of hard wood (g) passed through the piece which has ben bent by hand when soft and wet, and this piece (g) holds the original piece



in the form desired until dry. In this way various shapes are made. The wood-pin made by joining heavy pieces of stock is shown in Figure 6. The joint is made with tongue inserted in the usual way.



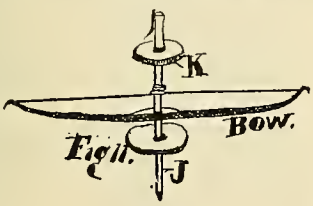
Then a number of holes are bored in a tapering form and beveled wood pins are securely driven through as shown at h. The native carpenter has some artistic ideas of tools. He has always admired ornamental tools. The Spanish tradesmen used, to cater to this weakness of the

Filipino artisan by decorating cheap tools with inferior tinsel and kindred work. Figure 7 is a form of saw which has been laboriously engraved by a workman. Often these engraved tools are handed down through generations. There is every evidence to show that the forefathers devoted much time and labor to the making and engraving of some of these crude devices. The tools imported from Spain are inferior. American manufacturers have



been sending some assortments of tools to the islands which the native workmen purchase freely. Figure 8 is another design of a native saw.

It is made something after the plan of the common wood saw. The blade is tightened by means of the twisted cord and stick at i. Figure 9 is one of the ornamented styles of native hammers. The headwork of the hammer is freely engraved and in some instances precious gems are affixed. Sometimes the head of



the hammer is of common type, while the mahogany handle is highly polished and decorated. Often there are real silver bands about the handle. Figure 10 is a type of imported hammer used a great deal. The common form of American carpenter's hammer is becoming very popular. As to the drills, the American bit and bitstock sells very liberally. Still one sees the old-fashioned hand-twist drills in use of the design illustrated in Figure 11. The drill shaft is marked j. K is simply a balance wheel of metal. The bow is slid to and fro by hand pressure, causing the cord of the bow, which passes about the drill shaft two or three times, to make the drill revolve. Then pressure is exerted at the same time and a hole is tediously bored. American planes, drills, chisels and all forms of carpenters' tools are wanted in Manila.

Don't Forget the Old Folks.

Nay, don't forget the old folks, boys—they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were home, the old hearts still are true;
And not an evening passes by they haven't the desire
To see your faces once again and hear your footsteps nigher.

You're young and buoyant, and for you Hope beckons with her hands,
And life spreads out a waveless sea that laps but tropic sands;
The world is all before your face, but let your memories turn
To where fond hearts still cherish you and loving bosoms yearn.

No matter what your duties are, nor what your place in life,
There's never been a time they'd not assume your load of strife;
And shrunken shoulders, trembling hands, and forms racked by disease.
Would bravely dare the grave to bring to you the pearl of peace.

So don't forget the old folks boys—they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were home, the old hearts still are true;
And write them now and then to bring the light into their eyes,
And make the world glow once again and bluer gleam the skies.

—Will T. Hale.

The Hammer Song.

Thou trusty friend, thou tried and true,
All hail to you, all hail to you!
Thy echoes bring to us good cheer,
As thy firm rap-a-tap we hear;
For well we know to you we owe
Much that we have down here below.
So hammer away the whole day long
And voice with thy iron throat a song
That will for me and my dear ones
(God bless her and my bonny sons)
The comforts of a lifetime bring;
So sing away, old hammer, sing!
Dreaming as ever for others I build,
But thankful for what the good Lord willed;
Knowing that, with my building each day,
Another stone to my cairn I lay.
God grant that the sepulcher which I rear
May be typical of a good life here,
And then, when Life's curtain at last is drawn,
May my eyes behold the heavenly dawn.
Faith and hope, and all such things,
Awake in my heart as my hammer sings—
Blessings upon thy senseless head,
Thou winner of our daily bread!

EDNA FRANCES BOWLING.

Poem of Progress



HARK! A sound of Union's progress
Falls like music on the ear,
And the masses catch its message
As it thrills with hope and cheer;
Lofty ideals—aspirations
Ne'er indulged, unknown before,
Bright ambitions wake to promise
New conditions for the poor.

Yea, a mighty spirit stirring
Breathes its message forth in song,
And the world's sad burden-bearers
Take new courage and grow strong—
Strong to combat class oppression,
Strong to meet monopoly,
Organizing for resistance
Of a selfish tyranny.

And this spirit, known as union,
Unseen force opposing greed,
Would convert the rich to mercy—
Bless the toiler in his need.
Twenty-four full years of service
For humanity's chief good,
Have matured the powers of Union
And the strength of brotherhood.

Now that spirit growing greater
Sends its teachings everywhere,
Till they reach the princely mansion
And are learned in haunts of care.
In this age of "graft" and cunning,
Selfishness seeks human prey,
Weakness then requires protection,—
Union's refuge on life's way.

Sweat-shop methods are degrading,
And the treadmill's dull routine
Serves to brutalize the nation,
Making mankind low and mean.
Aught that makes the world grow better,
Any movement toward the right
Should be welcomed by the nation
As a moral prospect bright.

Long the burden of corruption
Has enslaved the multitude.
Until labor learned resistance
In United Brotherhood.
Now the time is bright for Union
And the world will organize
Until every line of labor
Union's worth shall recognize.

Simple righteousness and justice
Form no base intolerant scheme,
And the hope of toiling millions
Is no wild, Utopian dream.
All the world at last is learning
That the right will seek to reign,
And iniquity shall tremble
For the spoils of unjust gain.

Want and waste—extremes repulsive—
Are the bane of modern life,
And abnormal states resulted
In disorder, hate and strife.
Come, then, spirit of the Union,
Bring thy healing remedy;
Bless the weary, heavy-laden,
Teach the world fraternity.

Friend of man, Oh, creed uplifting!
May thy bond of sympathy,
Day by day with strength increasing,
Grow to bless humanity.
May thy principles of justice
Sway all classes for the good,
Till industrial strife shall vanish
In United Brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,

Kirkwood, Ga.



The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1905.

Preserve This Issue.

Our United Brotherhood, instituted on the 12th of August, 1881, has now terminated its twenty-fourth and entered upon its twenty-fifth year of existence. In commemoration of the event, and with a view to satisfy a longfelt want, we are publishing in this issue a short history of our organization, which has been urgently called for by many Local Unions and individual members for a long time past. The document we offer our members and readers contains much valuable information for those members not acquainted with the earlier or recent history of our U. B. and recalls many incidents and happenings that will interest our entire membership.

We would advise all Local Unions and members to preserve this August issue of The Carpenter in order that they may, at any time, be in a position to give authentic information to anyone desiring it, as to the growth, the workings, etc., of our U. B. during the first twenty-four years of its existence.

♣ ♣ ♣

A model Union and a Protective Organization in the true sense of the meaning, is the French National Union of Typographs and other printing trade employes, known as "La Fédération des Travailleurs du Livre." It is also the best engineered Trade Union in France. At its ninth convention held in the city of Lyons, in the earlier part of June last, 175 sections or Local Unions, were represented by 150 delegates. The National Union is affiliated with the "International Typographical Secretariat," a central body representing the National Typographical Unions of Great Britain, Germany, Austria and other European countries. It allows its members a strike benefit from the general fund of 3 francs 50 centimes (70 cents) per day for three months. In case of any strike of more than two weeks' duration the National Union is entitled to financial support from the Secretariat. It also pays a sick and death benefit, an out-of-work benefit and a traveling benefit. During the year ending June 1st the National Union has disbursed $11,709.60 in out-of-work benefit, $13,219.40 in sick benefit, $2,157.00 in traveling benefit and $930.00 in death benefit.

The expenses of the delegates to the conventions are borne by the national organization, each delegate receiving an allowance, or being reimbursed for time lost

for railroad fare, hotel and incidental expenses while attending the convention. The total amount paid out to delegates attending this last convention aggregated $3,750.00.

The per capita to the National Union is 2 francs (40 cents) per month, to which the convention recently held has added 10 centimes (2 cents) per week, an assessment which is levied until May 1, 1906, preparatory to and in order to meet the expenses accruing from the contemplated movement for the establishment of uniform working hours all through France—the nine-hour day—to take effect on the above date.

For the better understanding of the figures given and for the proper valuation of dues and benefits as enumerated here above, we will state that 1 franc, which is equal to 20 cents in U. S. money, has about two times the purchasing power in France, or the purchasing power of 40 cents in this country.

In comparing the above figures and the dues and benefits with those established by any American trade organization we would thus have, in every instance, to double the figures relating to the French organization, in order to determine their actual value and significance.

As to the wages commanded by the craft, which is another essential point, we find, in looking over a recent issue of the semi-monthly official journal of this union "La Typographie Française," that in Paris, for instance, the union rate for compositors is 70 centimes per hour, or 6 francs 30 per day, while in Limoges, a smaller city, the rate is 5 francs 75 per day. This is equal to $1.26 and $1.15 respectively in U. S. money.

The union has established a label some years ago, which has the indorsement and contains in its design, the insignia of the French Federation of Labor.

The Union was instituted in 1881, the year when our United Brotherhood was instituted, and while our achievements, as compared with those of the French organization, may be greater on certain lines, a study of the above figures will show that our United Brotherhood has not kept pace with this organization as regards dues and benefits.

In the April and in the May issue of The Carpenter, we have notified our Local Unions and members that, commencing with the June issue, we would no longer publish obituary resolutions, but instead would announce the death of any brother or his wife in a "Death Roll" to be published each month. It now apepars that some Local Unions are unheedful of or have overlooked these notices as they are still sending in obituary resolutions for publication in The Carpenter. We therefore once more call the attention of the Local Unions to this new departure and remind them that whenever they desire to give notice of the death of any of their members or member's wife, through the columns of our journal, they must send in full name of departed for insertion in "The Death Roll." No charges are attached to the insertion.

Resolution Adopted by Toronto District Labor Council, July 6th, 1905.

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of this countil that the G. T. R. has refused to deal with the machinists in their employ; and,

Whereas, They locked them out at Stratford and Port Huron on April 8 and forced the rest of the machinists to go on strike on May 8; be it therefore

Resolved, That this council, in session assembled, do extend their sympathy and assistance to the G. T. R. machinists now on strike; be it further

Resolved, That every legitimate means be taken by this council and by the members of the bodies represented here to demonstrate to the G. T. R. that by its present course of action it is alienating the good will of organized labor of the Dominion of Canada; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the various trades councils of Canada and to the press.

ROBT. HUNGERFORD, President.
D. W. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Bingham Canyon, Utah.
Corona, Kan.	Titusville, Fla.
Frankfort, Ky.	Hendersonville, N. C.
West Point, Miss.	Ludington, Mich.
Dover, N. H.	Willits, Cal.
North Chicago, Ill.	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Hartman, Ark.	Mexico, Mo.
Bloomington, Ind.	Flint, Mich.

Total, 16 Local Unions.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

In conformity with a decision passed by the Milwaukee Convention to the effect that the monthly financial reports of the General Office be omitted from our journal, The Carpenter, and instead of that a monthly financial statement of the income and expenses be forwarded to the secretaries of each Local Union, on a separate sheet, commencing with the month of March, 1905, we have ceased the publication of the financial reports in The Carpenter and sent two copies of the statement to each Local Union in good standing. We now desire to state that we are having a sufficient number of sheets printed each month to supply any Local Union with additional copies if they so desire. Any Local Union in good standing applying for additional financial sheets will please state number of copies desired and same will be promptly supplied by the General Office.

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Quarterly Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1905.

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—Our Organization's present growth is encouraging. New Locals have been formed, old ones have been stirred up and are determined to complete their own Local organization as well as assist other Locals wherever possible. Massachusetts, Local Unions especially, through the efforts of the members and organizers, has done wonderful work throughout the State. They are imbued with the right spirit, courage and determination to win better conditions in the near future by building up their organization in the different localities so they can control the situation.

Other localities are active with the same object in view, meeting with grand success. Milwaukee for the first time virtually has control of its city, with good trade rules to govern them. The trouble with the Brewers' Association in that city is settled, they agreeing to hire none but U. B. men at 35 cents per hour minimum.

The strikes and lockouts that occurred this spring have all been settled satisfac-

torily with the exception of one or two, which are still on.

Fifty-six (56) charters have been granted in the last three months; our increase in membership has been over 8,000 in the same space of time and the prospects for the future look encouraging for this U. B.

Work is good in most localities; men are in demand and our men are taking advantage of this favorable state of affairs to strengthen their Locals, to maintain their present condition, and, where possible, secure further improvements.

Many demands have been made upon me of late to visit Local Unions in their interests. Where possible and necessary, I have complied.

On my recent trip I found St. Louis, as far as the journeymen carpenters were concerned, in good shape, but the mills are far from what they should be; they are trying to do the best they can under the conditions that exist there and will eventually, I hope, get control of all shops.

Kansas City, Mo., as well as Kansas City, Kan., are not what they should be as far as organization is concerned. A meeting of all Local Unions was called to devise ways and means leading to a more perfect organization. Suggestions and plans were discussed which, if carried out, will certainly bring that twin city to the front and make it one of the best in the Brotherhood.

I found the Locals in Des Moines in fine shape and their members the most enthusiastic and up-to-date which it has been my pleasure to meet in a long time. At an open meeting held Monday, June 19, which was well attended both by men and women, all had an enjoyable time; speeches were made by several local men as well as myself. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Walker, wife of the business agent, presented your President with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, with a short, witty speech on behalf of the ladies of that city, wishing this U. B. success.

At Burlington I found the boys wrestling with the "open-shop" question, which some of the employers tried to put into effect, but with little or no success, as they could not secure the mechanics desired to do the work. There are but few men idle.

In Cedar Rapids I found the Local in fine shape, no non-union carpenters to be found in that city, and as long as they keep the present business agent in the field no non-union men will be found at work there.

Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, known as the tri-cities, are also in good shape. In Brother Carlson they have a good, hustling business agent and the members are active and alert in their interests. Perfect harmony prevails in the three cities, all working to that end which is bound to lead to success. Brother Forbes, the organizer, is bringing the mills in those cities gradually in line.

In Clinton, however, I found the employers trying to establish the open shop, but it was "no go," as the members took the work from the employers and most all were working, leaving the employers looking for work.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are to be congratulated on their situation. They, too, are working in perfect harmony and have the work well under control in both cities. Each city gave your President a fine reception, and my visit to the two leading cities of the Northwest will remain long in my memory for the pleasant times had, the interesting sights seen, the alertness of the members, and, above all, the hearty welcome received. I wish the same could be said of all cities so closely connected with one another.

Many demands are made on me for organizers from all sections, but owing to the heavy drain on our treasury for death and disability benefits, it is impossible to respond in all cases. I have been compelled to lay off a number of our organizers—good and efficient men, who have done good work for this U. B. in the past, and could not comply with many of the requests, the necessary funds not being available for that purpose.

We have paid out since January 1, 1905, to June 30, in death and disability benefits alone, $93,568.30, and the death rate is not decreasing to any extent. Something must be done to keep our funds in such shape that we at least can meet those obligations our Constituion provide for.

I therefore recommend that the G. E. B. draft a circular letter stating plainly the

necessity of more money in the general treasury and submit at the same time the question of raising the per capita tax to 25 cents per month to a referendum vote of the members. Unless the per capita is increased you will of necessity be obliged to levy an assessment in the near future to carry on the work of this U. B.

Fraternally yours,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

General Executive Board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD QUARTERLY SESSION, 1905.

July 10.

Members present: Schardt, Sullivan, Deyl, Walquist and Pimbley.

Letter from Brother McCarthy stating that pressing business in San Francisco prevents him from attending meeting of G. E. B. and telegram from Brother Post stating that he was delayed by illness in family and would arrive later.

Placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 637, Hamilton, O., relative to tool insurance, to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 1723, Phœnix, Ariz., for sanction of trade movement. G. S. ordered to wire for further information.

Application of L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., for sanction of demand for increase in wages and Saturday half holiday and for financial aid. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Application of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase of minimum wage rate, sanctioned.

Request of L. U. 1233, Providence, to be relieved of assessment levied on June 1, 1903, denied, but time for payment extended to October 1, 1905.

Request of L. U. 473, New York City, for extension of time for payment of assessment of June, 1903. Time granted until October 1, 1905.

Request of L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C., for permission to distribute raffle tickets, request of L. U. 204, Coffeen, Ill., for permission to circulate appeal in aid of one of their members and request of L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., for permission to send out circulars soliciting purchase of carnival tickets, the proceeds to go to a labor temple building fund, denied.

Application of 656, Holyoke, and 222, Westfield, Mass., for appropriation of $1,000 for organizing in southern and western Massachusetts, and the appointment of an organizer in said district. Appropriation denied; matter of appointing organizer referred to G. P.

Application of L. U. 670, Blockton, Ala., for further financial assistance in lockout denied.

Application of Worcester, Mass., D. C. for donation of $505.25 and for financial assistance in sympathetic movement in support of plumbers, denied, Board finding that but few members are affected and matter can be handled locally.

Board appropriates $100 in support of trade movement inaugurated by L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O.

Application of L. U. 894, Cairo, Ill., for appropriation to meet ordinary running expenses, denied.

July, 11.

Quarterly report of G. P. read and accepted, recommendations contained therein to be considered later.

Quarterly report of G. V. P. Guerin read and accepted.

Appeal of Chris. Johnson of L. U. 1, Chicago, from decision of G. S. denying claim for wife's death benefit. Appellant having been passed the age of fifty years at time of initiation, G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., from decision of G. S., disallowing D. D. Van Buskirk's disability claim. Claim not having been filed at General Office within one year from date of accident, as required by Sec. 106 of Gen. Constitution, appeal denied.

Applications of L. U.'s 823, Webster, Mass., and 1360, Gainesville, Fla., for sanction of movement for reduction of hours and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Communications from L. Us. 1173, Trinidad, and 267, Telluride, Colo., protesting against action of Board withholding balance of money donated them by Milwaukee convention.

The G. E. B. decides to reaffirm its former decision, holding that the convention was deceived and misled when it voted $5,000 for the relief of only 147 men affected, for had the true facts been stated at the convention a much smaller amount would have been appropriated. It is the duty of the Board to protect the U. B. funds and reports of protesting Unions and reports of organizers sent into the district show that these Local Unions are in a position to suport themselves and do not need any further assistance unless some new complications arise.

July 12.

Telegram from Brother Post, informing Board of his being delayed at Buffalo; would arrive later.

Application of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for further financial assistance, laid over awaiting particulars as to present situation.

The sum of $100 appropriated for Pensacola, Fla., D. C. in support of trade movement.

Quarterly report of Second G. V. P. Fuller read and approved.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. P. in controversy between Brother Jas. A. Ryan and Philadelphia D. C. Decision having been rendered against D. C. and not against L. U. 8, appeal declared illegal and dismissed.

Appeal of J. C. Huff from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn., relative to fine, causing appellant to fall in arrears, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa., from decision of G. P., relative to fine imposed by Philadelphia D. C. upon Brother Barnes of appealing Local Union for violation of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Jas. H. Slane from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. Columbus (O.) D. C., removal by that body of appellant from office of Business Agent, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill., from decision of G. P. in case of Armstrong et al. vs. L. U. 461. Board concurs in part of decision providing that members of Local returning home daily be allowed to work under L. U. 461's jurisdiction as per Sec. 117 of General Constitution, but as to holding that Local Union responsible for railroad fare and time lost, Board disagrees with G. P. and decides that L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., be ordered to return to L. U. 461 the sum of $47.20, the amount paid under protest.

July 13.

Brother Post having arrived, all members except Brother McCarthy present.

Communications from Chicago D. C., L. U. 4, and D. C. of Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., requesting publication of financial statement of General Office in The Carpenter, as formerly. Board instructs G. S. to inform above D. C.'s and L. U.'s that the G. E. B. does not consider the publication necessary, as a sufficient number of financial sheets will be printed to furnish Local Unions with additional copies upon request directed to G. S.

Matter of placing all local officers under bond by the instrumentality and under supervision of the General Office, a matter considered at April meeting, again taken up and G. S. ordered to secure all appropriate information possible and report at October meeting.

Communication from L. U.'s 22, San Francisco, Cal., and 815, Haywards, Cal., requesting submission to referendum vote of the proposition to mail the official journal, The Carpenter, to each member's home address, laid over until October meeting.

Appeal of L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. S., disallowing Jas. R. Keck disability claim. Evidence showing that member was not working at the trade at time when accident occurred, appeal denied.

Appeal of L. U. 340, New York City, from decision of G. S. in W. E. Rutan disability claim. The accident having occurred on a street car on member's return home from work and not while working, as provided in Sec. 105 of General Constitution, decision of G. S. disallowing claim sustained.

The sum of $200 appropriated for L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., in support of trade movement.

Unanimously resolved, upon request of several Local Unions, to amend Sec. 55 of our General Constitution by striking out the word "twenty" on first line, after the letters "G. S.," and inserting instead the words "twenty-five," and submitting same for a referendum vote of our entire membership.

The amended section reads as follows:

"Sec. 55. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing. (Not three months in arrears.)"

The reasons for this action are quite obvious to every member of our organization by this time. The matter has been discussed in the columns of our official journal, The Carpenter, for the last two years. The Milwaukee convention thoroughly considered the matter and decided that it was an absolute necessity in order to conduct the affairs of the U. B. in an up-to-date manner, without having to resort to the old obnoxious system of levying assessments.

If the tax to the General Office is not increased the General Executive Board will be compelled to levy assessments from time to time in order to meet our liabilities.

As our organization grows, so, too, do our responsibilities. We have only to refer to the year just closed on June 30, 1905, to prove this statement.

The total income for the year from all sources amounted to $403,292.67, while the expenses reached $444,095.54. This clearly shows the expenses overreached the income by $40,802.87. Therefore, it is plainly evident that our present income is not sufficient to meet our expenses.

The death rate during the past year has been unusually heavy; in fact, exceeding that of any other year since the formation of the organization. Two years ago the death and disability benefits paid from the General Office amounted to $132,539.40. This year the death and disability benefits paid amounts to $185,632.80, a difference of $53,093.40 in excess of two years ago.

In defense of strikes, increase in wages, reduction of hours of toil and resistance to the "open-shop" proposition, we paid out within the year just closed $71,142. Besides that organizers, speakers and deputies must be supplied. The official journal must be edited and published every month on time; the routine office work must be promptly attended to, and the organization must be kept running in perfect order to be a success.

All this requires an income sufficiently large enough to meet all demands and have a little surplus on hand in case of emergencies.

Therefore it becomes necessary on the part of the Board to submit this amendment to the Constitution for referendum vote.

Matter of levying a special assesment, considered at April meeting, again taken up and further action postponed until October meeting.

July 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19.

The Board enters upon the audit of books and accounts of the General Office on the 14th and continues the audit during above sessions.

July 20.

Communication from Boston (Mass.) D. C., complaining of elevator constructors putting up dado and trim on movable stairs. G. S. instructed to inform D. C. that this work prop-

erly comes under the jurisdiction of the carpenters and should be done by our members.

Application of L. U. 470, Blocton, Ala., for further financial assistance, denied.

Demand by L. U. 1723, Phœnix, Ariz., for $4 per day having been granted, no further action necessary.

Appeal of L. U. 476, New York City, from decision of G. S., disallowing Louis Bartbold death claim. Evidence showing the brother having been out of benefit at time of death, appeal dismissed.

Papers received from L. U. 478, New York City, relative to late Brother John E. Lynch, referred back to G. S., the necessary documents not accompanying claim and the same therefore not being in shape to be considered by Board.

Appeal of Middlesex (Mass.) D. C. from decision of G. P., ordering L. U. 1379, now affiliated with appellants, to affiliate with Boston D. C. Action deferred pending visit of G. P. to district in near future.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Dayton, O., July 11, 1905.

To Our Affiliated Internationals and Local Alliances:

Greeting—Under another cover we are forwarding sample copies of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, together with a copy of the Constitution bound therein for ready reference. These have been prepared especially for the convenience of Secretaries of Local Alliances.

We are now in a position to supply all orders for Constitutions and proceedings of the Convention, and Local Unions desiring the late edition of the Constitution will kindly mail their orders at their earliest convenience.

According to advices received in this office it appears that many of our Local Alliances are laboring under the impression that President Kirby will devote his time to visiting the different cities of the country that are now organized under this Alliance as well as to endeavor to organize new Locals in vicinities immediately contiguous to those already organized. We are therefore prompted to say that the Buffalo Convention imposed upon President Kirby the task of visiting the various International Unions that are in accord with this Alliance with a view to their early affiliation, and because of this it will be impossible to devote his entire attention toward organizing new Alliances or visiting those already chartered.

We are therefore compelled to request our affiliated Locals to use their influence with adjacent cities so that they might render us material aid in establishing Local Alliances. Perhaps more can be accomplished by Local Alliances explaining the satisfactory conditions exsting in their midst since chartering under this organization than by any efforts of this office, and the hope is entertained that our various locals will do their share during the summer months toward strengthening our Organization by the inception of Locals in their immediate vicinity.

The Secretary-Treasurer, by the instruction of the Board of Governors, visited the Convention of the International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers in order to lay before them the aims and objects of this Alliance in the hope of their accepting membership with us.

It is gratifying to report that the Tile Layers acted favorably in that they instructed the General Executive Board to call for referendum vote on the question of affiliation.

Enclosed will be found copies of the official directory and monthly report blanks.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Nashville, Tenn.
New York City.	Buffalo, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Owosso, Mich.	Bradentown, Fla.
	Washington, Pa.

Die Lokal-Unionen sind hiermit benachrichtigt, daß die von der in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention revidirte Konstitution unserer Brüderschaft in deutscher Sprache erschienen ist und allen Lokal-Unionen, welche dafür Gebrauch haben, zum Preise von 5 Cents das Exemplar zugesandt werden kann. Diesbezügliche Bestellungen bitten wir ohne Verzug an den General-Sekretär zu richten.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

I have the pleasure to report that after numerous conferences held with the firm of Thompson, Hubman & Fisher of Tonawanda, N. Y., this firm has entered into an agreement with L. U. 369 on the same basis as the Niagara Falls mill owners. I expect other firms to also sign up shortly.

In both instances our men obtained a raise in wages of 2½ cents, or 30 cents per hour, and the nine-hour day, beginning with January 1, 1906. In Buffalo I attended a meeting of L. U. 1377, where the question of raising the dues 25 cents per month was considered and voted down. This is the only Local in the district that has refused to increase their dues. I visited Batavia, where I found that the New York W. W. Co.'s men constitute the membership of our Local Union in that city. Wages range from $10.50 to $16.20. The firm has refused any raise until such time as the mills in Elmira, Hornellsville and Middleport are working nine hours.

In Jamestown I found things in fair shape, trade is good and most all men working. I am trying to arrange a meeting of shop hands here.

I have visited Batavia, N. Y., and addressed a well-attended meeting of L. U. 24. From there I went to Jamestown and found trade very good, but wages low and a great many non-union men, working ten hours on three or four jobs and for any amount of wages, while the union scale calls for nine hours and $2.50 per day. Realizing that something must be done to maintain the nine hours and to establish a uniform scale of wages, I addressed a circular letter to every carpenter inviting him to attend a mass meeting. This meeting took place; it was fairly well attended, and a few applications presented. We are holding open meetings every Friday night; we call on the various jobs during the day and at the men's homes in the evening, and in pursuing this course I have been able to present twenty-five applications for membership to L. U. 66. The members are becoming thoroughly aroused and before another month rolls by we expect to have 90 per cent of the carpenters of the city in the folds. I am going to make a special effort to organize the mill workers before leaving this city. This end of our work should be taken up more energetically throughout the country, because more work is taken away from the carpenter and done in the mills every day, and if this transition continues, which it apparently will, many of the outside carpenters will soon find it impossible to find work on a building and thus be compelled to work in a mill where long hours and cheap wages prevail. Therefore, and in order to protect the outside carpenters, we must make a united effort to organize the mills.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report I have devoted most of my time in assisting the Local Unions of Kansas City, Mo., in building up their membership and in more thoroughly organizing the city. Our men here would undoubtedly experience a prosperous season this year were it not for the large influx of idle carpenters from other cities and towns. Most of these newcomers give no attention to union conditions, such as eight hours and the forty-cent minimum wage scale. Those from the rural districts bring their cots with them, work unlimited hours for 25 cents an hour, and stay as long as the work lasts, at the same time giving the union men the laugh, little realizing what our conditions would be had the union not gained the eight-hour workday. If the brothers elsewhere would give Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., a wide berth for the next six months it would be an act of gratitude for themselves as well as for those who are harnessed up in the work here. Brothers should pay no attention to "want ads" in the

daily papers, for they are misleading, and disappointment will surely await those not heedful of my advice.

By order of the G. P. I visited several cities in Iowa where pending trade difficulties required immediate adjustment. On June 19th I met and accompanied the G. P. to Des Moines, Ia., where a public meeting was held on the same day, Brother Huber being listed as the principal speaker. The meeting was presided over by A. L. Urick, president of the Iowa State Federation; Edward D. Brigham and myself were also among the speakers. Brother Huber's address was especially appreciated by the audience. He was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers presented to him by one of the member's wife. I feel that words can not express my gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality extended to the G. P. and myself during our stay in Des Moines. This is an eight-hour city, 95 per cent. of the carpenters are in the union, planing mill men included. On the 21st of June the G. P. and myself addressed a meeting of our men, locked out in Burlington, Ia. They have the bosses whipped to a standstill, but it requires a little time for old sores, created during the late struggle, to heal up. We visited Cedar Rapids and found the Local Unions there in splendid condition. There is an abundance of work in this city and the boys are looking for the eight hours with a good prospect of realizing their ambition. We visited Clinton, Ia., where our men were engaged in a fight with the contractors; in fact they were locked out at the behest of the mill owners, who are holding the power over the contractors, they being under the formers' obligation.

However, our men did not suffer much through this lockout for they are hustlers and started in contract work for themselves. After several conferences with the contractors we reached an understanding, and, its terms being satisfactory to the men, they decided to return to work. On June 25th we attended a picnic in Davenport, held under the auspices of the Tri-City D. C., which was a very successful and enjoyable affair, our G. P. delivering an address suitable to the occasion. I returned to Clinton to finish up my work there and then wended my way to Keokuk. This is a rather dull town and our Local Union not in the condition it should be. The time for an attempt to organizing the town being inopportune in the opinion of our members, we decided to make an effort in that direction later in the season.



W. J. Shields.

During the time intervening between this and my last report I have attended eighteen meetings and added two new unions. My time has been prinicipally devoted to New Hampshire, that state being unquestionably the most backward in trade conditions of the six New England states. The eight-hour day is not operated outside of Portsmouth, where it is almost generally recognized, and Concord, where it is partially observed. The nine-hour day is generally the workday, while in some communities they are still plodding along under the ancient condition of sixty hours per week. My campaign was therefore one of organization and shorter hours, and it is with pleasure I report that I found the boys more alive on this trip than on my previous visits.

Concord is recovering from its protracted strike of last year. Those who left the union are again feeling the need of it and the men, inside and outside of the Union, are conscious of reaching an agreement with the employer, fully establishing the eight-hour day.

In Franklin, a good smart town with a progressive people, I found our men rather slow in interest. The attraction of a circus performance given on the same night we had called a meeting, proved so great a temptation to the boys that many of them failed to attend. They are likewise slow in attending the meetings of the Local. Outside of this defect they are doing fairly well. Having been successful in organizing the competitive community of Laconia it will certainly have a tendency of inspiring the Concord boys with new vigor and interest in Unionism. Laconia is an important town of the state. We got the nucleous of a good, strong Union. The men here are still working ten hours per day. At the meeting I held with them they decided to enter into a movement for changing the working hours to eight per day. Through tactful management they should be able to satisfy their ambition, in this respect, in short order.

Portsmouth is the best conditioned city

in the state, made so by the persistency of the Union membership. There is good material in its ranks and their effort should have the assistance and sympathy of the craft as a whole.

We have sowed some seed at York Beach, expecting a harvest later on.

I have visited Newburyport and get our men to prepare themselves for a movement to strengthen its surroundings and for the securing of a 25-cent raise in wages at the beginning of next season's work.

I attended installation meetings of our Brookline, Roxbury and Brighton Locals. All of them had interesting and instructive meetings.

In Dover we had a Local Union which ceased to exist after our men had secured the nine-hours and then felt no need for further efforts and apparently desired nothing more. It therefore became necessary and my pleasure to reorganize another Union in its place. It started with a mission to secure the eight-hour day. In this, their most desired end, they have the sympathy and support of the U. B.

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J. W. Schrader.

Conditions of our trade on the Pacific Coast reveals the fact that there is a surplus of labor of all kinds. In Portland, Ore., the Nineteen Hundred and Five Fair, or a more appropriate name, "Scabbery," has attracted a great many working people, and, as a result, the wages are lower for the skilled trades than in any other city on the coast. The Master Builders in Portland, who united with the Citizens' Alliance in the spring of 1903 to wipe out Unionism, learned to their sorrow that they have been instrumental in killing the goose that laid the Golden Egg. Their business has suffered and they have two competitors, where they had one, and work is taken so cheap that no one is making any money and all of them that I have talked with would be glad to get back to the same conditions of strict union rules prevailing prior to the trouble of 1903.

In Astoria, Ore., they have a strong Local working under "closed shop" rules, no trouble of any kind, and they all seem very much interested in the organization.

In Salem they are working under "closed shop," and union rules, but there are quite a good many non-union men in the city. On Saturday night of May 20th, they had an open meeting. A good audience and much interest was manifested.

In The Dalles the Local, through lack of interest on the part of its members in not attending the meetings and a good many having dropped out, was rewarded for its indifference by a movement to go back to the nine-hour day.

In Pendleton, Ore., the Local is in a good condition. We had an open meeting and much interest was shown.

In La Grande I found the same lack of interest that prevails in The Dalles. Here the working class seems to be absolutely blind to their own interest. We had an open meeting, and, I believe, the members there will take new courage and go to work and build up the Local.

I found good conditions in Baker City, our members working under "closed shop" rules and no trouble of any kind in Walla Walla. They have a good Local and on my visit I certainly was much impressed by the interest shown. There was some trouble pending with the Builder's Association, but I have learned since that it was not serious.

In Spokane union principles and working rules are enforced, but in this city, as well as all others, there is a surplus of labor, and especially is this true in the carpenter trade.

My observations of conditions prevailing in this part of the country warrants me in making the assertion that this selfish factional jurisdiction dispute must be banished from our minds. We must realize that we are nothing more nor less than a family of working people, and, as such, stand united and as solid as the financial and commercial classes do, and there is no question but what victory will crown our efforts.

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J. D. Cowper.

On May 21, 1905, I attended a convention of the Southeastern Locals, held in New Bedford, Mass. Fourteen Locals were represented. Trade reports showed business booming all over the district and many calls for men which the Locals were unable to furnish. The minimum rate of wages in the district was reported to be $2.50, excepting Brockton, which has a minimum wage of

$3.00. It is our purpose to bring the entire district to that standard next year. Commencing in New Bedford we held a mass meeting in City Hall on May 31st, which was filled by members of all trades. I was assisted on the platform by Frank K. Foster of Boston, John Golden of Fall River, president of Textile Workers, also by James Hart, secretary of New Bedford Spinners' Local Union. All made stirring addresses. I then proceeded to Taunton cheering up our men, and from there to Attleboro, where I made arrangements for a mass meeting, which we held on June 1st. The meeting was fairly well attended by non-union men, but the interest in the cause is not as great as I would like to see it. The boys of our new Plymouth Local are wideawake. They got up and sent me an invitation to address a mass meeting, to which I cheerfully responded. It was a grand success and well attended by carpenters and men of other trades and some of the employers. This being the first mass meeting of the kind in the historic old town the boys were delighted over the showing made. I then went to Newburyport and called a meeting of the Local Union. I invited the brothers of Haverhill to attend, who responded well at the occasion. I was assisted on the platform by Brother Lawrence of Haverhill, and Brother Heath, of their own Local. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, winding up with a chicken banquet enjoyed by all. Great interest is manifested by the boys in the Merrimac Valley district. We are now planning the formation of a D. C., in which all the Locals can find protection and be in a position to enforce the $3.00 minimum scale next year. We also held a mass meeting in the fish city of Gloucester, which was fairly well attended. We do not make much headway in that city. Whether it is on account of the thickness of the fish scales or to our inability to make an impression on the men, I know not. I opened the campaign for the Middlesex district by speaking at call-meetings in Melrose and Winchester. In the latter place the boys claim that 98 per cent. of the carpenters are organized. I also visited Arlington, urging the Local Union to affiliate with Middlesex D. C. Going from there to Woburn, where the D. C. has its headquarters, a full house greeted me. I also addressed the D. C. Here the boys claim 100 per cent. or all the carpenters in the Union.

The dark clouds that hung gloomily over the horizon of industrial life are now lifting and are fast disappearing. The shadowy mists are being rolled away by the continued efforts of our brothers, who are looking up to that bright star of hope, that shines as bright for us today as it did 1900 years ago, when it led the wise men of the East to where the Savior of mankind lay.



R. Fuelle.

Returning to Oshkosh, Wis., I found the lathers doing nearly all the shingling, which is work belonging to the carpenters. I, therefore, submitted a resolution to L. U. 252, notifying all contractors that shingling is part of our trade and that unless this work is done by our members they would refuse to work on the job. The resolution was adopted and copies sent to the contractors, with the result that our men have recovered the shingling work. The Oshkosh Local Union is in a prosperous condition, having every competent mechanic in its fold. Upon my arrival in Sheboygan I met with the officers of L. U. 657, who are a set of hustlers. The Union obtained the signatures of the contractors inside and outside of the Contractors' Association to a this year's agreement, providing for a nine-hour day and the closed shop. No complaint whatever was made.

In the interest of L. U. 1249, Neenah, I assisted in canvassing every job in that place and Menasha, with the endeavor of getting the non-union men to join. They will soon be in line.

I then went to Manitowoc, arriving there in time to attend the regular meeting of L. U. 849, which was well attended, and addressed by a number of speakers. I was requested to adjust several grievances, which I attended to the following day, and then left for Green Bay. Here I found L. U. 1146 rather slow in pushing ahead. I called an open meeting by printed circular for July 19. It proved a rousing success and numbers of applications were presented.

Arriving at Marinette July 20, I found the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, but to my surprise only two carpenters' Locals had sent

representatives. Looking up our L. U. 1246, I learned that their treasurer had failed to turn over the funds to his successor, an occurrence which always will work injury to an organization. However, the treasurer is under bond and his wife also promised to make good every cent, which I trust will be done.

Here the nine-hour day and 30 cents minimum prevail.

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Jas. A. Gray.

After leaving Palo Alto, Cal., I visited Napa, of the same State, but, though trade conditions are such that organization would be a godsend to the men of our craft, wages being from $1.50 to $2 per day, I could not induce them to make an effort in that direction. From Napa I went to San Louis Obispo, where I succeeded in effecting an organization. Here the wages are likewise very low. Upon request from members of the Los Angeles Local Unions and the D. C., I proceeded to Santa Monica and Long Beach to look after the interests of our Local Unions in these places. I attended two meetings of the Monica Local, one of which being an open one. I found a great many brothers working under that Local's jurisdiction who did not deposit their working cards. These brothers were attended to, and I think that most of them will now deposit their cards. Working in the interest of the Long Beach Local, I stayed in that place two days, but had no opportunity to attend their meeting.

I visited the Pasadena Local and L. U. 426, Los Angeles, and installed the officers of L. U. 1279 of that city.

Returning north, I stopped at San Louis Obispo and installed the new Union. I then went to San Francisco, where I had another conference with Brother McCarthy, and from there to Willits. Here the carpenters had a temporary organization for some time. They are now affiliating with the U. B., and I have sent for a charter for them. From here I shall go to Ukiak, where I hope to organize a union.

The wage system is a compromise between chattel slavery, or the feudal serfdom, and free labor. It is a better system than any that have preceded it.—Geo. E. McNeill.

"Sweetening" Wood.

The newest method of curing timber quickly for joiner work, pianos, etc., is to sweeten it. The process, which was invented by an Englishman named Powell, is described by United States Consul Atwell, in Roubaix, France:

"Powell replaces the sap of trees by beet sugar or saccharin, which acts as a preservative by driving the natural humidity from the fibres. Newly felled wood is laid on a wagonette, which is rolled into a huge cylinder, the interior of which is provided with pipes. The wood having been placed in the cylinder, the latter is supplied with sugar or saccharin. Hot water is then forced through the pipes. The heat boils the sugar, which penetrates the pores of the wood. Cooling is accomplished by cold water forced through the pipes. The cylinder is emptied of the sugar or saccharin, and the wagonette is rolled into a special room, where the wood is dried by currents of hot air. After being cooled again, the wood, properly seasoned by the sugar, is ready for use. It is said not to spring or gather dampness and to be proof against destruction by insects.

Put a Roof on the Wrong House.

A story comes from Louisville, Ky., of a contractor who received a contract for a new roof on a church in that city, and who in his haste to get the work done roofed the wrong structure. This has been equaled in New York by a German builder who erected an apartment house on the wrong lot. It was in the suburbs and in a semi-detached character, so the thrifty Teuton thought he would save the surveyor's fee, as his house kept well away from the lot line and there was no danger of encroaching upon his neighbor. When he got his roof on he applied to a well-known financial institution for a loan. The bank promptly sent a surveyor, who surprised the old builder by telling him that he had built on the wrong side of the street. Fortunately the owner of the lot was a reasonable individual, so he swapped with the builder, who paid several hundred dollars bonus for the privilege. Hereafter he will employ a surveyor.—Carpentry and Building.

CORRE-SPONDENCE

Who Can Locate the "Lucas" Family?

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing the many inquiries, in most every issue of our journal, for missing members of families or friends, I would ask you for the favor of publishing this letter as an eventual means of reuniting the members of my family who have been separated for many years.

I am a member and ex-F. S. of L. U. 744, Red Lodge, Mont., and a justice of the peace, besides being a carpenter.

I came out West in the year 1858 when only twelve years old and left three sisters and a baby brother in Illinois. I, my father and a little brother about five years old, came out to Kansas together; father and brother are both dead. My father's name was Elisha Lucas and my mother's, Ruth Jane Lucas, nee Strain. The three sisters' names are Cortney Jane, Nicy Cathrine and Rebecca Elizabeth. My sister Nicy Cathrine married a man by the name of Frank O. Marks, a printer by trade. My sister Rebecca married a preacher by the name of Shedrie Roberts; they lived in Ames, Story City, Ia., some years ago.

I have not seen nor heard from my sisters since 1858, and am very anxious to locate them if they are still among the living. Any information as to their present whereabouts will be thankfully received by

MILTON H. LUCAS, Box 201,
Red Lodge, Mont.

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The Impossibility of Continuing Our Present Insurance System.

Editor The Carpenter:

The defeat of the amendment increasing our per capita by the referendum vote of our membership does not speak well for the high order of intelligence of our members that we have boasted of and considered second to none in the field of organized labor.

The result of said vote I can only attribute to the indifference of our members who seem to have given little or no thought to this most important matter. How anyone can see the possibility of continuing our present insurance system on the insignificant per capita of $2.40 per annum and meet the running expenses of an organization of close to a quarter of a million members is utterly beyond my comprehension.

According to the records of our principal life insurance companies in this country and Great Britain, and the table compiled by them, known as the "Combined American and English Table of Experience," the reliability of which can not be disputed, the actual cost of straight life insurance is shown in the following table:

Amount of Insurance.	Age.	Actual Cost Per Annum.
$200.00	20	$2.53
200.00	25	3.24
200.00	35	3.97
200.00	40	4.47
200.00	45	5.42

To this is to be added the proportionate share of legitimate expenses incurred by the company or organization in carrying on the insurance business.

It must be plainly evident to every one that any deviation from these rates or figures, on the part of any organization insurance, fraternal or benevolent, can only result in ultimate failure to live up to and fulfill its obligation.

The fact of the U. B. having met all death claims in the past, and still continuing doing "these things miraculous" proves nothing. Enough money must be paid in to meet the current death rate and to permit an accumulation of funds sufficient to meet an increased death rate, which is bound to come as the membership grows older. I claim that it is folly to continue the present low rate of per capita tax, for we sim-

ply are postponing the catastrophe, or putting off for the present that time when it may be too late to apply the remedy.

In addition to the insurance liabilities, the U. B. has to meet other expenses of different character amounting to a large sum each month, and the General Office is expected to make appropriations when called on for assistance in struggles for better conditions; or, as in New York City recently, for the defense of present conditions.

Let us then consider this matter of increasing our income carefully and well; it is a matter of most vital interest to ourselves and those who may be left behind. Let us be prepared for the application of the proper remedy for the existing unsatisfactory conditions in our financial system, and when the question of increasing our per capita is placed before us the next time let us all vote in the affirmative, thereby preventing the danger of the U. B. following in the wake of so many organizations, benevolent and otherwise, that have attempted cheap life insurance and split on the rock.

Fraternally yours,

P. F. HARNEY, F. S. L. U. 774.

New York City.

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From Augusta, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

Let me congratulate you on the improved appearance of our journal, The Carpenter. We all look forward to the coming of the next issue, but as we do not get enough some of us have to do without it, much to their regret.

For my part I would be glad if the journal was mailed to each member's home address and sincerely hope that the members of our U. B. will realize the necessity and importance of adopting this system in the near future.

Owing to the dullnes of trade this season there is scarcely any evidence of a movement here among the various trades at this time and transient Brothers will act wisely by remaining away, though the daily papers would like to have it otherwise. As you can see by the number of clearance cards issued by our local union many of our members are leaving the city in search of employment in other localities. Despite the unsatisfactory trade conditions we have this year lost but four members through non-payment of dues and our treasury is on the increase, which is certainly very encouraging. We gave an ice cream festival last June which netted us the sum of $42.00, and in the near future we will have a moonlight excursion seven miles up the river by water. It is a very delightful trip and we hope to have a good time.

I am sorry to say that our colored Brothers are in a rather disorganized condition at present, but hope to get them in line with us shortly, as in this condition they are an impediment to our progress. We have two contractors who don't hire a white carpenter. They are of the "Cheap John" kind, however. They have a white skin, which is all I can say for them.

N. J. DOWNS, F. S. L. U. 283,

Augusta, Ga.

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Lockout Still on in New Orleans, La.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware, the U. B. members in New Orleans, La., were locked out on April 7, 1904. For the past fifteen months we have been engaged in this struggle and as yet there is no prospect for a settlement. Ours is certainly one of the most protracted struggles in the history of the U. B. and we should receive the support of all the union men wherever they may be located. Five hundred men were locked out fifteen months ago and not a job in sight. We done our utmost to secure employment for the locked-out men in the surrounding country, some going into the contracting business. When we had lost about half of our membership we organized a new Local Union in an effort to stem the tide, and succeeded in guarding our organization from disruption. Early this year we had a large fire at the Stuyvesant dock, destroying two grain elevators and nearly a mile of sheds. By letting up on a part of our trade rules on one of them, we succeeded in capturing the work on both elevators. The work on one portion of the sheds is also controlled and done by us, in conformity with our trade rules; the other portion is handled by scabs. We have again built up our membership to at least five hundred, which is certainly encouraging, but what we have to deplore and complain of most forcibly is the flocking to our city of so many members from outside Local

Unions who refuse to deposit their clearance card with us, in violation of our General Constitution. Most of the contractors, as well as the foremen coming from other cities, these union-scabs are hired by them in preference to our men, and we are powerlessly facing this unjust proceeding. The greater majority of these floaters are members from Chicago, who seem to think that Chicago is the Brotherhood and they can do as they please and everyone must bow to them. Others, from all over, are working for local bosses with their cards in their pocket, and we are unable to get the number of their Local Union. Thus you will see that we are having an uphill game; but we have braved the hardships brought upon us for the last fifteen months and we are determined to keep up the fight to the bitter end.

However, sometimes patience ceases to be a virtue, and even if we get into trouble with our judiciary courts these scabs will have doctor bills to pay, but win we must.

We are most peaceably inclined and anxious to avoid any calamity. In this endeavor our sister Local Unions can greatly assist us by communicating with their members, whose presence in New Orleans they are aware of, and by calling upon them to leave that city in short order. We are determined to enforce Sec. 122 of the General Constitution and to either make these floaters good Union men or scabs altogether.

The people of the South being noted for their hospitality and open hand, are often taken advantage of, but as we are a part of the U. B. and our L. U. 76 has been chartered for twenty-one years, we are entitled to recognition and assistance from all brother members and we should not be downed by them. Yours fraternally,

JOHN HAMILTON, Pres. D. C.

New Orleans, La.

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Intemperance One of the Causes.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just read Brother William J. Shields' article in the June Carpenter. Brother Shields is a good writer, also a good speaker. I have had the pleasure of hearing him and have also read the Labor Bulletin, from which he quotes on Page 5, last column and all subsequent Bulletins issued by the Massachusetts Labor Bureau. While I agree with about all he says in that article, as it is the plain truth, I find that he does not say all the truth as to the causes of the laborer's present lamentable condition. Brother Shields, in his enumeration of the forces that are arraigned against the wage earner in his struggle for freedom and happiness, overlooks one great evil to which is to be attributed a good deal of the wretchedness and misfortune of so many of our class. This evil is "intemperance."

We read in the Books of Books: "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put into a bag with holes."

In this country the twentieth century is bound to be the century of the people, of the worker, the wage earner. The combines and trusts are all powerful, but this is the age of the man who lives from the sweat of his brow. There are frictions between the laboring and the employing classes. There always will be, but as far as the cause organized labor has espoused is just and maintained by just means, organized labor is entitled to the sympathy of all lovers of justice. However, no power obtained through legislation by labor organization can materially improve the conditon of the workingman who spends his money and leisure in the saloon.

It is estimated that more than half of the income of liquor dealers and saloon keepers comes out of the wages of the working man. T. V. Powderly is credited with saying that the liquor traffic is responsible for nine-tenths of the misery among the working class. Professor Peabody, of Harvard University, writes to the Forum: "The result of an investigation in Boston shows that the number of persons visiting the saloons each day amounted to 226,752, or one half of the entire population. If each of these persons expends but 10 cents the total amount would be twice the amount expended annaully by the city of Boston for the maintenance of her schools."

The following has been circulated by the daily press: "A large manufacturer (name and place given), paid out to his employes one Saturday night, $700.00 in new five-dollar bils. On the following Monday eighty of these bills or $400.000, were de-

posited in the bank by the saloonkeepers of that place. A son of the banker, with whom the money was deposited, tells the story."

Our little town of Great Barrington, Mass., boasts of having registered 1,466 voters in 1904. It also boasts of having three saloons that pay each year the sum of $2,300.00 each in license fees, of one that pays $1,400.00 and five that pay $100.00 each. The owners of these saloons are living in good style and are paying a big rent, to which the laboring man is contributing more than one-half out of his wages. The trusts and combines are not in it.

Yours fraternally,
C. H. BELL, L. U. 1045,
Great Barrington, Mass.

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As to Increase of Per Capita and Reduction of Benefits.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the following in our journal in reply to Brother Frank Curtis's article in the May issue:

Brother Curtis suggests that our monthly per capita be raised to 30 cents and death benefit be reduced to $100.00. A proposition that our per capita be increased having been submitted to the referendum vote only about four months ago, this question has undoubtedly been considered by a great many members and Local Unions of our United Brotherhood. When the matter was discussed in our Local Union we found that we are already paying more out of the small amount of dues paid into the local treasury than is consistent with business principles.

We have to pay 20 cents per capita to the General Office and 15 cents to our D. C. per month, a total of 37 cents for taxes alone. At that rate we are losing 7 cents on each semi-beneficial member, leaving us only 13 cents per month from the dues paid in by beneficial members, to meet our local expenses, such as hall rent, officers' salaries, postage, donations to sister Local Unions and other small amounts that accumulate in the transaction of business.

An increase of our per capita tax would certainly necessitate an increase of our local dues and as we find it hard at the present time to make some of our members pay their dues without falling in arrears, etc., this difficulty would undoubtedly become more aggravated by resorting to a measure of this kind. And further, if, as suggested by Brother Curtis, the member's death benefit would be reduced to $100.00, I think it would do us more harm than good. We should not lose sight of the fact that a great many of our members have died and that their beneficiaries have drawn the full amount of benefit of $200.000. To reduce this benefit to half the amount now, would be an injustice to the members who faithfully have paid their dues into our organization for years. I say let us do justice to all, and if the funds in the General Treasury of our United Brotherhood are found to be insufficient, then the G. E. B. should levy a special assessment to replenish the treasury.

Many of the Brothers may not agree with me, but we can not be expected to be all of the same mind, each one may have an opinion of his own.

CHAS. SEELOFF, R. S. L. U. 1020,
Delray, Mich.

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An Organizer's Efficient Work.

Editor The Capenter:

The Local Unions of Southeastern Massachusetts, including Brockton, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Whiteman, Rockland, Bridgewater, Mansfield, Attleboro, Fall River, two locals and D. C., New Bedford, three Locals and D. C., Plymouth, and especially L. U. No. 624, of Brockton, desire to express, through the columns of our journal, their appreciation of the efficient work done in this district by General Organizer J. I. Cowper. Coming into the District the 1st of March, Brother Cowper found the organization in some of the cities in a deplorable state. Some of the Unions in the largest cities had fallen off in membership until they numbered less than 25 per cent. of the available carpenters, no rate of wages whatever being established, everybody working for any old price, being compelled to work with non-union men and in one city unlimited hours, any attempt at enforcement of the "closed shop" plan was a presumptive failure. Brother Cowper, while with us some three months, has

worked with rare determination in an effort to rehabilitate the organization in our district with the result that its darkest spot can now boast of an increase in membership of 300 per cent. Those Local Unions which as yet have not entire control of the situation in their respective cites or towns, are steadily increasing in membership and are ambitious to reach that goal in the near future.

A new Local Union of Portuguese-speaking carpenters has been organized in New Bedford through the persistent efforts of Brother Cowper and those working with him. While heretofore a Local Union could not be organized in Plymouth, the home of our Pilgrim Fathers, there is one in existence there now, with a membership of sixty.

The nine-hour system in the Eastern part of Massachusetts has heard the ringing of its deathknell and the closed shop system is receiving serious consideration with a firm determination to establish this system as well as a minimum rate of wages in each city and town and ultimately a uniform wage rate throughout the district.

General Organizer Cowper has accomplished more for Southeastern Massachusetts in the past three months than has ever been accomplished by the United Brotherhood in previous years.

With Brother Cowper in the field, following up and continuing the work begun and successfully carried on by him, we can be assured of steady and satisfactory progress. More organizers of the Cowper type is what will place our United Brotherhood in the proud position which it should occupy among all labor organizations in this country and elsewhere.

WILLIARD HANSON,
J. H. TUCKER,
Committee.

Be Up and Doing.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been so deeply impressed by your call upon the members in the May Carpenter for contributions of labor notes, reports, articles, etc., that I will now make my first effort in this respect and send you a few lines for publication. I hold that every member of our U. B. has good cause to be proud of his membership in our organization and should take enough interest in its official organ as to occasionally contribute something to its columns. He should even consider it his duty to assist the editor in making the journal an interesting and good readable magazine, so he won't have to go around scrapping for news items or use clippings from other publications. In my judgment the turning down by the referendum vote of the proposition to send the journal to each member's home address and to make them pay an annual subscription was a great mistake. I not only believe that our journal, as published now, ought to be self-supporting, but I believe that it could and ought to bring quite a revenue. But, alas! You know as well as I do that there are many who like a good thing, but want it for nothing. Such men deserve to be driveu back to the ten hours, they ought not to be allowed to share in the many advantages that the organization has gained for them by constant struggle at great sacrifice. I for one appreciate very much all the advantages and benefits derived from our organization and I think that each and every member and every man or woman that has to labor should be up and doing and fight for their inalienable rights. The labor question, the great question of today, is something that every laboring man or woman ought to take up and talk over, and the more there are getting together, the stronger we will be. I do not believe in making any unjust demands, our demands must be just and reasonable though I am fully aware that we are up against a class of employers who would never consider any of our demands fair or reasonable, their design being to down the union at every opportunity and to destroy it if they could. This they will never accomplish, labor organization is here to stay. But it behooves us to take every precautionary measure possible to safeguard our organization against any future attacks from that quarter and the first step to be taken is to stir up our own membership to greater activity in our movement and to arouse their interest in the affairs of the organization which is doing so much to improve their condition.

What I consider a great obstacle to the progress of our movement is the inability of so many of our men to express their

views on any subject publicly in meetings. Especially in small unions, you may often see the men sitting around like so many images, scarcely any one taking the floor, making a discussion on any subject before the meeting utterly impossible. To remedy this evil I would suggest that members who are unable to get up and talk be allowed to hand in their views in writing, be it on any question pertaining to the organization, on current topics or on the good and welfare of the Union. I myself can not get up and talk, but I like to listen to those who can, and as to those that can not, let them write up something and I, as well as others, would gladly hear it read.

In conclusion let me say to you, Brother Editor, that we have about forty members in our little union here, many of whom, undoubtedly, are capable of writing up an item for our journal. May this, my first venture in writing for publication, be an incentive and have a tendency of inducing them to follow my example.

A MEMBER
Of L. U. 458, Lawrence, Kan.

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An Appeal of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To All Local Unions:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—We desire to have you aid us in our fight against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and with that object in view submit the following statements for your consideration:

The telegraphers and station agents employed on the above-named road have been dissatisfied with their rates of pay and general working conditions for many years past. In 1898 their committee went before the managing officials of the company, but they would not permit the committee to represent station agents, although they were willing to treat with them as representing the telegraphers. The committee did not consider this a fair arrangement, because it actually represented 90 per cent. and more of the station agents employed by the company and no good reason was shown for the station agents being denied the right of representation. The result of the conferences was that the committee succeeded in getting a slight increase in pay for the telegraphers, but after the contract was signed and the committee retired, the income of the station agents was reduced in about the same proportion that the telegraphers had been raised. This was an economical proceeding for the railroad company, but it naturally caused ill feeling between the station agents and telegraphers and made a breach between the company and the men. It also had the effect of disorganizing the road, but by strenuous efforts it was reorganized, and in November, 1903, the committee again visited the general officers and this time insisted upon its right to represent its constituents, the station agents, as well as the telgraphers. The officials again denied them this right. During a period covering eight months the committee endeavored to settle its grievances by conferences with the managing officials.

After every device known to human ingenuity had been tried with the object of getting a satisfactory and amicable settlement out of the company with result, the questions at issue were referred back to the membership and a strike vote taken. By a very large majority the telegraphers and station agents on the system voted to go out on a strike rather than continue under the existing irksome conditions. After this situation was developed, further efforts were made to bring about a friendly settlement, but they were not successful.

The strike came on promptly at 4:00 p. m. on August 1, 1904, and was participated in by all concerned, and has been in progress ever since that time. The officials have used their usual methods in their attempts to break the strike, but so far they have not been successful, and there is very little prospect of them doing so. Their offices are filled with scabs, students, and the usual riff-raff that usually follow in the wake of a strike.

It is advisable, under the circumstances, not to patronize the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System in any manner until such time as they see fit to treat their employes in the telegraph and station departments with some degree of fairness. The increase in wages asked for by the committee was very moderate indeed, and could easily have been afforded by the company. We know this, because they have spent fabulous sums in their attempt to break the strike, when it would have cost them merely a nominal amount to have settled with

the committee. The membership asked for a minimum salary of $50.00 per month north of the Indian Territory lines, and $60.00 per month south of there. Even if such wages were paid, I think you will agree with me that it would not afford the men a very luxurious style of living. It must be remembered that these men worked twelve hours per day and every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, thus living in a state closely bordering upon slavery.

For these reasons we seek to enlist your moral support and ask you to do everything in your power to direct all passenger and freight business from that line and make it known to your friends that the company is unfair to organized labor.

We are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council of that honorable body, under date of June 23d, 1905, has decided to place the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System on its unfair list.

Thanking you for any assistance you may be able to give, and with best wishes for your future prosperity, I am,

Yours fraternally,

H. B. PERHAM,

President.

Useful Uralite.

Have you ever heard of the uralite? Probably not, for it is a new invention. Yet it is well worthy of your notice, since it is superior to anything of the kind that has yet been produced. It is the invention of a Russian artillery officer and chemist named Imschenetzky, and its claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is absolutely fireproof.

Uralite is composed of asbestos fiber with a proper proportion of silicate, bicarbonate of soda and chalk, and it is supplied in various finishes and colors, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In a soft form a sheet of uralite is like an asbestos board; when hard it resembles finely sawn stone and has a metallic ring. Besides being a non-conductor of heat and electricity, it is practically waterproof (and may be made entirely so by paint), and is not affected either by atmospheric influences or by the acids contained in smoke in large towns, which rapidly destroy galvanized iron.

Moreover, it can be cut by the usual carpenters' or woodworkers' tools; it can be veneered to form paneling for walls or partitions; it can be painted, grained, polished and glued together like wood; it does not split when a nail is driven through it; it is not affected when exposed to moisture or great changes of temperature, and it can be given any desired color, either during the process of manufacture or afterward.—Dietic and Hygienic Magazine.

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Heaven only looks fur off ter de folks dat's afraid ter make de journey.

Satan goes ter church regular, en wears sich a solemn face you can't tell him fum de res' er de saints.

Wisdom done quit cryin' out in de streets, fer fear dey'll arrest her fer disturbin' de peace.

Dey ain't no happiness in de house whar de women tries ter be boss. 'Dat's de kind er a house de Psalmist wanted de wings er a dove ter fly away f'um.

I'd ruther live in de meanest cabin, wid des a vine over de doorway, dan ter have a pianner in de parlor, en no peace in my soul.

Some folks lives fer nuttin' but style in dis worl', en ef ever dey gits ter heaven, 'bout de fust thing dey'll ax de angels will be ter please see ef dey crowns is on straight.

Three months in arrears suspends a member from benefits from this office until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. Pay your dues promptly every month and be a full-fledged member, entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits guaranteed by the Constitution.

No settlement has as yet been reached between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn Milling Company. All flour manufactured by this company is still unfair.

The monthly reports of the financial secretaries of each Local Union should be in the office of the General Secretary as soon after the first day of each month as possible.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Longview, Tex.—Trade is rather dull here, but our Local Union is O. K. We initiated two members last meeting night. Wages range from $2.25 to $2.50 per day of nine hours.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—Trade is booming here, we have not a man idle and would be glad to see more men coming here to work, but union men only. Work will be good here all summer and fall.

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Kokomo, Ind.—Business in the building line is at a standstill, there being but very little work at present and none in sight. We would warn all traveling brothers to keep shy of this place until further notice.

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Paris, Ark.—The outlook for building is very poor this season. There is nothing new in view, except what is already under speedy construction with more than men enough to do the work. We would advise all carpenters seeking employment to steer clear of Paris, Ark., until further notice.

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Reno, Nev.—We have put a business agent in the field and through his efforts we expect to get all the non-union men in line shortly. The union men are all working; our minimum rate is $3.50, but many of the brothers receive $4 per day. Prospects are good for the balance of the season.

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Clearfield, Pa.—As a warning to craftsmen who may readily place faith in any advertisement or circular of "Promotion Committees," picturing ready employment and golden opportunities for all who come this way, we desire to call their attention to conditions existing here at this time. Work is so exceedingly dull that many of our men are idle, while others have been forced to go elsewhere in search of employment. We would advise all carpenters to steer clear of this place; there will be very little work here this winter. The firms of Beezer Bros. and R. H. Thompson are still running the open shop and remain on the unfair list, but we hope to win in the end.

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Lenox, Mass.—Trade is very quiet here and indications are that it will remain so until late in the fall; a large number of our members have taken out clearance cards and left for other localities in search of employment. All carpenters are advised to give Lenox a wide berth this and the coming season.

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Novington, Mo.—Work in this vicinity has been very scarce for the past six months, and even at this time there is no improvement in sight. As a result many of our members have been forced to leave town and still others are idle, and we would call upon all brothers to assist us by staying away.

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Tacoma, Wash.—Local Union 470 is doing good work this year. We have admitted about seventy-five new members within the past three months. Work is rather scarce, though, and indications point to a very dull fall and winter season. We would advise all members of the U. B. to remain away from this coast.

♣ ♣ ♣

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Through the efforts of A. G. Bainbridge of Minneapolis, first vice-president of the Str. B. T. A., we were treated to a large gathering on the evening of June 22. It was a grand success. The forceful arguments made by Brother Bainbridge in the interest of the labor movement left a great impression upon us and will be of lasting effect, beneficial to our U. B.. His visit here will most likely result in the formation of a branch of the

Str. B. T. A. in this city. We have received two applications at the end of the meeting and three more at our last meeting. We have sent out printed invitation cards to non-union men, appealing to them to join us and help further the common cause, and showing the benefits derived by being a member of the U. B., which, as shown by our last meeting, are productive of good results.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—The Builders' Exchange of this city intend to make a fight on all the building trades organizations and have combined for the ostensible purpose of breaking their backbone. Therefore, all migrating brothers are urgently called upon to give Jacksonville a wide berth until such time as peace and harmony has been restored.

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New Orleans, La.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from this city. We are locked out for the past fifteen months. Pay no attention to newspapers; they are working in the interest of the real estate people, and if all the hotels they falsely state of being erected here, were built, there would be no room left for residence buildings. Stay away under penalty of Sec. 122 of General Constitution.

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North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Our D. C. has been quite prosperous since its organization. That body has recently admitted a branch of the A. S. of C., which organized at Niagara Falls, and six is now the number of affiliated Locals. L. U. 322 and 713 have extended an invitation to all affiliated Locals and such of surrounding cities to participate in a parade and picnic at Niagara Falls on Labor day.

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South Bend, Ind.—The reign of the scab contractor is ended. We have made such inroads among the non-union carpenters that the unfair contractors are crying for quarter. If we can hold our members in line during the winter there is no doubt that L. U. 413 will hold the reins of power in this city, as far as carpenters are concerned. Since we have had a business agent in the field our advance has been steady. Work is plentiful and all Union men are busy and working together. There is an absence of strife and contention in our Local Union.

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Pensacola, Fla.—The Consolidated Grocery Company, with headquarters in Jacksonville, a concern which is controlling the grocery and naval store business in the State, have awarded the work on a large warehouse here to an unfair contractor and are fighting organized labor. All brothers in every city of this State will further his own cause by leaving the goods of this unfair company severely alone.

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Look Out For These Tools.

Islip, N. Y.—On June 23 someone broke into our shop and stole about $75 worth of tools. Some of them were marked J. Gates and others T. and P. They were all new. Brothers noticing any of these tools anywhere will please notify the General Office or the undersigned.

JOHN GATES, R. S. L. U. 357.
Islip, N. Y.

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Information Wanted.

Louis Dunky, formerly a member of L. U. 422, San Francisco, Cal., having lost everything by fire last March, obtained a loan from this Local Union with the understanding that he would repay the money when he received his insurance, but failed to do so. He has left the city for parts unknown, and any brother who should happen to meet him is requested to kindly communicate with the undersigned R. S. of L. U. 422. Louis Dunky is a rather small man, of light complexion, Hungarian by birth, works as a cabinet maker, and is married.

EMIL STERNBERG,
R. S. L. U. 422.
237 Twelfth St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Charles Rupp, a member of L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., disappeared on May 16, 1905, and has not been heard of since. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his brother and the Local Union by sending information of same to GEORGE P. RACKE, R. S.
535 E. Second St., Newport, Ky.

TRADE NOTES

Suceessful Trade Movements.

Clinton, Ia.—Contrary to our expectations that our struggle would be but a short one, we were out seven weeks before a settlement of our controversy was effected. While the contractors from the outset agreed to the 33 1-3 cents per hour minimum, they refused to sign any agreement calling for the closed shop. At the end of June several conferences were held between the bosses, our committee and Brother D. Miehler, the general organizer, which finally resulted in an understanding that the contractors hire Union men only and will not object to the non-union men hired by them during the strike joining the Union. With this understanding the strike has been declared off on June 27 and our men returned to work.

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Our Brothers in Pensacola, Fla., Still Out —Keep Away.

Pensacola, Fla.—The members of L. U.'s 74 and 107 are locked out since May 1, and as yet there is no chance for a satisfactory settlement of our difficulty. Our demand is eight hours per day at same rate of wages as paid for nine hours. The contractors hope, and are using strenuous efforts, to get men from the North to come here for their health. These health seekers, as shown by experience, are willing to work for anything they can get. The contractors, who recently formed a Builders' Association, taking advantage of the situation, are offering a rate of wages as low as $1.14 per day of nine, and in some instances ten hours. The Union men, as a matter of course, refusing to work for starvation wages, are still out. They are men with families and entitled to all the sympathy and moral assistance the Local Unions in the North and elsewhere can extend to them. We trust that our sister Local Unions will give due publicity to the state of affairs in Pensacola, Fla., and advise their members to steer clear of that city. We feel sure that we can win this fight if migrating carpenters and health seekers will stay away.

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Hyde Murphy Co. Unfair.

Ridgeway, Pa.—The attitude of the firm of Hyde-Murphy Co. of this town toward organized labor is too well known by union men to need any comment at this time. They are persistent advocates of the open-shop policy and will employ union men only as a last resort. Local Union 947 having failed to comply with union conditions, has placed this firm on the unfair list.

These people manufacture sash, doors and a general line of builders' supplies, which they send all over the country.

All union men are earnestly requested to assist the above mentioned Local Union in bringing this obnoxious firm under union conditions.

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Where is William C. Shanon?

The undersigned is desirous of getting into communication with Wm. C. Shanon, a carpenter by trade, who during part of 1904 was in the employ of Milliken Bros., San Francisco, Cal., and some years ago in the carpentering and contracting business in Seattle, Wash. Any member or reader who can locate him will do him and the undersigned a great favor, and both will appreciate the kindness. Please address.

DR. WARREN E. G. HIGH, U. S. Navy.
U. S. T. S. "Pensacola."
Yerba, Buena Island, Cal.

Expulsions.

J. M. Jones and J. Baer of L. U. 953, Houston, Tex., have been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.



Für unsere deutschen Leser

An unsere Lokal-Unionen.

Gemäß eines Beschlusses unserer letzten, in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention haben wir die Veröffentlichung des monatlichen Finanzberichtes der General-Office in diesem Journale eingestellt. An Statt dessen sind, ebenfalls in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Konvention, beginnend mit dem Monat März 1905, den gutstehenden Lokal-Unionen zwei Exemplare des monatlichen Finanzberichtes im Separatabdruck zugesandt worden. Wir machen nun die Lokal-Unionen darauf aufmerksam, daß die General-Office eine genügende Anzahl dieser Berichte drucken läßt, um denjenigen Lokal-Unionen, die es wünschen, eine weitere Anzahl von Exemplaren, welche wir in diesem Fall zu bezeichnen bitten, zusenden zu können.

Das organisirte Unternehmerthum.

Wir haben an dieser Stelle schon verschiedentlich betont, daß es unlogisch und eine Inkonsequenz wäre, wollten sich die Arbeiter gegen die Organisations-Versuche der Arbeitgeber auflehnen, abgesehen davon, daß ihnen dies ja nichts nützen würde. Die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation ist zwar bei den Unternehmern bei Weitem nicht in dem Maaße vorhanden, wie bei den Arbeitern, da sie im Besitze der Arbeitsmittel sind und ihnen dadurch, den Arbeitern gegenüber, eine bevorzugte Stellung eingeräumt ist. Weil es sich bei ihnen, individuell oder vereinigt, nicht um die Erhaltung ihrer Existenz, sondern um eine Profitvergrößerung handelt. Die Arbeiter hingegen sind organisirt, weil sie vereinzelt, der Willkür der Unternehmer preisgegeben sind, und weil sie nur vereinigt menschenwürdige Bedingungen erringen können.

Nachdem nun in den letzten Jahren die Organisation der Arbeiter zu einer ungeahnten Ausdehnung und Machtstellung gelangt ist, haben sich die Unternehmer ebenfalls organisirt, um den organisirten Arbeitern ein Paroli zu bieten, d. h. Lohnerhöhungen und Arbeitszeitverkürzungen und damit eine Schmälerung ihres Profits verhindern zu können.

Dieser Interessenstreit, der den heutigen ökonomischen Einrichtungen entspringt, wird solange fortdauern, als diese Einrichtungen weiter bestehen, und Zusammenstöße beider Interessenten im Produktionsprozesse werden unvermeidlich sein. Und da wir an diesen Einrichtungen vorläufig nichts ändern können oder ändern wollen, so müssen wir uns eben darein fügen, und da wäre es für beide Theile, Unternehmer und Arbeitnehmer, nur vortheilhaft, wenn auf Organisationswegen eine Verständigung über die Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrages und die Arbeitsbedingungen erzielt werden könnte.

Eine Unternehmer-Organisation, die die Organisation der Arbeiter anerkennt und derselben das Recht zugesteht, die Bedingungen, unter welchen ihre Mitglieder ihre Arbeitskraft zu verkaufen gewillt sind, festzusetzen, ein Recht, das dem Verkäufer irgend einer andern Waare unbestritten gewährt ist, wäre eine Institution, die den Arbeitern eher nützen als schaden könnte.

Es kann den Arbeitern nur erwünscht sein, wenn sie der Mühe enthoben sind, bei Gewerksdifferenzen oder Forderungen mit jedem einzelnen Arbeitgeber unterhandeln zu müssen. Mit einer solchen Unternehmer-Organisation wäre es ein Leichtes, über Gewerksfragen Vereinbarungen zu treffen und Arbeitsverträge einzugehen, welche den unliebsamen Störungen des Industrie-Betriebes durch Arbeitseinstellungen vorbeugen würden. Eine Unternehmer-Organisation, die es sich ferner zur Aufgabe macht, die unter den Unternehmern grassirende Schmutzkonkurrenz zu bekämpfen, unter der sie, wie auch die Arbeiter, so sehr zu leiden hat, kann von Letzteren nur begrüßt werden. Doch, die jüngste Vergangenheit hat gezeigt, daß es dem Unternehmerthum, soweit es organisirt ist, fern liegt, den Arbeitnehmern Rechte zuzugestehen oder friedliche Zustände im Industriebetrieb herbeizuführen, obschon sie erklären, daß Letzteres ihr Bestreben und der Zweck ihrer Organisation sei.

Was kann man aber auch von einer Organisation anders erwarten, die bis vor Kurzem von einem D. M. Parry geleitet wurde, dessen scheußliche Ausbeuter-Praktiken im Verkehr mit

seinen eigenen Angestellten sprüchwörtlich sind? Von einer Unternehmer-Organisation, die sich jetzt in einem „Post", dem Eigenthümer der Postum Cereal Food Company, einen Nachfolger Parry's als Präsidenten zugelegt hat, der damit prahlt, daß in seiner Fabrik Tag und Nacht ohne Unterbrechung gearbeitet werde; der zwei Schichten, eine Tag- und eine Nachtschichte, eingeführt hat, von denen demnach eine jede 12 Stunden täglich schuften muß?

Die Profitsucht und Habgier dieser Sorte Unternehmer ist so grenzenlos, daß ihnen jede Spur von Gerechtigkeitssinn abhanden gekommen ist, und in Folge ihrer täglich geübten korrupten Geschäftspraktiken sind Wahrheitsliebe, Aufrichtigkeit und Ehrlichkeit in ihren Augen zu lächerlichen Sentimentalitäten geworden, für die sie keine Verwendung haben.

Das Verlangen des organisirten Unternehmerthums nach dem „Offenen Shop" und dessen Gefasel über Beschützung des freien Arbeiters, gegenüber der Tyrannei der Gewerks-Organisationen, ist eine schamlose Heuchelei und ein kolossaler Schwindel, der ihre wahre Absicht, die Organisation der Arbeiter völlig zu vernichten, verhüllen soll. Ihre wahre Absicht ist, Zustände herbeizuführen, in denen die Ausbeutung des Arbeiters bis auf den letzten Blutstropfen ungestört und ungehindert vor sich gehen kann, und darum ist ihre Parole „Vernichtung der Gewerkschaften und Einführung des Offenen Shops".

Ein ebenso großer Schwindel ist ihre Sympathie für die sogenannte „dritte Partei", das Publikum, die Konsumenten. Jenen sucht man glauben zu machen, daß durch die Einführung des Offenen Shops die Produktionskosten verringert würden und somit billigere Waare hergestellt und den Konsumenten geliefert werden könne. Da dies aber doch nur durch Verkürzung der Arbeitslöhne und Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit geschehen kann, verrathen sie mit diesen Versprechungen ihre wahre Absicht, den wahren Zweck ihrer Organisation.

Wir bezweifeln, daß in irgend einem andern Lande als in diesem, dem Lande des Fakirthums, das Unternehmerthum auf einen derartigen offenbaren Schwindel verfallen könnte; dem amerikanischen Publikum scheint man eben Einiges bieten zu können.

Das Unternehmerthum scheert sich den Teufel weder um die Interessen des freien, nichtorganisirten Arbeiters, den es beschützen zu wollen vorgibt, noch um die Interessen des Publikums, dem es billigere Waarenpreise verspricht; ihm gilt es einzig und allein um die Förderung seiner eigenen Interessen, um die Vergrößerung des Profits.

Es ist eine geschichtlich festgestellte Thatsache, daß eine Erniedrigung der Waarenpreise, die durch eine Verkürzung der Arbeitslöhne erzielt wurde, niemals zur Hebung des Wohlstandes eines Landes beigetragen hat, sondern das Gegentheil. Verkürzung der Löhne und Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit verringern die Kaufkraft der Arbeiter, des größeren Theiles der Bevölkerung oder des Publikums. Perioden der Prosperität haben sich bisher nur dann eingestellt und können auch heute nur dann möglich sein, wenn die Arbeitszeit kurz und der Arbeitslohn hoch, wenn dem Arbeiter lohnende Arbeitsgelegenheit geboten und seine Kaufkraft eine hohe ist.

Es ist kaum nöthig, hier hervorzuheben, daß das organisirte Unternehmerthum seinen Zweck, die Gewerkschaften zu vernichten, nie erreichen wird. So lange die heutige Ausbeuterwirthschaft fortdauert, wird es auch Ausgebeutete geben, die sich gegen diese Wirthschaft auflehnen. In dem Vernichtungskampfe, den das Unternehmerthum gegen die Gewerksorganisationen in Scene gesetzt hat, mögen wohl einige derselben zu Schaden kommen oder in ihrer Wirksamkeit gehemmt werden, aber dieser Kampf wird sie zur Ergreifung wirksamer, zeitgemäßer und den Verhältnissen entsprechender Vertheidigungsmaßregeln drängen, und dies nicht nur auf ökonomischem, sondern auch auf politischem Felde. Die Zukunft wird das organisirte Unternehmerthum lehren, daß es mit seinem Vernichtungskampfe Wind gesäet und dafür Sturm zu ernten hat.

Warum wir uns organisiren.

Wenn ehedem Arbeiter sich zusammenfanden und eine Korporation gründeten, und diese sodann Gewerkschaft, Fachverein oder sonst wie immer benamseten und in derselben ihre Interessen zum Ausdruck brachten, so war dieses Ergebniß nicht das Werk von „Hetzern und Wühlern", sondern es war die nothwendige Konsequenz des proletarischen Kampfes im Kulturstaate. Was ist das, der Kulturstaat? Ein Gemeinwesen, in dem mehrere Gruppen der Bevölkerung die verschiedensten Wirthschaftsinteressen verfolgen und die in letzter Linie eigentlich sich nur in zwei Gruppen scheiden: in die der Besitzenden und die der Besitzlosen.

Diejenigen nun, die zur zweiten Gruppe ge-

hören, sind durch ihre Besitzlosigkeit gezwungen, ihr einziges Gut — ihre Arbeitskraft — zu verkaufen, um durch sie für ihren Lebensunterhalt zu sorgen. Derjenige, der diese Arbeitskraft der Besitzlosen kauft, hat das Bestreben, den Lebensunterhalt des Proletariers auf das äußerste Minimum zu beschränken. Denn je niedriger dieses Minimum, umso profitabler ist der Kaufvertrag, den man heute den vereinbarten Arbeitsvertrag nennt.

Zudem hat eine geringe Minderheit in diesem Gemeinwesen — und das sind die Besitzenden — sich durch ständige Organisation, wie durch die verschiedensten Privilegien die vollständige Verwaltung und die alleinige Einflußnahme auf die Gesetzgebung usurpirt. Daher ist es nur zu erklärlich, daß unter solchen Umständen die Geldsackinteressen bei dem allgemeinen Profithunger ihren schärfsten Ausdruck in der rücksichtslosen Ausbeutung menschlicher Arbeitskraft fanden. Hierin offenbart sich der Klassenstaat.

Nun haben auch die Arbeiter Interessen, wie wir sie zuvor angedeutet haben, so zum Beispiel die gesetzliche Einflußnahme auf das Arbeitsverhältniß durch die Fixirung der Arbeitsdauer, Abschaffung der Kinder- und Regelung der Frauenarbeit, gewissenhafte Inspektion u. s. w. Wie man sieht, lauter Interessen, die gegenüber den Interessen der Besitzenden eine Schmälerung der Profitrate zu bedeuten haben.

Nun konnten diese Interessen der Arbeiterklasse im Klassenstaate nicht oder nur nach langen Kämpfen zur Geltung kommen. Für's Erste hatten die Arbeiter keine Vertretung in den gesetzgebenden Körperschaften, und wo endlich diese Vertretung erreicht wurde, hat sie sich gegenüber der solidarischen Zusammenrottung aller Geldhyänen zu schwach erwiesen. Wie und von wem sollten nun diese Interessen der Arbeiterklasse im Klassenstaate vertreten und durchgeführt werden? Und eine Vertretung mußte geschaffen werden, da diese Interessen den Lebensnerv der Arbeiterschaft berührten. Diese Arbeit konnte nur von der Arbeiterklasse selbst inaugurirt werden, indem sie sich die nothwendigen Organisationen gründete und jene Waffen schuf, mit denen bis nun so mancher Sieg errungen wurde. Wohl wurden diese Gründungen mit aller teuflischen Bosheit verfolgt und im jahrzehntelangen Ringen mit den Staatsgewalten hat sich trotz alledem der Emanzipationsgedanke in der Arbeiterschaft wahres Märtyrerthum erzwungen.

Wir Arbeiter, die einstmals wie auch heute um jede kleinste Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ringen müssen, wir, die im immerwährenden Kampfe mit dem Unternehmerthum liegen, um eine Hebung unserer wirthschaftlichen Lage durch Lohnerhöhungen herbeizuführen, wissen nur zu gut, daß wir in diesen Kämpfen den einzigen Rückhalt in der festen Organisation der Arbeiterklasse finden und ihn auch da noch immer stets gefunden haben. Ueberdies ist die Organisation die beste Stätte, in der sich die Arbeiter bilden und schulen, um all den Anforderungen gerecht zu werden, die die Durchführung der Vereinsgeschäfte, sowie der Vertretung der Klasseninteressen erfordern. Wenn in der antiken Zeit ein griechischer Philosoph einen festen Punkt außerhalb der Erde verlangte, um die Welt aus den Angeln zu heben: die Arbeiterklasse hat diesen „festen Punkt" in ihrer Organisation gefunden, um eine Welt der Schande und des Unrechts von sich abzuwälzen, die alle menschlichen Regungen zu ersticken drohte. Was heute in Bezug auf Arbeiterschutzgesetze, sowie in Bezug auf das Versicherungswesen geschehen ist und geschieht, das geschieht nur unter dem Drucke der organisirten Arbeiterklasse. Was heute in den Arbeitsstätten an Verbesserungen zu Tage tritt, ist nur durch die Organisation der Arbeiter erkämpft und eingeführt worden. Und weil wir dies wissen, deshalb halten wir mit aller Zähigkeit an unserer Organisation fest. Sie zu stärken, sie auszubauen, darin erfüllen wir unseren Lebenszweck, auf daß sie ein unzerstörbares Bollwerk für den proletarischen Emanzipationskampf sei.

Wohl haben so manche Organisationen heftige Kämpfe durchzumachen gehabt, Kämpfe, die, was Heroismus und Opfermuth betrifft, sich getrost an die jener sogenannten „Heldenepoche" zur Seite stellen können!

Als kürzlich in allen Blättern die Tapferkeit im Niederringen von Port Arthur in den verschiedensten Nuancen bestaunt wurde, da stiegen vor unserem Geiste die Kämpfe der Krimmitschauer Weber empor. Auch diese hatte der Hunger bezwungen, doch sind sie — und das ist der gewaltige Unterschied — im Kampfe um sozialen Fortschritt, im Kampfe um höhere Kultur gefallen. Welcher Heldensinn und Heroismus da zum Vorschein kam, kann nur der ermessen, der das Leben eines Arbeiters kämpft und lebt. Und, um von unseren Arbeitsgenossen in Oesterreich zu sprechen: der Kampf der Kohlen- und Textilarbeiter — und die Aussperrung der Wiener Tischlergehilfen! — Was haben alle diese Kämpfe an Opfern gekostet, und was wird dieser Kampf noch kosten?

The Carpenter

Kein Preis, kein Opfer ist zu groß. Nur Eines darf es uns bei allen unseren Kämpfen nicht kosten: die Grundlage unseres Seins, die Organisation.

Die stramme, klassenbewußte Organisation der Arbeiterschaft ist die Vorbedingung aller sozialen Besserstellung, sowie das Mittel, jenen Zielen zuzustreben, von denen wir Sozialdemokraten hoffen, daß sie die endliche Erlösung von allen Fesseln des Klassenstaates bedingen.

Darum organisiren wir uns, darum verwenden wir alle unsere Zeit und Mühe auf die Beseitigung des Indifferentismus, der noch auf einem großen Theile der Arbeiterschaft lastet, und darum erblicken wir in jedem unorganisirten Arbeiter ein Hinderniß, und in Jedem, der aus kleinlich-egoistisch kurzsichtigen Motiven gerade mit den Beiträgen zur Organisation spart und zu sparen beginnt, direkt einen Schädling. Und darum kann es für die Arbeiterklasse nur eine Losung geben: Organisiren — kämpfen — siegen! Kein Tag vergehe, ohne hierin eine nützliche Arbeit geleistet zu haben.

(„Glück auf!" Organ der österr. Bergarbeiter.)

Eine gegen die Zimmerer Wiens verhängte Aussperrung wurde am 7. Juni nach fast vierwöchentlichem, hartnäckigen Kampfe mit dem Siege der Arbeiter und Abschluß eines Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern beendet, dessen wichtigste Punkte folgende sind:

1. Die Arbeitszeit dauert von der ersten Woche im März bis zur letzten Woche im Oktober von 7 Uhr Früh bis 6 Uhr Abends; von der ersten Woche im November bis zur letzten Woche im Februar wird deren Dauer nach Maßgabe der Arbeitsverhältnisse gekürzt. Als Pausen werden gewährt: allen Arbeitern eine einstündige Mittagspause; den Arbeitern, welche auf dem Werkplatze beschäftigt sind, eine Viertelstunde Vormittags und eine Viertelstunde Nachmittags; den auswärts auf Bauten beschäftigten Arbeitern eine halbe Stunde Vormittags und eine halbe Stunde Nachmittags. Die Frühstückspause beginnt um halb 9 Uhr, die Nachmittagspause um halb 4 Uhr. Am Samstag entfällt die Vesperpause.

2. Es wird ein Minimallohn für Gehülfen von 4 Kronen 75 Heller, für Gehülfen im ersten Jahre nach dem Freiwerden von 4 Kronen 25 Heller, und für Gehülfen, welche in Folge höheren Alters oder theilweiser Invalidität nicht mehr über volle Arbeitskraft verfügen, von 4 Kronen 25 Heller bezahlt. Mit der am 31. Juli beginnenden Arbeitswoche erfährt dieser Minimallohn eine Erhöhung um 25 Heller, somit beträgt er 5 Kronen, respektive 4 Kronen 50 Heller. An Stelle des Taglohnes kann auch der Stundenlohn in Anwendung kommen. Dieser beträgt für Gehülfen 50 Heller, vom Beginn des erhöhten Taglohnes an 53 Heller; für Gehülfen im ersten Jahre nach dem Freiwerden 44 Heller, vom Beginn des erhöhten Taglohnes an 48 Heller. Für die oben bezeichneten älteren Gehülfen gilt der Stundenlohn wie für die Ausgelernten.

3. Ueberstunden werden nur in den dringendsten Fällen gemacht, und es darf kein Arbeiter zur Leistung derselben gezwungen werden. Den Arbeitern, welche sich zur Leistung von Ueberstunden nicht bereit finden lassen, darf aus ihrem Verhalten kein Nachtheil erwachsen.

4. Für Sonntags- und Nachtarbeit wird der doppelte Lohn vergütet. Als Nachtarbeit gilt die Zeit von 8 Uhr Abends bis 5 Uhr Früh mit einer Pause von 12 bis 1 Uhr Mitternachts.

5. An den Feiertagen und Samstagen schließt die Arbeit um 5 Uhr, doch werden 9½ Stunden bezahlt, respektive der volle Tagelohn vergütet. An den Feiertagen und Samstagen entfällt die Vesperpause. Zur Arbeit an den Feiertagen darf kein Arbeiter gezwungen werden.

6. An Lohnauszahlungstagen hat die Arbeitszeit um 5 Uhr beendigt zu werden. Für Arbeiter, welche auswärts beschäftigt sind, falls die Auszahlung nicht am Arbeitsorte vorgenommen wird, erfolgt der Arbeitsschluß so, daß diese Arbeiter längstens halb 6 Uhr am Lohnauszahlungsort anlangen können. Fällt auf den Samstag ein Feiertag, so erfolgt die Zahlung am Tage vorher.

9. Der 1. Mai wird als Feiertag freigegeben.

Die gesetzliche Anerkennung der italienischen Arbeitskammern wurde kürzlich Seitens eines radikalen Abgeordneten im italienischen Parlamente beantragt und ein diesbezüglicher Gesetzentwurf eingereicht, welcher Aussicht auf Annahme hat, da er die bestehenden Arbeitskammern der Kontrolle der Provinzbehörden unterstellt, was den Wünschen der Regierung entspricht. Die siebzig italienischen Arbeitskammern hingegen finden die Bestimmungen des Entwurfes mit ihren Zwecken und Zielen unvereinbar, da keine einzige allen Arbeitern offen steht, sondern nur für die Interessen der organisirten Arbeiter eintritt, was selbstverständlich auch den Nichtorganisirten zu Gute kommt.

Department Francais

La Question d'Arbitration.

Aujourd'hui où l'organisation ouvrière commence à se faire sentir au patronat, où la chambre syndicale ouvrière commence a devenir un facteur avec lequel la classe capitaliste doit compter, on nous propose de soumettre tous nos griefs à l'arbitration. C'est à dire, a un comité plus ou moins neutre, en dehors des intérêts direct des deux côtés opposés. Nous nous souvenons encore fort bien, car il n'y a qu'un très petit nombre d'années de cela, que les patrons repondaient aux ouvriers proposant l'arbitrage "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." C'était l'époque où l'organisation des travailleurs était dans son enfance, ou alors après une défaite, la reduisant à l'impotence; et le capital se sentant vainqueur, mettait simplement le talon de sa botte sur la tête du vaincu, en refusant d'argumenter les questions en littige avec ces derniers. "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer," cela voulait dire; "Que voulez vous faire, pauvres misérables, contre notre capital." Votre lutte ne ressamble t-elle plutôt à la lutte du pot de terre contre le pot de fer? N'avons nous pas les lois, les juges la police et la milice avec nous?

Est ce que l'Etat n'est pas toujours prêt à nous aider avec sa force armée? Qu' avons nous à redouter de vous? Vous n'êtes pas, ou peu organisés, nous le sommes au contraire très bien, vous n'avez pas le sous dans votre caisse de grève, nous y avons des millions, vous avez contre vous la faim et la misère dans vos familles, et nous avons les moyens à faire un voyage en Europe pendant que vous et les votres allez crêver de faim. C'est donc à prendre ou à laisser, mais il n'y a rien à arbitrer!

Et les travailleurs malheureusement trop souvent, étaient obligés de s'incliner devant l'ucas patronal. Le capital vainqueur avait dit vrai, et si ce n'était pas le raisonnement capitalist qui forçait les grèves de cesser, c'était en tous cas la faim, l'impossibilité de rester plus longtemps dans la rue, qui courbait l'échine ouvrière sous les fourches coudines du capital.

Un écrivain du parti ouvrier de France a pretendue qu'il n'y avait pas de "grève perdue." Il disait en cela la pleine vérité! Une grève pourra cesser faute de moyens de subsistance, mais heureusement pour la classe ouvrière ces grèves perdues leur servaient de lessons. Les travailleuers apprirent à mieux se servir de leurs forces, à mieux s'organiser, à choisir le bon moment et ne demander en temps utils que des choses possibles. Malgré la rudesse du refus patronal le capital souffrait également de la révolte ouvrière, et c'est par millions que se chiffrait le dommage causé par les grandes grèves resté célèbre dans les annales des organisations ouvrières. Aussi, à mesure que ces pertes materielles se furent sentir au capital, ils crièrent à l'arbitration! Oubliant leurs procédés, lorsqu'ils mettaient, saus prevenir personne, des milliers d'ouvriers à pied, ils exigèrent de nous des contrats de plus ou moins de durée, et se pleignirent si les travailleurs ne se génèrent pas plus qu'eux. Si bien que peu s'en faut, ces messieurs réclameraient aujourd'hui une loi, rendant l'arbitrage obligatoire, pour les ouvriers seulement, bien entendu, et nous ne serions nullement etonné de voir la question de l'arbitrage obligatoire devenir une issue dans la prochaine campagne élèctorale.

Cela nous rappelle les difficultés que les Etats Unis avaient, il y a quellques années avec l'Etat du Vénézuéla, un petit état du Sud-Amerique. Oncle Sam se sentait très fort, et faisait voire son gros bâton.

Peu de temps après, les rélations diplomatiques avec l'Angleterre devenait difficiles et justement au sujet du même

Vénézuéla. Oncle Sam avait des raisons de croire la "Monroe Doctrine" en danger, mais au lieu de montrer le gros bâton à l'Angleterre, on proposait immediatement l'abitrage comme le meilleur moyen de règler argument.

Entre deux parties de force à peu près égale nous ne saurions recommender rien de mieux; nous ne sommes nullement opposé à l'arbitration, mais nous recommendons la plus grande circonspection, dès que la demande d'arbitrage est posée par le patronat; sachant fort bien que seul le sentiment de leur infériorité les fait faire ces propositions. Encore avons nous toute sorte de raisons pour nous en méfier, car il n'est pas une seule des questions qui fut soulevéo et soumise à l'arbitration et qui aurait été réglée à l'avantage de la classe ouvrière. Comme exemples des plus récents nous rappellons les fameuses grèves des mineurs en 1902, et celle des ouvriers tisseurs l'année dernière, et qui vient d'échouée si piteusement entre les mains du Gouverneur Douglas, du Massachusetts.

Nous avons bien mieux que cela a proposer aux organisations des travailleurs Americains, c'est "l'installation des Conseils des Prud'hommes," tels qu'ils existent particulièrement en France et en Allemagne.

Nous développerons ces derniers dans une article prochain.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

♣ ♣ ♣

Notre Constitution en langue francaise.

La Constitution de notre Fraternité, revisée à la Convention tenue à Milwaukee, Wis., vient de paraitre en langue française et peut être fournie aux Unions Locales, ayant usage, à 5 centimes l' exemplaire.

Prière aux Unions Locales de bien vouloir envoyer la commende au Secrétair Général le plus tôt possible.

♣ ♣ ♣

Le syndicat est la forme la plus élevée de l'action collective des individus puisque les resultats obtenus pour lui profitent non seulement à ses adhérents, mais aussi à tous ceux qu' un egoisme étroit empêche d'y entrer à eux même qui le combatte. Les amélioration obtenus par les syndicats ont une bienfaisante repercussion surtouts les ouvriers, syndiqués ou non.

Il est indispensable pour les ouvriers de se grouper en dehors de toute ingérence patronale, de s'unir étroitement pour le terrain à l' écart des idées politiques et religieuse dans le seul but de faire aboutir leurs revendications. Cet esprit de lutte en commun et pour tous renferme toute la philosophie de l' idée syndicale.

♣ ♣ ♣

Nous n'avons pas d'adversaires aussi terribles d' ennemies aussi dangereux que l' alcool tant que nous n' aurons pas enrayé le cours de ce fléau, tant que nous n'aurons pas réussi à neutraliser ou à amoindrir ses effets, tout ce que nous édifierons ne sera bâti que sur le sable. Agent de désagrégation sociale, engendreur de veulerie l'alcool est un des meilleurs auxeiliaires du capital, c'est donc un des premiers contre lesquels il nous faut diriger nos coups.

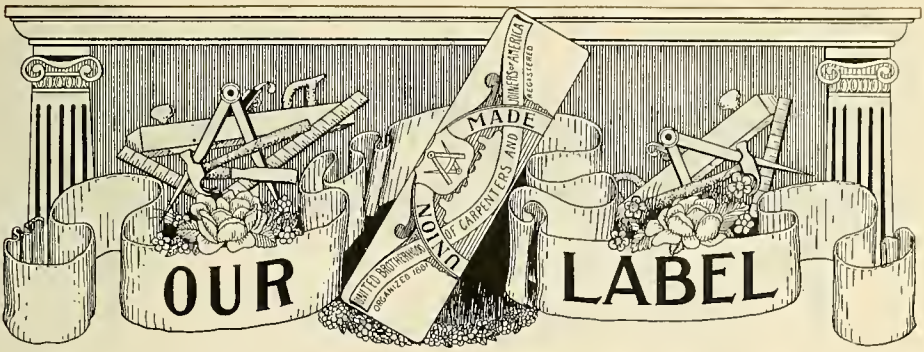
♣ ♣ ♣

Il ne suffit pas de s'affilier à un syndicat et de mettre entre les mains de ceux qui sont à sa tête des moyens suffisants pour qu' ils puissent agir. Il faut encore que chaque travailleur prenne part à l'action dans son atelier, dans sa sphère, qu il s'intéresse aux intérêtes généraux de la corporation. S'il ne le fait pas, l'action de son syndicat est condamnnée à demeurer stérile.

Les Syndicates ne doivent pas être seulement des instruments de lutte chargé d'obtenir des améliorations matérieles pour les travailleurs ils doivent être également des foyers de lumiére, des centres d' education mutuelle, cooperant activement au relèvement du niveau intellectuel et moral de la class ouvrière.

Thè history of our U. B. taking up considerable space in this issue, some interesting and important articles, reports and communications are unavoidbly held over for the September Carpenter.

A counterfeit of the Hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in the design are the words "individual liberty." Many dealers are handling the scab hats, under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

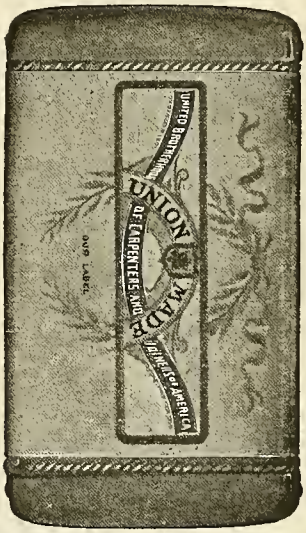


The using of our Union Label by the employer is decidedly to his advantage. The Label being attached to the building material shows that competent workmen were engaged in its manufacture, for it is an irrefutable fact that the best mechanics are not to be found outside, but inside of the Union. Any employer entitled to our Label, when bidding for contracts on building work, may safely say to the builder, architect or owner, "My work is done under Union conditions. I pay Union wages, the highest paid for work in my line in the locality. I employ good men and can therefore guarantee for good workmanship." On these grounds an employer is in a position to obtain more profitable contracts, at the same time giving more satisfaction to the purchaser in the execution of the contract than an employer will who employs non-Union labor and is not entitled to our Label.

We know of many instances where the unionizing of his factory and the use of our Label were the means of an employer building up a lucrative and flourishing business.

It is especially advantageous for the owners of mills and factories, who are looking for contracts in larger cities or towns, where carpenters control the work on the buildings, to use our Label. The material bearing the Label of the U. B. of C. and J. no objection will be raised against the handling by the carpenters and complications, entailing often a serious loss of time and money to the manufacturer, will be avoided.





The Medical World says: "Labor organizations have worked unremittingly, and we are still working for better factory conditions, shorter hours, against child labor, etc. All these things are for the uplifting of humanity, and labor organizations have worked for them in the open. The silent, secret, scheming is done by the other side."



Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket Folder.

By Dwight L. Stoddard, present secretary of Local Union 281, printed by S. R. Cook, retiring secretary (who is also a union printer) is truly roof framing in a nut shell. It shows at a glance how to cut all kind of roofs and give the degree as well as the pitch.

Is the most convenient, handy and practical work ever published for the every day use of the carpenter, and as long as it can be secured for the introductory price of ten cents is surely in the reach of all.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, a firm advertising in this journal, have just issued and are distributing a circular containing a treatise, or hints on the care of saws. It gives distinct directions on the filing and setting of both crosscut and rip saws, the bevel and pitch of teeth, etc., etc. The keeping of saws in good order is a matter of vital importance to every carpenter, mill men and other mechanics using saws; these hints will be found very valuable in this respect and the circular should be in the hands of every one of our members. A copy will be sent to any one applying for same to the Taintor Manufacturing Co., 113 Chamber street, New York City.

♣ ♣ ♣

Articles advertised in a labor paper are given preference by all true union men, even the non-union discriminate in favor of them, taking the advertising as a guarantee that the article is of superior make and that by purchasing it he gets his money's worth and more satisfaction out of its use. All articles advertised in this journal are the products of union labor and as it is an established fact that the best mechanics are to be found inside the union, the purchasing of these articles is a good investment. Recommend them to your friends.

♣ ♣ ♣

Printers Ink, the recognized authority on advertising, says in a recent issue of that publication:

"A labor paper with only 1,000 circulation is of more value to the advertiser than any ordinary newspaper with 6,000 subscribers, and that shrewd advertisers are becoming convinced of this fact is apparent from the constantly increasing demands being made upon the advertising columns of the labor press. The really shrewd advertiser, who studies conditions as they exist and the outlook for the future, does not need to be told of the value of the labor paper as a means of reaching the great buying public. He knows that year by year union men are getting closer together, becoming more clannish, more alive to the interests of one another; that they the more keenly appreciate the fact that a benefit to one is a benefit to all, and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

"When a merchant places himself in the category of those who are 'friendly to union labor' he is sure to be gratefully remembered by union men.

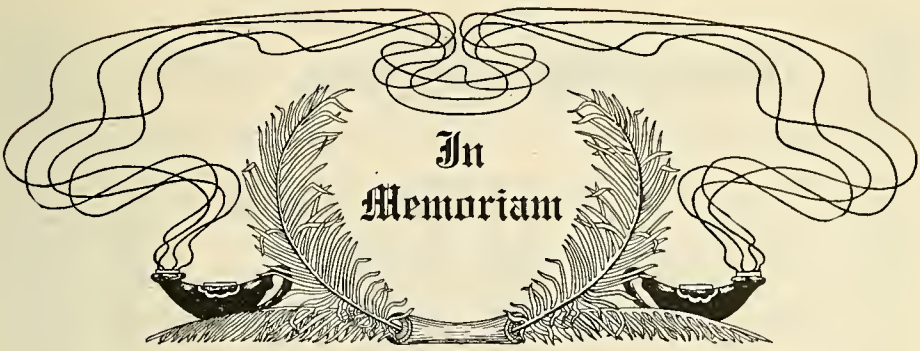
"As the churchman reads his church paper and the lodgeman the journal of his lodge, so does the laboring man read his labor paper. He may hastily scan the contents of the other papers, but his labor paper he is sure to read. From first column to last he inspects it closely, noting with interest what is being accomplished in the big, busy world of labor, watching if the editorials have the ring of true metal, and no less closely scrutinizing the advertising columns, noting with approval if the old advertisers are faithful, greeting with satisfaction and gratitude every new name that is added to the paper's list of patrons.

"As a partisan in the cause of union labor he feels that every patron of the paper is a friend to his cause. And he is not likely to forget that friend in making purchases."

Labor Day

Is over to all that secure Stoddard's Steel Square Works on that much-dreaded day of roof framing.

The American Suspender Co., of Cincinnati, O., is a non-Union concern, the label having been taken away from this firm because of its antagonism toward the Union and discharging its active members. Don't be deceived by the word "Union Made" stamped on the buckles. Union suspenders bear a label of the American Federation of Labor.



SEATON, MARY M., wife of H. H. Seaton of L. U. 1413, Dallas, Tex.

FISH, CHAS. W., of L. U. 1010, Mulberry, Kan.

WOOD, MRS., wife of Wm. T. Wood of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WILLEY, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

MOSES, MRS. wife of R. R. Moses, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

KING, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

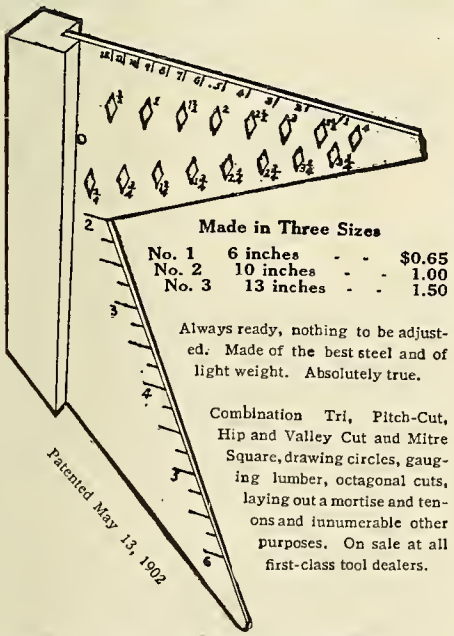
SHIEL, MRS., wife of Patrick H. Shiel of L. U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill.

LOWTHER, J. I., of L. U. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va.

INGRAHAM, Elizabeth A., wife of A. E. Ingraham, L. U. 1248, Oneida, N. Y.

GAREY, CHAS. B., of L. U. 680, Newton Center, Mass.

NEW UNIVERSAL SQUARE



Made in Three Sizes

No. 1	6 inches - -	$0.65
No. 2	10 inches - -	1.00
No. 3	13 inches - -	1.50

Always ready, nothing to be adjusted. Made of the best steel and of light weight. Absolutely true.

Combination Tri, Pitch-Cut, Hip and Valley Cut and Mitre Square, drawing circles, gauging lumber, octagonal cuts, laying out a mortise and tenons and innumerable other purposes. On sale at all first-class tool dealers.

THE DUBY & SHINN MFG. CO.
INCORPORATED
Nelson Bldg., 19 Park Place, New York City

CARPENTERS

Do You Shave Yourself?

If so here is a chance you may not get again. For only $1.00 I will send you, postpaid, an extra fine, full concave, silver polish, union razor, fully warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. You can not get a better razor at any price.

A very fine, extra high grade pocket knife, two blades, stag handle, beautifully made. Warranted to stand the hardest wood. An excellent coping knife. Sent postpaid for only 75c.

MEMBER OF LOCAL 325

P. HUMAN
Hardware and Tools
1 Temple St. PATERSON, N. J.

Claims Paid in July, 1905

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3599	Henry Edward Busch..	1	$ 200.00
3600	Jared H. Howerter....	37	50.00
3601	J. F. Smith.....	55	200.00
3602	Charles Erickson	62	50.00
3603	Mrs. Sarah Rutherford.	69	50.00
3604	Jorgen H. Hylsmann...	91	200.00
3605	Alfred Boyer	342	200.00
3606	Frank Tate	426	200.00
3607	Lorenz Bender	513	200.00
3608	John A. Rider.....	586	200.00
3609	Mrs. T. N. Hitzelberger.	726	50.00
3610	Mrs. Nellie Carlson	1130	50.00
3611	Geo. W. Davis	1711	200.00
3612	J. H. Livingston (dis.).	16	300.00
3613	Mrs. Mary Dvorak	39	50.00
3614	Mrs. Sadie K. Bunting..	142	50.00
3615	Mrs. Annie Rawlett ...	190	50.00
3616	N. A. Bunch	190	200.00
3617	D. E. Bunch	190	200.00
3618	William A. May.....	204	200.00
3619	Mrs. Mary S. Elderkin.	332	50.00
3620	Edward W. Chapple....	335	50.00
3621	Frederick Hinkleman ..	723	200.00
3622	Benjamin Therien (dis.)	1305	200.00
3623	Humphrey Ayer	1459	50.00
3624	Frank Ziegelmeyer	2	100.00
3625	Charles Maichon	7	200.00
3626	Charles E. Woodworth.	19	50.00
3627	John Yates (dis.).....	33	400.00
3628	Friedrich Hanfler	47	200.00
3629	Telesphore Diorme	134	50.00
3630	Carl Jordan	163	50.00
3631	R. O. Bruce.....	190	200.00
3632	Albert Kunz	309	200.00
3633	Mrs. Ida A. Horn.....	416	25.00
3634	Mrs. Anna May Truex..	450	50.00
3635	Mrs. C. Acampara.....	543	50.00
3636	J. P. Ford	1043	50.00
3637	T. Olsen	1082	50.00
3638	George Grosskopf	467	151.50
3639	Harry Thompson (dis.).	7	300.00
3640	William Kuntz	26	200.00
3641	Mrs. Mary Tank	32	50.00
3642	Mrs. Cora MacCallum..	141	50.00
3643	Walter Krusinski	181	200.00
3644	John Grant	387	200.00
3645	Mrs. Catherine Wood...	493	50.00
3646	Robert T. Evans.....	667	200.00
3647	Abram J. Banta.....	1091	50.00
3648	Louis B. Ulrich	1	200.00
3649	Jacob Kaiser	9	200.00
3650	Mrs. Christiana Beyer..	90	50.00
3651	Mrs. M. A. Ramsey....	111	50.00
3652	Christopher Stabler	301	50.00
3653	Andrew Melxner	382	200.00
3654	James Jones	410	50.00
3655	Albert Vilter	419	200.00
3656	William W. Griffith....	483	200.00
3657	Mrs. Imogene F. May..	717	50.00
3658	Mrs. Jennnie Dena.....	726	50.00
3659	Gustave Wiedmann	1447	200.00
3660	Mrs. Mattie C. Herkimer	124	50.00
3661	Mrs. Margarite Schoy..	203	50.00
3662	Wm. Ziegenbein	651	50.00
3663	W. A. Soulta.....	1034	200.00
3664	Mrs. Margaret Selleck..	1161	50.00
3665	Otto Frenz	1	200.00
3666	Mrs. Gerda M. Peterson.	87	50.00
3667	D. C. Hall.....	106	50.00
3668	Mrs. Francois A. Hanna	198	50.00
3669	Anton Friedrich (dis.).	209	400.00
3670	Mrs. Mary Ann Shiel..	250	50.00
3671	Samuel Barnes	305	50.00
3672	Charles W. Chilton	396	200.00
3673	Charles F. Darling.....	461	200.00
3674	James B. McClellen....	471	200.00
3675	Mrs. Kate Igoe.....	476	50.00
3676	Thomas Lobb	810	154.75
3677	Mrs. E. S. Cracker.....	1018	50.00
3678	Franz Teichgraeber ...	1596	50.00
3679	Wm. J. Bond (dis)....	17	200.00
3680	Fredolin Marchstiner ..	29	200.00
3681	Charles M. Cripps.....	136	200.00
3682	Mrs. Drisilla Ames....	169	50.00
3683	Charles A. Swanson....	176	200.00
3684	Mrs. F. Pearl Gronquest	276	50.00
3685	Mrs. Anna Willett (Ouillette)	361	50.00
3686	P. H. Berndsen (dis.)..	554	300.00
3687	Nobert Franz (dis.)....	613	300.00
3688	Arthur J. Sturdevant...	696	200.00
3689	Mrs. Mary B. McPhail.	720	50.00
3690	Mrs. Allie D. Hume....	935	50.00
3691	Mrs. Ruby A. Edick....	1174	50.00
3692	Bascome Dickason	1207	100.00
3693	Mrs. Sallie Ann Lacy..	1530	50.00
3694	Mrs. Mary A. Poston...	1725	50.00
3695	Oliver Chouinard	21	50.00
3696	Hans Peter Carlson ...	80	200.00
3697	Andrew McLean	101	200.00
3698	L. A. Nicholson	106	200.00
3699	Mrs. F. V. Dulude.....	134	50.00
3700	Geo. F. Hoyt.....	260	200.00
3701	James H. Nolan	696	200.00
	Total		$13,531.25

A. E. Kellington, general secretary of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' Union, Minneapolis, in a recent interview stated most positively that the name of the name of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. was still on the "We-do-not-patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. This firm has stooped to every means known to modern scheming to circulate among the members of Union labor the report that the boycott was off.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went to Minneapolis and gave the matter careful investigation. It was proven conclusively that the boycott against the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company was most effective. Letters from every portion of the United States were produced to show that Union labor is doing its duty. The mills are turning out very little flour, and while the support of the Parryites is pledged to the unfair firm, this is not helping them to any great extent.

If Union labor will but continue its support so nobly given to the mill employes, it will not take much longer to force this haughty, arbitrary and arrogant firm to treat with Union labor in a respectable manner.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo. Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
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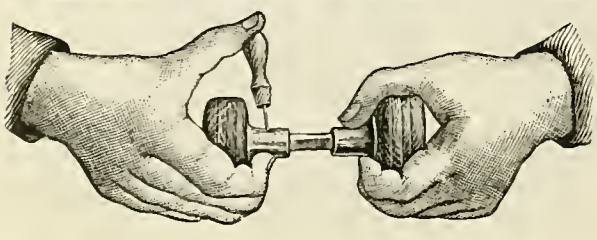
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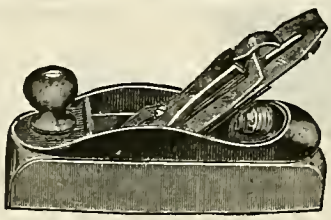
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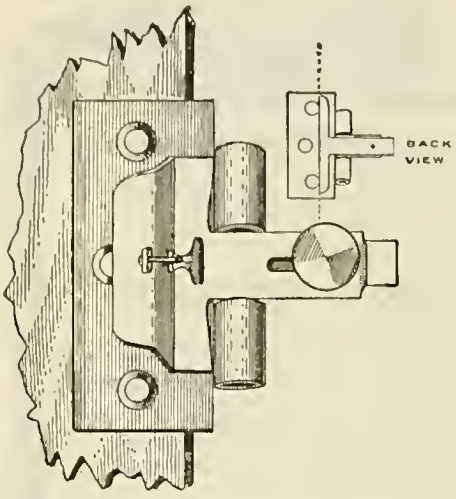
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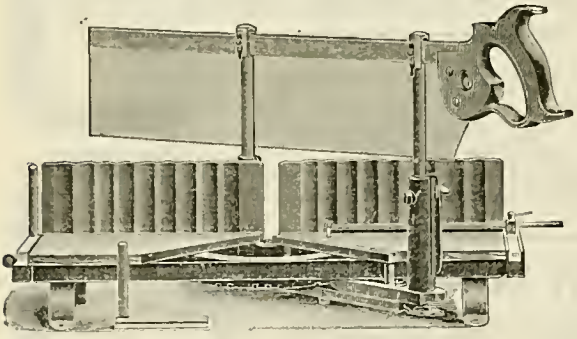
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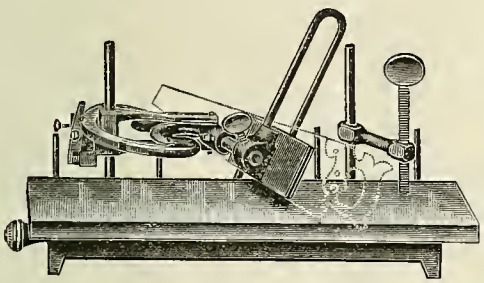
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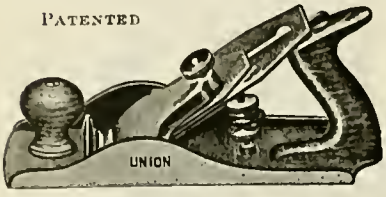
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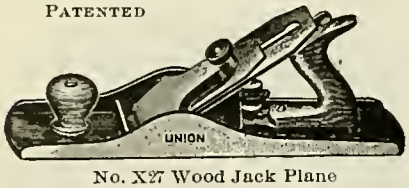
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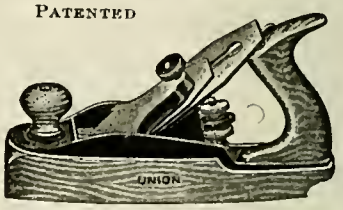
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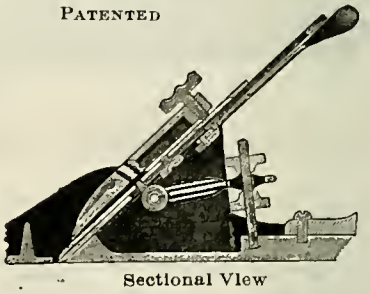
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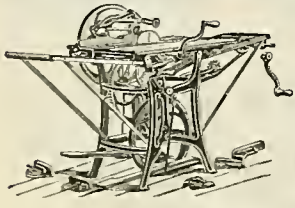
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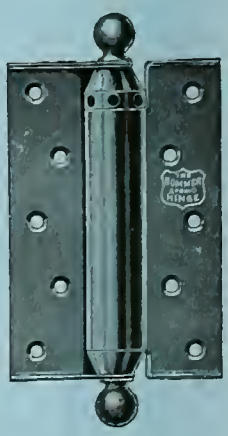
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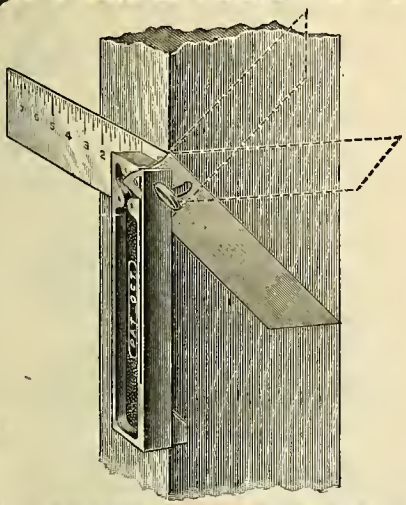


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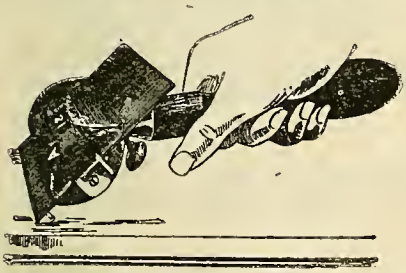
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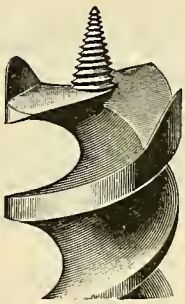
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Volume XXV—No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1905

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Child Labor

By ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING

DO you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that can not stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the west,—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of angels in high places,
With eyes turned on Deity.
"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand to move the world, on a child's heart,—
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path!
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

The Carpenter

Labor's Progress.

(A Labor Day Meditation by Charles Stelzle.)



IT would be folly to insist that the social system of the day is ideal. But any man who reads history knows that the condition of the working man today is infinitely better than it was a century ago.

Whatever other causes have been at work to bring about this change, much of it must be attributed to trades unionism.

There has been steady progress like the irresistible sweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed which seem to mark the backward course of the stream. The pessimist has seen the eddy and points to it as an indication that there has been only a backward movement, indifferent to the fact that the flood just beyond reveals true progress.

He has forgotten that only a few centuries ago half the world lived in slavery, and human life was counted so cheap that men and women were killed for sport. Speak to him of the progress made by working people, and he will fling into your face the bitter argument of the anarchist, unmindful of the day when labor was considered degrading and dishonorable—when the philosophers declared that a purchased laborer is better than a hired one; when the working men lived in a small, dingy, foul-smelling room; when he slept in cellars and over open drains; when men worked sixteen hours a day the year round, without being paid for the "over time."

He has forgotten the time when manufacturers were actually paid to rid a parish of pauper children, who then became white slaves; when conditions were so degrading that in many cases full-grown men remained at home caring for the babies or mending stockings, while the women were engaged at the wearing work of the mill; when it was a crime to increase the working man's wages above a certain amount; when the working man could be put into jail for owing a storekeeper ten cents; when the mechanic received fifty cents for a day's work, at a time when fifty cents would purchase no more than it will today.

The condition of the skilled American working man today is superior to that of the royalty of three centuries ago. He has a better home, more conveniences, more books, more of the things that make life worth the living.

The increase in wages, the shortening of his hours of work, the multiplication of his comforts, his new educational advantages, his superior position as a citizen and as a man—all these have made the average working man a progressive, right-thinking human being.

As already noted, conditions are not ideal. There is much that needs to be adjusted. Because of this, among the so-called "masses," there is a feeling of unrest which many fear. It is supposed this feeling indicates that there may be an uprising destructive of law and order, but no one need fear a sane agitation carried on by honest, intelligent men. It is a sign of life and growth, and an indication of better things to come. The good sense of the American people will see that it comes out all right. But Rome was not built in a day.

The bitterness in human society will not be healed by an arbitrary division of men into classes. Any class movement in this country, be it a working men's movement or an employers' movement, is sure to fail.

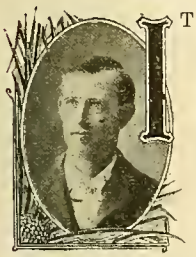
The rich are frequently accused of fostering a class spirit. However that may be, this unfortunate spirit is not confined to the prosperous. The same spirit sometimes exists among working men. The journeyman frequently treats his helper with the greatest contempt. The mechanics in some trades consider themselves superior to those engaged in some others. Because some working men are privileged to wear white linen shirts while at their work, they despise the laborer whose toil compels him to wear one made of wool or cotton. This spirit of caste has also gone over to their wives. In a little Minnesota railroad town the wives of the engineers, the firemen and the brakemen are formed into exclusive women's clubs. It is absolutely impossible for the fireman's wife to join the club composed of the engineers' wives, and as for the brakeman's wife—she simply "isn't in it."

If ever the labor question is to be settled, men must have the spirit of brotherhood taught by Jesus Christ himself. There are

broad-minded men who have this larger vision—men who deprecate the bitterness and the stinging personalities which have been injected into the labor question, which must be fought ont only on its merits and on principle. But the average agitator, whether he represents employer or employe, with his pessimism, his cruel satire, his appeal to class prejudice, can only retard the growth of the spirit of brotherhood which must prevail before the golden age can be ushered in.

Why Labor Organized—Its Objects and Aims.

(By F. N. Ford.)



IT has been said by those who do not know or understand the objects and aims of organized labor, that our organization is a body that seeks to create trouble and discord; that we disturb business interests by strikes and boycotts and some have said that labor organizations ought not to be allowed to exist under the stars and stripes. I therefore take upon myself this opportunity of making known the true objects and aims of labor unions, and why we have organized.

Through the long drawn-out vistas of time, the working people of this and other nations have lived their lives of misery, wretchedness and want. They have been fighting their battles for bread on unnumbered battlefields in every country on the face of the earth. Sometimes they were victorious, and sometimes they were defeated. Century after century has passed and this war between capital and labor has gone on without a lull, and is going on today.

Capital, being more enlightened through education, first conceived the idea that by combining together they would be in a position to exact from labor more of labor's product. Labor, seeing the move that capital had taken, followed in its footsteps and organized itself into labor unions to resist the encroachments of capital. Thus began the fight between organized capital and organized labor.

Each organization has grown with a wonderful rapidity, until we find before us today great and powerful trusts and combinations of capital, and the great, powerful labor organizations each striving for what they consider their right; capital saying to labor: work for us at our terms so that you will produce more wealth, so we can hire more men to produce more wealth with; labor answering back saying: your wealth represents the product of our toil which you have taken from us. We have labored from day to day with unceasing toil, yet we are in need of some of the necessaries of life and its luxuries. The government statistics tell us that you have been taking about four-fifths of all the product of our toil and we don't propose to work on under these conditions any longer. So we quit.

This is the crime we commit. This is the charge that they lay at our door. And we plead guilty—guilty of being American citizens, with a hope and a desire to be human beings and be treated as such; guilty of loving our wives and children to such a degree that we want to see them wear something more than rags; guilty of having a human heart that beats for humanity and not for gold; guilty of having hopes and ambitions to raise above the animal plane of wage slavery; guilty of having brains to think and eyes to see with, that if we let this monster power go on without restraint in a short time there will be a condition of things in this country that has never been equalled in the history of the world. Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past." Look at the past; when Egypt went down, 3 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of the population owned all the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Persia went down, 1 per cent. owned all the land.

When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the then known world.

Look at Russia today, and then look at our own country.

For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the footsteps of these old nations. As we grow older the nation's wealth is falling into fewer and fewer hands. Isn't this serious situation

worthy of the consideration of every American citizen?

Organized labor came into existence to protect itself from organized capital, and its objects and aims are to establish a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among laboring classes, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for work, to furnish aid in case of sickness, death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members.

Dare any man stand before the American people and say that an organization with these high objects and aims should be destroyed? Our members are all human beings, and as human beings sometimes make mistakes and do things that are not right in the eyes of the law and of God, but when compared with the mistakes of capital, they sink into insignificance.

And to the business men everywhere who are opposing organized labor we will say that you are blind to your own interests and the interests of your city or community, for as a rule the laboring people spend their wages in the place where they earn it. If he only gets a dollar a day, a dollar a day is all he can spend, but if he gets three dollars a day, he has three dollars a day to spend and he spends it with you.

Nothing hurts the reputation of a town or city so much as the reputation of being a "cheap" town. Give it out that your city is a cheap city and you have given it the worst black eye you could possibly give it. Wherever labor is cheap, the place is sure to be dead. There is no better criterion of the business and enterprise of a place than the prices the working people get for their labor. Therefore we ask you and all men and women everywhere to join hands with us in doing good to all, and bettering the conditions of all laboring men and women everywhere. Not gold, but souls, should be first in an age that bows its head at the Sacred Word. Yet our laws are blind to a starving wage while guarding the owner's sweat-wrung hoard.

It is not our fault, say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong, but men are the judges of systems, so the cure will come if we own the wrong.

The Future of the Craft.

(By M. H. Draper.)



MANY ably written articles upon varied subjects of special and practical importance to the members of our craft have appeared from time to time in the columns of our much beloved Journal, but the writer has not noticed any communication bearing along the lines under the caption of this article. Perhaps we as members of that great army of skilled mechanics are not given to dealing in futures as are some of the more favored classes, but never the less we have a future to meet and contend with let it be what it may. Conditions are constantly changing. Those of us who have followed the vocation of our calling for a long period of years can not help but note with pleasure the improvement and advancement made in the conditions of our craft. The organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may be noted as the first great step having as its purpose the advancement and betterment of our craft with a series of antagonistic conditions to confront it and others arising from time to time. We have met and surmounted all obstacles and are now ready to meet the conditions which the future has in store for us, which we can rest assured will be of that degree of importance that will command our constant attention. It should be a great source of gratification to us all, collectively and individually, to know that we have at the helm men of undoubted ability who will conscientiously conduct the affairs of our noble organization. So I repeat, organization has been one great factor in elevating the standard of our craft, but there have been other important conditions taking place within recent years. We are today not as carpenters were a half century ago. Conditions have arisen that require in many instances a different class of tools, and manufacturers have not been slow in meeting the demands. The up-to-date mechanic will now be found to possess many of the modern and useful tools which great-

ly increase his ability to accomplish more and better work. Those of us who have watched the trend of conditions see in the future a position to be attained that will leave the so-called saw and hatchet carpenter languishing in the dark. What the writer considers to be one of the greatest factors in promoting the changes that are now taking place and which are destined to mold us into better and more intelligent craftsmen are the opportunities that are being presented in the various publications for our own special benefit. No carpenter can hardly be said to be up to date now unless he has availed himself of some one or more of the many good and practical books that are now so easily obtained, together with one or more of the most excellent journals now published. Good books are said to be the windows through which the soul looks out, and how true the knowledge which good books convey to the mind is transmitted through the educated members of the body and thus we get the benefits which theory and practice combined will give us. The writer is in a position to know that many thousand of our craft have availed themselves of the opportunity to own some of the valuable publications that are now in the market and I have seen the great benefits that have been derived from having and studying such works. Therefore I predict that within the next decade the man who claims to be a carpenter will be found to possess that degree of competency not now very generally possessed. We will be of more value to our employers, do what we have to do with greater ease and dispatch as we become more competent. We therefore are more entitled to our increased wage scale obtained through the medium of organization. In conclusion, fellow workmen, let's all strive to improve the present and the results will be the elevation of our craft in the future. Knowledge is wealth, and the more we possess the greater is our sphere of usefulness.

In the Carpenter's Shop—"Wow!" exclaimed the cold chisel, shuddering, "there goes that kid sharpening a slate pencil."

"Gracious! does that annoy you?" asked the saw.

"Of course; doesn't it affect you?"

"No; it takes a file to set my teeth on edge."

Causes and Effects of Trusts.

(By Henry J. D. May.)



TRUST, in its original meaning, is a good word and means a good thing, but it has got into bad company. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that there is a party of well-born and well-bred words which are sowing wild oats, and which there is every reason to fear will go to the bad. The other prominent members of the company are the words "combine" and "deal," but "trust" is the ringleader.

What is a trust? Let us define it as a corporation of corporations, or a corporation of the second degree. A corporation is an artificial person. It is a creation of the law. It has some of the civil rights of individual citizens, and is subject to a corresponding degree of obligation.

The corporation may sue and be sued; it is entitled to the protection of its property; it is required to pay taxes. Whereas a man has certain natural rights, a corporation has those only which are conferred by the legislature.

Our grandfathers watched the beginning and the growth of corporate wealth and power with extreme jealousy. More than one State political convention in the first half of this century declared its opposition to the chartering of any corporation for business purposes. The "trust" is an extension of the principle of the corporation. But it does not follow that because some of the early objections to corporations were unreasonable, therefore the hostility to trusts will be found to have been based on prejudice and passion.

A trust is a combination of corporations, banded together under one management for the purpose of controlling the manufacture or trade in some article of extensive use. Usually it is not chartered; that is, it is not a corporation in the ordinary sense of the word, but is a voluntary association, which keeps secret its organization, its doings and its profits. Thus it may be, and in some cases is, an "artificial person"

which exists without the permission of the State.

The chief objection to the trust is that a practical monopoly may be created. In fact, if a monopoly is not established the purpose of organizing the trust fails of accomplishment. For example—to take an illustration from a trade in which there is no real trust—there are 1,200 or more corporations, firms and persons in this country engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. Some of the corporations are huge affairs. One in New Hampshire is the greatest in the world which is engaged in this trade. No harm results from the existence of these great corporations because, being scattered over the country and having diverse interests, they compete with each other. But if they were all to combine they would control the labor of spinners and weavers, they would regulate production in such a way as to maintain prices at a surely profitable level, and in various other ways would deprive the community of the advantages of competition.

Moreover there is a strong feeling in the minds of many people who are by no means infected with socialistic views that discouragement and not encouragement should be given to the practice of concentrating great capital, and consequently great power in the hands of a few men, officers and managers of such corporations.

These are the reasons urged against sanctioning trusts. There is something to be said in their favor, namely, that they make industrial developments possible, on a grander scale than ever. But not many men hold that this advantage counterbalances the necessary evils, and no person, at least who desire political preferment, ventures to say even as much as that in their favor.

It is no doubt true that the system of high protective tariff has a tendency to produce trusts. Trusts are nothing more nor less than schemes to rob the consumer. The poor simply are compelled to contribute to the wealth and support of the privileged and protected classes of manufacturers. It therefore behooves us to stand and fight for the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

The Strenuous Age.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

FASTER and faster rushes the tide of human affairs. Wilder and more strenuous grows the modern pace that involves all of human existence. But why this universal strain—this continual absence of repose? What is the philosophy of mankind's eager, morbid quest of pleasure and unceasing struggle for riches?

This nervous energy has been called Americanitis. It is the germ of progress, and running to excess it has become a disease that infects the whole nation.

Faster and faster and more complicated crowd the events of public affairs.

Hurry and worry set the pace and what seer can foretell results?

Political, social and industrial economy are involved in the feverish and unnatural restlessness of the age.

Honesty is known to be the surest foundation for national and individual soundness and strength, yet fraud contaminates every department of public trust.

A mercenary spirit seems to dominate all classes and conditions, and wherever this spirit is abnormally developed shameless exposures and fraud scandals are the natural sequence.

Gigantic swindles have become so common in the large concerns that they are the rule rather than the exception, and the long-suffering public continues to be "bled" and makes no protest or comment.

Robbery is no less a crime now than it was fifty years ago, but more importance attached to the disgrace then because it was a more unusual occurrence.

Before those in authority can investigate a big stealage in one department and change the officers in charge, some other shortage is discovered that diverts the public interest.

The poor public is to be pitied. If the food trust companies require a victim, if insurance companies decide for individual wealth, if coal companies or mine owners want more cash, all the accumulated stealings must come out of the pockets of the defrauded, defenseless public.

No wonder with so much of private interests to be nourished at the head of all the national machinery, that, from time

to time it becomes necessary to raise the rate of insurance, the price of beef, the price of flour, the price of coal, the tax rate for state and county, the rent of houses, and the cost of gas. No wonder it is such a struggle to persuade employers to raise wages for those whom they hire!

Self-preservation is the prime law of nature, and the powers over employers in authority squeeze every dollar from them they can get and leave them no alternative but to economize in every way possible to continue to exist.

The mania for money corrupts politics, controls society and tyrannizes over all lines of industry.

Individually and collectively the system of "frenzied finance" goes on unrebuked.

"Graft" is a new century term for old-fashioned roguery remodeled. It is also expressive of the fact that trickery and dishonesty have increased so fast in the general rush of progress that crime's vocabulary had to be enlarged to include the new forms of rascality.

For the sake of euphony a prominent, polished thief is known as a kleptomaniac, and a plot for high-handed robbery is called "graft."

But while with the marvelous advancement of progress evils have greatly increased, there has also been a marked activity among the opposite elements.

The existence of bad creates a necessity for the counteracting influence of good. Different societies or institutions have sprung into being through the years, as such demands originated, opposing wrong, and defensive and protective of right, law, order, conscience and justice. Prominent among such protective influences, and a potent factor in the world's affairs, organized labor has made itself recognized wherever greed and oppression first created a demand for a restraining policy. Organized labor begun about a quarter of a century ago to experiment with the strength of union, and it may be truly termed the most formidable and most hated foe of the "trust" combinations that are now filching the vitality of the nation.

The union is indeed a product of the strenuous age and a militant factor in the industrial life of the times.

"Work for some good, be it ever so slowly,
Labor! all labor is noble and holy."

Strangle one labor union and two will grow up in its place. If there had been no occasion or necessity for the organization of labor it would not have existed. Now that it has been tried and found effective, nothing but the accomplishment of its mission will ever see its finish.

The army of right is arrayed against the forces of sin and wrong and greed. The elements of righteousness are at work and gaining on evil. Among the complications of "graft" and cunning, and the shameless scramble for "boodle," the brotherhood union has survived to grow and strengthen into a glorious maturity.

"Bearer of freedom's holy light.
Breaker of slavery's chain and rod,
The foe of all that pains the sight
Or wounds the generous ear of God."

Does it Pay to Belong to Labor Unions?

(By Frank Duffy.)

BEFORE embarking in business of any kind in these days of "moneyed power" and "frenzied finance," the question first asked is: "Will it pay?" or "How much is there in it?" or, "Is it profitable?" and so dollars and cents appear to be the measure applied by the majority of men in their every-day life in business transactions; or, in other words, dollars and cents seem to be the motive power impelling men to action. Is it any wonder then that the poor, every-day wage worker, before joining a union of his craft or calling, asks the questions, "Does it pay to belong to a labor union?" "What will I get out of it?" "What good will it do me?" It is not surprising at all. Questions of this nature "should" be asked and "ought" to be answered plainly.

To begin with, is it not a fact that labor unions have given large dividends to the members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of "fees" and "dues?" Think it over and you will find we are correct. Is it not a fact that labor unions first enabled the workers to make a stand for "justice" and "right," for "liberty" and "fair play?" Is it not a fact also that labor unions helped to dispel that horrid nightmare which held men in its thrall for

centuries in the superstitious belief that some men were born to "rule," while others were born to "work" and "obey." Is it not an undisputable fact that labor unions reduced the hours of toil and increased wages at the same time? Is it not a fact that Labor Unions through "combined effort" fought the unjust and iniquitous laws that oppressed the people and through their influence and power had them changed and more agreeable ones enacted and put in force? Is it not a fact that trades unions nurse their sick, bury their dead and take care of the orphans and little ones left behind? Is it not a fact beyond the shadow of a doubt that trades unions take care of their members in their daily toil, carefully guard their interests and zealously look after their welfare, and yet the question is asked: "Does it pay to belong to labor unions?" Of course it pays, and pays double fold. Any wage worker who can not see the benefits to be derived from affiliation with a labor union is blind to his own interests, and has no business capacity whatever.

I might here ask, "Which pays best, to contribute 1 per cent. of your earnings to a union which does so much for its members, or take the chances of fighting single-handed and alone and being eventually compelled to accept a reduction of 10 or 20 per cent. in your wages?" The answer is plain, very plain.

Unions enable the worker to secure a large share of the product of his labor; if they did not, we should not behold so many rich corporations, firms and combines spending thousands of dollars to break them up and put them out of business altogether as we do at the present time. They know perfectly well if the unions were abolished, destroyed, annihilated, their profits would materially increase, and that is what they are continually looking for, but the increase would be at the expense of the workers. Will you yet ask: "Does it pay?" If so, let it be answered once and for all, open and above board, "Yes, it pays a thousandfold." Join the union of your craft and be "a man among men;" remain loyal and true to its principles and teachings; yes, until you are called to the other shore, where there will be no necessity of asking, "Does it pay?"

The View to Be Taken.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

THERE can be no question but that the wage earner in every line of skilled and manual labor is always interested in the country's material resources, rapid development and piling up of its national wealth. He has a pride in its mineral output, its agricultural productions and in its manufacturing industries, the latest assessed value of which is stated to be, in round numbers, just over one hundred and eighty-one billion dollars, to which must be added the volume of its railroad traffic and all other lines of general business.

Stupendous figures, certainly! And surely he has a right to be interested in the fullest sense of the word, since his mind and muscle are brought into strenuous exercise and exertion in assisting to move the capital that is developing these resources and accelerating this growth, industry and enterprise, for the logic of the world concedes that without his assistance capital would be a useless pebble.

With this great right, however, must be considered others that belong to him and have a corresponding importance, and it is hardly to be supposed that all his rights will not receive fair recognition from fair-minded readers, whatever their calling, trade, occupation or business or social, political or financial standing may be.

It is a poor rule, you know, that will not measure both ways, and when an American court, supposed to be impartial and uninfluenced by residence and local association, enjoins against "accompanying, talking to, or calling upon any person or persons' employes and doing business" in an American city, without inquiring whether the complainants themselves are not unlawfully overriding the constitutional rights of the enjoined, it does seem that such injunction was permitting the gold fish of capital to swim in exclusive waters and prejudice to fire at the fowl of hard, hungry, honest labor—in other words—capital is allowed to prevent, by the power of the law and the purpose of the rifle, the skilled workman and the experienced laborer from convincing the unskilled and inexperienced that certain beliefs and rights which he, the enjoined, has, are just, sound, reasonable and correct, and that his skill and experience,

his workmanship and knowledge are justly entitled to protection from piracy.

The wage earner, union or non-union, is not the only one to maintain that capital, if it prove unfair, unjust and impositious in valuing and utilizing labor's brain and brawn, certainly lacks reason and sound economic principles; nor should it be respected if it deny labor the right and privilege of doing its utmost to support itself in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, so long as it does so in a sound, logical and peaceful way regardless of whether it is done in the privacy of home, under the privileges of a public highway, the protection of business confidence, personal friendship, or the secrecy of fraternal brotherhood, particularly the brotherhood of man.

The right to assemble, associate, devise, plan or act together for interests just and righteous is neither base nor criminal, but human and humane and inalienable in man, and any court according such right to one and denying it to another must be considered partial if not corrupt, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether any court, or officer, or the government, or the President himself is constitutionally invested with power to arm one class and disarm another or close the mouth of either, if civil rights, the freedom of speech and the liberty and license of earning a fair and honest livelihood form the questions at issue, and if these are not guarantees of the Constitution of the United States and gifts of God, morality and man, this country and the century current belong to the "dark and sluggish ages."

The constitution of a certain employers' association—a constitution largely excerpted from others, as others are now and have been excerpted from it—sets forth that, among other purposes, the body was organized to protect its members in their right to manage their respective businesses, in lawful manner and as they may (might) deem proper, which is exactly what trades unions contend, and will contend for regarding their own respective businesses, and the association even admits "it is the right of labor to organize for the purpose of promoting the condition of the wage earners," and that the real interests of the working men and the public welfare will best be subserved by organizing against organization, at least this is echoed by a member of the same association, who says, "It is argued that labor organizations have come to stay, and the conditions which we find surrounding us, by reason of the existence of such organizations, can only be met by counter organization." Nevertheless, it is "something incomprehensible" to him that "so much has been said and written about the right of labor to organize in view of the fact that such right has never been denied—at least to any considerable extent."

Here is an admission that the right to organize has been, "to some extent," denied to labor, and the only natural conclusion that can be taken is that the denial has come from the employer.

Without lifting his pen from the page or presenting any basis for the assertion, this employer asserts that "the main objects of labor Unions is to create a monopoly of labor." Good Lord! what a reversal of power that would be! "And thereby to advance wages," he continues, throwing sunshine on his picture, "and to increase the cost of commodities," he follows, which makes it manifest that he is not an artist in drawing the fine lines of truth. Indeed, this is absolutely plain in his charge that "labor adopts methods of intimidation, coercion, slugging, murder and all other unlawful, unjust and degradiug influences, to enforce its demands."

It will be noticed that this application applies to all labor—union and non-union, skilled and unskilled—and it grows more grievous to intelligence as one reads its companion expressions from the same mind that united labor is "doing much to erect class barriers by destroying personal relations between employes and employers," and that "no forces in the country are so energetically erecting the barriers of class hatred as trades unions." All this is libel, pure and simple, and sooner or later must, as it should be, taken cognizance of by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Greed and hatred," says a noted divine, "can not turn a prairie into a factory, though greed and class hatred can make a heap of a factory—a village a waste and a ruin," and surely he must have had in view the Ohio man's sentiments, for he adds—"every sensible man believes in capital and its honest combinations, and not only the

right but the duty of labor to also organize in self-interest and the interest of the history of trades unionism, the gain of wages and the lessening of working hours,'' and manfully does he declare that ''the character of many of labor's leaders has certainly and rightly justified and vindicated the labor movement.'' The economic aspect regarding wages is a question, in his opinion, to be determined by those versed in the problems of capital and labor, legal phases by courts, politics by politicians, obligations and promises, skill in workmanship, hours of labor and co-operative rights and responsibilities by arbitrating commissions, leaving to the pulpit only the moral bearings of industrial life.

''I am for peace!'' cried Mayor Jones before the National Association of Manufacturers, ''and I believe this body will make a grave and serious mistake if it deal not with the labor question on humanitarian grounds.''

Upon neither the minister nor the mayor should capital throw the brick of denunciation. Yet it classes the former as a ''straddler,'' and the latter a ''mushy, milk-sop politician,'' epithets which sound harsh from ''refined'' wealth.

There is no intention to fire from the bush; but if capital has a moral or a legal right to oppose organized labor in protecting its rightful and reasonable aims, purposes and projects, labor should be, of right, led upon the same field of equity by the power of the people and the government of the United States. However, capital is not to be charged as wholly fomenting class hatred, though, as already shown, it has representatives whose reason runs riotously and ruinously, whose exactions are oppressive and who should be placed with that class which every law-abiding citizen brands destructive to industrial peace and prosperity, and whose members clamor for and encourage violence, murder and every vicious act in the calendar of infamy, who have their ears always sharply pricked, their eyes curiously prying, fists tightly closed, tongues constantly wagging and their feet entering unbidden ground.

As Wm. McKinley said, ''They have no religion, are enemies to all governments and rulers, menace American institutions and should be wiped out.'' And cold, indeed, is the fate and fact that not they but he was ''wiped out.'' Their personnel has not improved among the converts they have made in this country nor their theories softened in tone. One of their educators declares, ''There will be no even distribution of this world's wealth and honors until the people force that distribution by the unrestrained hand of anarchy,'' which is truly on a level with the wild position of a valuable secretary of a certain employer's association that ''individual freedom'' in this country ''is the goal to be sought.''

Surely it must be evident to every sound-thinking man that neither the anarchistic education nor the ''good, fat, easy-living'' secretary should be followed in theory or fact if the prejudice which is sought to be obtained against the wage earner and in favor of the wage distributer is to be removed, for it is certainly apparent that here are two classes which are pre-eminently the most baneful of all elements in creating and urging class hatred. One class refuses calm deliberation, thorough investigation and impartial reference to arbitration, charging the violence of the other class to those who are united and only ask equitable adjustment, fair compensation, respectful treatment and the exercise of every effort that will insure peace and prosperity to employer and employe upon a higher plane of skill, industry and social and intellectual recognition.

The taking of the law in its own hands, throwing rule and the government to the dogs, raising the red hand and stamping about with brutal foot, places the other class as more dangerous to life's welfare than the resort, cowardly in the extreme—by the wealthy class—to the power and pleasure of persuasable courts and the might of the arms of the nation; and how it can be expected that either class will add to or promote the peace and prosperity of the country and its industrial interests must be considered by calm, thinking men as beyond the realm of reason.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

When we dislike a thing in others, let us see that we ourselves do not practice the same.

Shall the United States Suspend Immigration.

(By William S. Waudby, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Labor.)

NEARLY two-thirds of the entire immigration of the world is directed to the United States! The invasion and successful capture of the United States has been accomplished. None of the horrors of war were visible, and we provided the means of transporting the millions of invaders to our hospitable shores during the past decades. These invaders are very skilfully disguised under the form of "immigrants," and the railroad and steamship companies make a profit of $50,000,000 per annum in landing them.

Financial and industrial depressions in Europe, and prosperity in the United States, increases year by year the number of these invaders.

"Restriction" has been tried for twenty years, and still the immigration increases year by year, until it has arrived at that period in the country's history when it becomes not a question of "restriction" that confronts this Nation, but the question of EXCLUSION (for a term of years at least) of these immigrants. It is now the question of SELF-PRESERVATION.

The influence of immigration upon wages is large and complex, and there is no doubt at all that wages have fallen since the great tide of immigration set in; the only thing that has acted as a counterbalance being the solidarity of the labor organizations in resisting wholesale reductions in wage rates. Immigrants do make, and have made, first class Trades Unionists, but in too many instances these migratory personages have been brought into the country for the purpose of taking the places of native labor, and are without Trades Union affiliations.

The first immigration law was passed by Congress in 1864, and was for the purpose of ENCOURAGING immigration—being entitled "An Act to Encourage Immigration." This act was repealed in 1868. From that time until 1882 (August 3) there was no statute bearing upon immigration.

After much discussion and agitation upon the part of the labor organizations then in existence, the local Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia (Washington City) succeeded in having a bill passed by Congress, which took effect February 26, 1885, and was the first step taken for protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, and was known generally as the law "to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States."

Under this law it has been almost impossible to apprehend contract laborers in the casual examination to which they are subjected at the various ports of entry—and they are only arrested after they are actually engaged in the labor for which they have contracted to perform. The law has never been sufficient to accomplish the object of its enactment.

The United States has full power to exclude aliens altogether, as the Supreme Court has decided that question beyond all controversy. In May, 1895, Justice Harlan delivered this opinion of the Court: "The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States, or to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may come to this country, and to have its declared policy in that regard enforced exclusively through executive officers, without judicial intervention, is settled by our previous adjudications."

Each of the leading steamship lines has several thousand agents engaged in working up immigration traffic.

In one of the Senate committee investigations it was shown that the Italian bankers of New York city send to Italy in an average year from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. This is a permanent injury to the labor and capital of the United States surely.

The Italians were the first to be exploited by the "padrone system"—now all nationalities are fair spoils; employment agencies (?) now take the place of the padrone in the large cities. It is possible for a contractor to secure any number of Italians or other laborers, at short notice, at about one-half the wages of the American standard, for sewer, railroad, mining, clothing trades, etc. Thus native labor suffers many hardships by this displacement. This system exists among the Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Armenians, Russian Jews and others. Many Armenians and Greeks are employed in the cotton mills of New England, especially in Massachusetts, hav-

ing been brought in to break strikes and to reduce wages.

The immigration question IS a national one.

"Immigration" is an economic as well as a political question.

In one day in May (the 8th) ten steamship companies landed 12,039 immigrants at Ellis Island. Never before have so many steerage passengers come into this port. During the month of March, 1904, the total number of immigrants was 78,225—or an average per day of 2,523. For the month of March, 1905, the number was increased to 126,932—or an average daily number of 4,094.

Where do they all find work? The labor market can not expand rapidly enough to provide for all of these new arrivals, so that the labor already here must either be displaced or compete with this daily influx and at pauper labor rates.

The monthly statements issued by the Bureau of Immigration are well worth the careful study of every class of our citizen voters, and especially that of every workingman. The statistics therein are clearly set forth as to the nationalities represented, and it is readily observable how few are the English-speaking arrivals. These reports also indicate the occupations and probable destination of the immigrants, and gives a mass of information that is of great value to the student, as well as to the investigator after knowledge.

In the March (1905) report of this Bureau, out of 126,932 arrivals for the month, there were 97,786 from Austria-Hungary, Italy and the Russian Empire alone. Norway, Sweden and Denmark threw in 7,334, with 1,433 from Finland as good measure. Greece contributed 349, and Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro's quota was 295. Should the March average hold out we will have a record for 1905 of a million and one-half immigrants, or double that of the highest period (1903) with its score of 857,046 arrivals.

By decades the problem stands as follows:

1820-1830	128,392
1830-1840	539,391
1840-1850	1,423,337
1850-1860	2,799,423
1860-1870	1,961,061
1870-1880	2,831,040
1880-1890	5,246,613
1890-1900	3,694,298
1900-1904	3,255,149

It will be noticed that in the first half of the last decade the immigration nearly approaches that of the entire 1890-1900 decade.

At a recent meeting of the patrons and members of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York city, Edward Lauterbach made the statement that *90,000 Russian Jews were preparing to emigrate to the United States, "turning their backs on tyranny and persecution, and coming to the land of freedom and liberty. The time is coming, and you engaged in charity work necessarily must face it, WHEN THE CARE OF THOUSANDS OF YOUR RUSSIAN BRETHREN WILL BE IN YOUR KEEPING."

Is it not time for the Nation to take serious thought over this vital matter? Why waste so much time over trifles like "tainted money" or "frenzied finance," when questions like this immigration problem confront us?

Has the Labor Union Fulfilled Its Mission?

(By Wm. Corless.)

AN impression seems to have gained considerable force within the minds of some of the leading opponents of trade unionism that this great movement is on the wane, and that somehow, through a concerted effort on the part of employers' organizations, it is possible, at this time, to deal this movement such a blow as will for all time destroy its effectiveness as a medium of control of wage conditions in our industries.

On just what basis these conclusions are formed a close study of the arguments of the leaders of employers' organizations fails to disclose. Nor does a study of the operations of trades unionism form an adequate idea of the methods applied in arriving at these conclusions.

To an unbiased student of the all-absorbing economic question of the relations of capital and labor, the fact that the labor union has come to stay is self-evident.

Self-preservation, acknowledged the first law of nature, impresses upon the thoughtful and intelligent American work-

*A population as large as that of Albany, N. Y.

ingman the importance of maintaining some system protective and defensive of the interests of American wage earners.

Even those who have given but little thought and consideration to this subject readily agree that trades unionism is essential to the well-being of the toilers. The heads of great employers' organizations themselves acknowledge that the labor union, "properly conducted," is a good thing.

Having reached this point in discussing the question of the struggle now on between organized opposing industrial factions, we naturally wonder why this great conflict should have been waged so fast and furious during the entire progress of the development of our great modern industrial system.

It is not infrequently that we hear the unqualified declaration that the labor union is working an injury to the interests of the wage earners, and in substantiation of the statement England is pointed out as a horrible example of the evils of an over-aggressive labor union system.

To just what extent labor unions are responsible for the industrial depression which has settled down upon Great Britain during recent years no living man can tell. That they are in the slightest degree responsible for this condition of affairs is a mere matter of conjecture, unsubstantiated by any available, logical evidence.

It is true that those who choose to charge this responsibility to trades unionism point to a long series of strikes and labor troubles which were encountered at the beginning of this industrial depression, and thus form their conclusions. That this basis of conclusion is not fairly established may be shown from the fact that along the same line of argument we could with equal force and logic decide that strikes and industrial disturbances are responsible for the wonderful wave of industrial prosperity which has swept over this country during recent years.

Either of these conclusions would, of course, be in error. But it is just as logical for the labor unions to claim the glory of creating the era of industrial prosperity which we are enjoying in this country as it is for their enemies to charge up to them the responsibility for the industrial depression existing in Great Britain.

There is nothing wonderful—nothing even surprising—about the failure of the industrial supremacy of England. When we view the wonderful natural resources of this country, the wonder is that we have not long since outstripped England in the race for the industrial markets of the world.

After a sharp and spirited contest of industrial concerns on both sides of the Atlantic our industries have won, and instead of importing industrial products from England as we did a few years ago, our industries are practically in a position to supply the world's industrial market.

England's labor unions were in no wise responsible for this turn of affairs. It was the inevitable result of conditions over which neither labor nor capital in Great Britain had any control.

It was not my purpose, however, to enter into a discussion of Great Britain's industrial troubles, for in this country we have troubles enough of our own in connection with our industrial affairs without going abroad to borrow the troubles of others.

What is there in this fight against the labor unions that appeals so strongly to employers?

Is it the welfare of the non-union men that pulls so tenaciously at their heart-strings as to create the open shop movements so staunchly advocated by employers' organizations just now?

If this be true, is it not most remarkable that during all of our six thousand years of history we find no movement of this kind recorded on behalf of the poor, down-trodden non-union workingman? Yet the condition of the non-union wage earner is better now than it ever was during all that lapse of time. Better because he is reaping of the harvest sown by the labor union.

A popular error, on the part of employers, is reprinted by George F. Baer in the March issue of the Pennsylvania Maga zine: "The modern theory of labor organizations seems to be that the employer and employe are to be divided into two great hostile camps, armed and fully equipped, at a given signal, to engage in industrial warfare."

The fact is that this "modern theory" is an absolute condition, which dates back to the very inception of a centralized form of industrialism. The theory that the labor union is responsible for this unceasing industrial warfare is an error. The labor union is but an incident in this great struggle. The conflict itself is born of the unfair conditions under which labor has suffered during the progress of industrial development.

Despite all experiences of the past, Mr. Baer falls into another popular error in his article. He says: "I have said, and I repeat, that this labor question is a problem of life. * * * Its solution pertains more to the individual than to organization."

This, then, is the proposition involved in the open shop agitation—that "the solution of the labor question pertains more to the individual." It needs no comment. The records of our industrial history are open to all.

Individual efforts to improve the conditions of labor, from the building of the pyramids down to the advent of the labor union, left labor in a state of abject misery—ignorant, pauperized and degraded.

And now, after a century of centralized effort, which has elevated labor to a higher plane than was ever before attained, the wage earners are being urged to return to an obsolete, discredited and inefficient measure of defense.

Whatever injustice the Union shop may have worked, in isolated cases, to the employers of labor, the benefits secured to labor—Union and non-union—are such as to commend it to the favorable consideration of all the wage workers of this land.

Every Day.

Amid the tumult of the street
And ceaseless tread of restless feet,
What varied human forms we meet
Every day.

Some burdened with unwhispered woe—
Sad secrets God alone can know—
We see them wandering to and fro
Every day.

Some seared by Time's decay or blight,
With furrowed brow and fading sight,
Who haunt our feet from morn till night
Every day.

Some swayed by passion deep and strong,
Enkindled by some burning wrong,
Unheeded by the listless throng
Every day.

The lust of power, the greed for gain—
Twin tyrants of the heart and brain—
We see the ruin of their reign
Every day.

The crafty knaves that throng the street,
Robed in the garments of deceit,
Who breathe to lie and live to cheat
Every day.

And some aspiring to be great,
With beaming eye and heart elate,
Scorning the thorny thrusts of fate
Every day.

The youth enthralled by some fond dream
Or borne along on fancy's stream,
Believing all things what they seem
Every day.

The aged, tolering toward the tomb,
No light to lift their rayless doom
Nor hope their weary way illume
Every day.

The rich and poor, the old and young,
With silent lip or fluent tongue,
And griefs untold or joys unsung
Every day.

Thus, in the drama of the town,
Some bear a cross or wear a crown,
Until death rings the curtain down
Every day.

DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 520, - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1905.

"Swan," Leader in the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance, quits that body and repudiates its motives and principles.

Organized labor in San Francisco gained another point recently when Jabez Swan, one of the stanchest adherents of the Citizens' Alliance, repudiated that body, its motives and principles, and signed a contract with the officials of the Building Trades Council to employ exclusively union men hereafter. He also agreed to remove from his premises his "open shop card." He will only employ workmen hereafter who carry a "union working card" recognized by the Building Trades Council.

After signing the agreement he immediately notified his employes that they must join the local union of their craft or consider their employment with him at an end.

Swan has been associated with the Citizens' Alliance for eighteen months. He was one of the loudest of its exponents and his flaring signs in front of his Market street shop announcing his affiliation with the Citizens' Alliance and open shop principles attracted considerable attention.

Swan says that his change of sentiment is due to the loss of business and the misrepresentations made by the alliance of financial support. He says that he found that he could not hold business and rather than suffer further loss and possibly ruin he decided to cut loose from the alliance and make peace with organized labor.

In giving his reasons for severing his connection with the Citizens' Alliance, he says:

"I left the Citizens' Alliance because I found that the men who comprise it are men without principle. Henceforth I am with the laboring men and shall always continue to be friendly to their cause.

"I started out to fight the unions because of a grievance I had with the Building Trades Council. A contract which was entered into between the Building Trades Council, the Signwriters' Union and myself was not lived up to. The action of the signwriters angered me and I determined that I was being treated unjustly, so I declared for the open shop. Then I took up the cudgel and used every effort to fight the unions. I joined the Citizens' Alliance and was assured patronage from them. I expected that it would be a standoff fight, that the patronage I would lose from the labor element would be made up by the support of the members of the Citizens' Alliance.

"The fight has cost me not into the hundreds, but into the thousands of dollars. It was then I found out the insincerity of the people in the ranks of the Citizens' Alliance. They never gave me the support they promised. The patronage that Mr. George said would be forthcoming never materialized.

"Then I realized that the laboring man will sacrifice anything for principle, while the man with money will hold back when

his pocket is pinched. I lost my admiration for the Citizens' Alliance. In the first place, I could not stand the financial pressure, and in the second place, the people in the same ranks with me, they of the Citizens' Alliance, were stabbing me in the back. It is one thing for a man to stand and face the enemy with gun in hand, but when he is getting the bayonet in the back it is entirely a different proposition.

"Under these conditions I approached Mr. McCarthy and the result of my conference was that I decided to unionize my place. It was a case of one man against $0,000, and that $0,000 willing to starve even for principle. I shall stick to the men who have principles. I have had enough of the insincerity of the Citizens' Alliance.

"I want it understood that in the fight I have waged against unionism I have never violated the principles of unionism. I have paid my men the highest wages, and they have worked union hours."

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The Central Federated Union of New York City, the central body of the various trade organizations of that city, is to be congratulated on the timely and judicious action taken at their meeting, held August 13, by unanimously adopting a resolution calling on the Amalgamated Wood Workers to re-establish, on or before January 1, 1906, in the woodworking mills of New York, now controlled by them, the working conditions existing in these mills prior to June 25, 1903, when these mills were under the jurisdiction and control of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The resolution adopted also declares that after the above date building material not manufactured under the eight-hour system will not be recognized as union made and will be discriminated against by the central body and its affiliated organizations. This action was taken in disposing of a grievance laid before the central body in a joint communication from L. U.'s 309 and 476 of the U. B. at a previous meeting, wherein these unions informed the central body of having been notified by their employers that, finding it impossible to compete with the woodworking mills of the city running nine hours per day at a lower rate of wages, they saw themselves compelled to resort to the adoption of these same working conditions in their shops and factories, unless the eight hours and U. B. of C. and J. rate of wages, adhered to by them, be established in these mills.

In compliance with a request of L. U.'s 309 and 476 to assist them in an effort to avert the impending calamity, the central body, at its previous meeting, charged its executive committee with the investigation of the grievance.

In their report the committee stated that they were in possession of documentary evidence, proving beyond a doubt that prior to the time the woodworking mills in question were invaded by the Amalgamated Wood Workers the eight hours were in force in these mills by agreement between the owners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The executive committee then submitted the above resolution with the stated result.

It is to be hoped that this summary disapprobation of the scabby tactics of the A. W. W., which have been a constant menace to the working conditions obtained by our inside members of New York City by years of struggle and at great sacrifice, will have the effect of either forcing the A. W. W. to live up to union principle or else of our U. B. regaining control over these mills, from which our men were locked out in June, 1903, because of their refusal to relinquish the eight hours, and where their places were taken by the A. W. W. at the employers' terms—nine hours per day and inferior wages.

In the discussion following the executive committee's report the representatives of the A. W. W. denied all charges of violation of trade rules, on the ground that their organization having been awarded jurisdiction over the woodworking mills, by recent conventions of the A. F. of L., and nine hours per day being the standard working time adopted by their national organization, their men had a perfect right to work nine hours a day in these mills.

As the New York Central Federated Union's action in this matter shows, the delegates were not led astray by these flimsy excuses. Undoubtedly in their judgment, as in the judgment of all true trades unionists, the taking of other men's places at longer hours and smaller wages,

whether approved by any national or federal body or not, was not in keeping with union principle. The incident related here once again demonstrates the fact that the existence of dual unions is an injury to labor organization and the labor movement; it has once more emphasized the justification of our slogan, "Dual organizations must go."

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The Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor has decided to stand pat in the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers over the jurisdiction of cabinet makers engaged in the manufacture of bar and office fixtures. This matter has been the subject of exhaustive discussion at two meetings recently held by the federation, and on August 16 that body refused to pass on a decision rendered by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. ruling that this work comes under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It was decided that inasmuch as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is affiliated with the A. F. of L. the Baltimore Federation of Labor shall take no action in the premises.

The sentiment of the federation was voiced by the delegate of the painters who said he did not think that the local body should be made a catspaw to pull monkey chestnuts out of the fire for the American Federation of Labor by doing something which the latter body itself has discovered it is unable to accomplish. If the carpenters are in the wrong the delegate set forth, their charter should be revoked and not demanded of local bodies to take action and stand the consequences alone.

It was pointed out that what is being done in the wood working craft in Baltimore is done all over the country, consequently if there is a remedy to be applied it must be of national character and the action taken by the local body would only serve to complicate matters and do no good to any one.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor decidedly showed common sense by refusing to commit itself to the provisions of that famous "Downey decision" on which President Gompers based his ruling—a decision rendered in entire disregard of existing conditions in the wood working industry, disconnecting the inside from the outside man, the carpenter from the joiner, the two branches neither of which can afford the separation, the transformed conditions of our industry forcing them to be united in one and the same organization for the protection of their common interests.

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The movement entered into by the International Typographical Union for the establishment of uniform working hours, the eight-hour day, all through the country, on January 1, 1906, has our fullest sympathy and moral support. Our Local Unions and district councils should appoint committees to wait on the firms doing their printing, and unless satisfactory assurance is given by these firms that they will enter, or have entered, into an agreement with the I. T. U., guaranteeing the eight-hour workday in their printing offices, the Local Unions and district councils should withdraw their patronage. Be particularly careful from now on that your printing bears the label of the International Typographical Union, and don't do any business with printing firms not entitled to same.

The formation of local branches of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in their respective localities should be vigorously pursued by our District Councils and Local Unions. In hundreds of cities and towns the building trades are either entirely disunited or but loosely connected with each other. To these trades the aims, the objects, the plan of organization, as well as the advantages accruing from the affiliation with the alliance should be explained and the necessity of establishing a closer bond of unity and more harmonious and concerted action among the building crafts pointed out to them.

No one single trade is in a position to stand aloof from the other at this time. In each and every locality the building trades should form a central body. It is the duty of our District Councils and Local Unions to use their influence in favor of the affiliation with the alliance.

Information as to the procedure in organizing a local body or the condition of affiliation will be obtained by communicating with General Secretary Wm. J. Spencer, the Dayton Arcade, Dayton, O.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President, T. M. Guerin.

Troy, N. Y., July 1, 1905.

To the members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1905:

During the past three months I have visited the following places: Kingston, N. Y.; New York City, Troy, N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Port Chester, N. Y.; Greenwich, Conn.; Nyc, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y. and New Rochelle, N. Y.

I found all our local unions in these places in good, healthy condition, increasing their membership, and a very good feeling existing between them and their employers. There are very few non-union carpenters in any of these cities and towns, those to be found being men hailing from small towns where the craft is so insignificant in number that there are not enough men to hold a charter.

It is a notable fact that in localities where the wages of the carpenter range from three to four dollars per day and the eight-hours prevail the building industry is in the most prosperous condition and these very localities are short of men. This goes to prove that high wages and short hours are no impediment but an incentive to industrial progress and prosperity. The towns where work is slack, are the towns where low wages and long hours of toil prevail. Would the contractors in these towns be alive to their own interests they would establish the eight-hour work day and a decent wage, before the good men leave town for places where the men are more fairly treated.

In most places I visited I find that the rank and file of our local unions do not attend the meetings as they should and leave the transaction of business to the same old warhorses year after year without any change. I believe that we should adopt some law compelling the younger members to take a more active part in the business of local unions. They are at any time willing and ready to share in the good things obtained by the organization, but never in

the labor and sacrifices necessary to bring the good things about.

I have dwelt on this subject many times at the meetings of local unions, but apparently to no avail, for whenever I return to the same town I find the same men at the meetings.

I desire to call your attention to several other matters which, in my judgment, are of great moment to the welfare of our U. B. I would suggest that provision be made by law or otherwise, making it obligatory for our local unions to keep a record of their members working outside of their jurisdiction and of the localities where they are working. The history of the New York lockout gives ample reason for the establishment of such a record keeping.

Another matter of great importance is the amount of dues charged their members by the local unions. Some of them are still charging the minimum due of 50 cents per month per member, and they are paying from three to five dollars sick benefit a week. As a result, at the first little trouble these local unions get into they write to headquarters for financial assistance or for an organizer to be sent to their town to try and straighten them out. They never have any money in their local treasury save for sick benefit. I claim that 50 cents per month is little enough to be paid in for trade benefits, and local unions desiring a sick benefit should pay an extra due into a special fund for that purpose.

I believe the time has arrived when the local unions should build up their treasuries and accumulate sufficient funds to support their members during a strike or lockout for at least three months.

Hoping that you will be able to devise some plan by which our members will in the future be better protected against themselves, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. M. GUERIN, First-Vice-Pres.

State Councils.

In response to inquiries made at this office from time to time relative to the formation of State councils, we wish to inform our members that there are no provisions in our General Constitution for such bodies. At the Scranton convention in 1900 the matter of State councils received careful consideration by the committee on constitution; that body reported favorably on the proposition, but the convention turned the whole question down flat. The matter dropped at that and very little was heard of State councils until the Milwaukee convention, when the following resolutions were introduced:

"Believing that the time has arrived when State councils should be formed in the several States, and that our general organization should endorse such a movement; and

"Whereas, Several States already have such organizations; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the U. B., now in convention assembled, does hereby endorse the formation of State councils subordinate to the general organization."

These resolutions were referred to the committee on organization for consideration and action. After several days, during which time that body had ample opportunity to obtain the views and sentiments of the delegates attending the convention on this question the following report was submitted: "In the matter as contained in Resolution No. 64, in reference to the establishment or organization of State Councils, we, your committee, do not concur in the resolution." The convention accepted this report without debate. We have, therefore, nothing on record to show that our organization is in favor of State councils, but we have on record the actions of the Scranton convention in 1900 and the Milwaukee convention in 1904, which distinctly shows that these two gatherings were decidedly opposed to the formation of such councils.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Nashville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City.	Gulfport, Miss.
San Antonio, Tex.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Red Bank, N. J.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.

Brotherhood Emblems.

Numerous requests have been made on the General Office recently for Gold Emblem pins, gold rings, gold watch fobs, etc. In order to be able to satisfy the wants of our members, we have made arrangements to supply these articles at as reasonable a price as we possibly can. Herewith is price list.

IN ORDERING these goods be sure to STATE DISTINCTLY whether you want ROLLED GOLD or SOLID GOLD.

Rolled gold plus or buttons	$0.25 each
Solid gold plus or buttons	1.00 each
Watch charms, rolled gold	1.25 each
Watch charms, solid gold	7.50 each
Cuff buttons, rolled gold	.50 each
Cuff buttons, solid gold	2.00 each
Emblem rings, rolled gold	1.50 each
Emblem rings, solid gold	5.00 each
Business Agents' badges, German silver	3.50 each

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Durand, Mich.
Wilmington, N. C.
Bevard, N. C.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.
Waterford, N. Y.
Big Rapids, Mich.

Total: Seven local unions.

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Expulsions.

S. J. Meek of Local Union 1636, Whiting, Ind., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

J. R. Southern of Local Union 197, Sherman, Tex., has been expelled for embezzling funds belonging to the Local Union.

Dovetail Mortise and Tenon.

The mainstay of constructive woodwork is the mortise and tenon. A piece of woodwork which can be put together without glue, nails, or screws, and serves its purpose, is an ideal work of construction; but this is not always possible. Another principle of construction is that every piece of wood should be so placed that it can swell or shrink without injuring itself or displacing any other piece. This is maintained in an ordinary paneled door, providing no moldings are inserted. Another principle is that miter joints should be avoided, whether for molded work or not, for the reason that shrinkage causes all miters to open. No piece of wood should be used unless the straight grain of the wood can be seen through its full length in one place. Inserted moldings should be avoided as far as possible; and all moldings for panel work should be worked on the stiles and rails. It is a general principle, observed in the best medieval joinery, that all moldings on rails which are horizontal should butt against the stiles; and that stiles should be either plain or should have moldings stopped before reaching the joints with the rails. In practice all rail moldings may be worked the whole length of the stuff used; and if muntins (which are the middle stiles) are used, the moldings may be cut away to the square wood before the mortise is cut which is to receive the tenon of the muntin. Thus the moldings will butt against the square sides of the muntin. All the parts for a door thus made can now be got out by machintry.

The dovetail is a constructive device, and the dowel is admissible in places as a substitute for the mortise tenon. Tonguing and grooving is a legitimate device, both for ends and sides of boards. Beveling the edges of the pieces thus joined is better than beading. The best way to construct large panels is to make them of narrow strips, tongued and grooved and beveled at the joining edges. Such panels will never "draw." The shrinkage will be divided between all the joints. Solid table tops should never be fastened with glue or screws, but should be secured with buttons fastened to the under side of the top, which travel in grooves cut in the framework to allow for expansion and shrinkage. These are but a few of the principles to be observed in doing the best woodwork. All boards cut on a radius from the center to the periphery of a tree will remain true, while all others have a tendency to warp or crack. The first are called quarter-sawed. It is a peculiarity of oak that the best grain is found in quarter-sawed boards. It is only in these that the "silver grain" is seen. This consists of a ribbon of very hard substance, which grows out from the center of the tree. It is for this reason that oak is the most enduring wood; it has a grain two ways.—National Builder.

Indications point to an exceptionally active building year in the Dominion of Canada.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

R. Fuelle.

Since my last report I visited Escanaba, Mich., and found L. U. 1194 in very bad shape. All the sawmills having moved out, most of our members were compelled to leave the place. Brothers Lawrence and Erickson promised to get the union in working order again with the balance of the membership, but prospects are not very bright. On my arrival in Sault Ste. Marie Brother J. E. Daugherty, president of L. U. 46, called a special meeting in less than twelve hours, myself being the royal guest. Every carpenter in the town is a member and a set of intelligent officers are managing its affairs. Sault Ste. Marie is one of the brightest spots in Michigan. Starting for Munising, the train stopped six miles from that city at 10 p. m., so, with other passengers, I hired a stage which brought me to my place of destination at about midnight. Next day I met Brother James Duffy, a relative of our G. S., who is, besides being a carpenter and the R. S. of the L. U., a real estate agent and a justice of the peace. The city of Munsining is only nine years old and the local union there is in healthy condition.

In Marquette, Mich., I had the officers call a special meeting which was well attended and the brothers were elated over the presence of an organizer and glad to learn of the doings of local unions surrounding them. The Marquette local union is in good shape and its officers closely watching the interests of the U. B. I visited L. U. 1122, Houghton, Mich., just in time to attend the regular meeting. Nearly every carpenter in Houghton is a member of the organization, while in Hancock, across the canal, the local union is somewhat retarded in matters of organization. In Bayfield, Wis., we called a special meeting in less than four hours, which was attended by nearly every member and two non-union men. Our members here are able to take care of themselves.

On my arrival in Ashland, Wis., the officers called a meeting at once, which was well attended and I was very well treated by all the members. The officers are hustlers and every competent mechanic in town holds membership in the U. B. The local union contemplates a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day next spring. I next went to Hayward, Wis. At the meeting we held here I initiated the last two non-union men, making the craft in the town one solid union body. No organizer ever having visited the place before, our members were highly pleased and so was the organizer at the treatment accorded him by the membership. In Chippewa Falls I found a sleepy lot of carpenters, and before I left I wrote a dozen letters to as many men telling them what I thought of them. Arriving in Eau Claire the officers of the local union were all on hand. They, as well as the membership, are wide awake to their interests and watching every opportunity to further the cause of unionism. I would like to see our Eau Claire brothers take a car to Chippewa Falls some day and give the officers and members of that town a good stirring up, which they sorely need.

By order of the G. P. I went to Kansas City, Mo. I found our men working eight hours at the rate of 40 cents minimum an hour, but I also found rats so numerous that it requires a large number of traps to catch them.

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S. G. Cunningham.

After vacation of almost a month I visited Logansport, Ind., by order of the G. P., the object of the visit being to strengthen local No. 808.

Conditions were, indeed, worse than first developments showed, the local had drifted until a mere handful were left. This was bad in the face of fairly good building operations under progress, but the real cause of it all was the most deplorable fea-

ture. However, I was pleased to learn that no "open shop" deals figured in the situation to any extent, but it was the old, old story—internal discord, factions. You can't run it if So-and-So remains. I remained here one week and held three meetings, visited all jobs in the city in company with one of the brothers. The first two meetings were lightly attended; the third, which was an open meeting, was better attended, and the best I could do was to secure ten or twelve names, with prospects of more at a meeting to be held the coming week. Will our boys ever learn the true significance of "United Brotherhood?"

From here I went to Steubenville, O., to investigate an appeal for division of Local No. 186, which I found in excellent condition. Notwithstanding they had been out since April 1 on a stiff open shop fight, every member was working at the new scale —$3.25 per eight hours, being an increase of 25 cents per day. The feeling on the part of several employers seemed so strong for settlement that a conference was arranged for our committee to meet the Builders' Exchange. Open shop ravings was all that developed. Our boys are too busy to think of giving a point, especially on a free-for-all proposition. Absolute unity prevails and the division was only asked for the convenience of several members who live in neighboring towns, but was not enough to justify the split at this time.

John Wesley Spriggs is the presiding officer of No. 186. His seventy-two years of life's experiences at once commands the respect of members and visitors alike. He is a man of dignity, and quick, just decisions, and I assure you No. 186 will long honor his name. The general business management of this local is a credit to the Brotherhood.

From Steubenville I was ordered to Lancaster, O., where work was plentiful, but the organization gone to the races. After getting the situation developed I found plenty of cause for the almost hopeless conditions The first cause I will mention was non-attendance of meetings, but what weakened the local most was the contractors belonging to the L. U. who are working union and non-union men together with no other excuse than we couldn't get union men, and have to have the work done. This is the "old line" contractors' argument, and occurs to me as almost the limit for a union man. Also some of the most influential men in the union are not working at the trade, but holding city office. Most of the contractors had their men hired for the season and would not make any changes. The men talked the same way about going into the union, stating they would go in at the beginning of next season. While I should have been pleased to assist L. U. No. 86 this was certainly not the opportune time, therefore the investigation was all attempted here.

I have been making a number of towns throughout Illinois this month stopping as business required from one to three days, starting with Danville, Champaign, Peoria, Galesburg, Canton, LaSalle, Ottawa, Peru, together with some investigations for organizations in smaller adjoining towns. In most of the places mentioned work is plentiful and wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour.

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J. W. Adams.

Since the time I sent in my last report for our journal I have visited several of our local unions in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. As a general rule I found them in a healthy condition. At Shawnee, Okla., we have a good, live local. During my presence they placed their president in the field as a business agent. He and myself at once visited the two mills in the town and received the promise from their owners that they would sign our agreement and use our label on all their work. Many of our local unions have prepared for a good time on Labor Day and expect to profit by it in an increase of membership.

On my return from above States I was called to the mining district of Illinois, where we have several local unions. In fact we have too many locals here in such close proximity to each other that it causes friction and dissension. I found officers of a local union in one town residing in another town where also a local existed. I also found two local unions located two miles from each other. The result of this close proximity was disruption as soon as the work in the respective mine was completed, the members leaving the place, except a few not numerous enough to hold their charter.

I find a better feeling prevailing among the different locals toward the General Officers, their membership beginning to realize that our headquarters is the rallying point or clearance house where all disputes or trouble arising can be adjusted by our General Officers bringing the matter in dispute before the interested parties in its true light and harmony restored, which can otherwise not be accomplished.

Our members further begin to realize that for the result of the demands made and the satisfactory outcome of strikes and lockouts we have had this year, a great deal of credit is due to the efforts brought forth by our General Office.

I desire to call attention to a very bad habit of some of our members in leaving their home place without securing a clearance card. They go into a town where a local union exists, working on any job, fair or unfair, thus scabbing on the resident brothers, while these same members are perfect models of union men at home. This is a matter that is causing considerable trouble throughout the country and should not exist, as most of our locals have trouble enough of their own fighting the non-union men, without having to watch their union brothers.

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N. Arcand.

In my capacity as general organizer for the Canadian district I herewith present a report on the Montreal strike situation.

On March 15 the bosses were notified that we demand 30 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents. No answer having been made to our demand, early in June myself and a committee waited on the contractors and many of the most prominent ones signed our new scale. Those, however, belonging to the Builders' Exchange, after having given me some hope, refused to entertain any proposal for an advance in wages.

On account of the bad faith shown by this body, on the 26th of June it was voted to strike and immediately some hundred men left their work. On the 29th the Builders' Exchange held a meeting, which passed a resolution in favor of the open shop and refusing recognition to the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Although the bosses succeeded in hiring some English emigrants, these proved incompetent, and in spite of the strongest efforts, they failed to get our men back to work. Some of our men have secured temporary employment elsewhere. I hope to inform you of the success and settlement of the strike in my next report.

In company with Brother Schardt, president of the G. E. B., I have been visiting the following Local Unions: Sorel, August 2; Quebec, August 7; Ottawa, August 16; Three Rivers, August 18; Grand Mere, August 19. In each of these localities I instructed the members on the question of increasing our per capita tax. All Local Unions have voted in favor of the increase.

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R. E. L. Connolly.

After reorganizing Greenwood, Miss., and organizing West Point I went to Aberdeen and Tupelo, but at neither place could I muster a sufficient number of carpenters to form an organization. At Tupelo I got together a handful of men who were desirous of organizing, but not enough of them to do business, so I provided them with literature, intending to visit them again later on. I started thence to Gulfport, where I was to deliver an address under the auspices of Local No. 1294.

Having several days to spare, I decided to spend them in Meridian, but within twenty-four hours after my arrival in that city, "yaller fever" broke out in New Orleans and quarantine regulations of the shotgun variety became the order of the day, and I forthwith left the State and canceled my engagement at Gulfport.

I spent several days at Montgomery, Ala., trying to imbue new life and courage into the members of No. 353, and believe I met with a fair measure of success. Local No. 353 is a colored union and is badly handicapped from the fact that the white carpenters of that city have allowed their organization to lapse. I intended going after the white carpenters, but the fever again disarranged my plans.

I got out of that city just in time to escape quarantine. I spent a week in the Birmingham district, where I visited all the locals, finding them in good shape, initiating new members at each meeting and everybody busily at work. Under in-

structions from our General President I started for Corbin, Ky., to assist No. 1589 in building up its membership.

On my way I stopped at Chattanooga, Tenn., where I attended a meeting of No. 759, and found them in good shape, with plenty of work on hand.

At Corbin, Ky., I found a small local of earnest men fighting hard for an existence. Although they are a young local, they have established a nine-hour workday and materially increased wages. This, instead of being a blessing, has proven a curse because many of their members, now that they have secured better conditions, can see no further use for paying dues; ignorant of the fact that if they allow their union to die they will soon fall or be pushed back into the old rut. This is the same old experience and merely implies the lack of a thinking apparatus.

We held several meetings and believe new life has been injected in the movement. I went from Corbin to Middlesboro, but a couple of days' tramping over that town convinced me that no good could be accomplished, so I started North and landed in Richmond, a nice sleepy old town, but nothing doing in our line and the first train out will have me aboard of it.

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Harry L. Cook.

Pursuant to instructions from General President Huber I have visited several cities in the State of Ohio, spending considerable time in Columbus, where on my arrival I found trade conditions on the boom, and on the other hand a few contractors with their drag-net out through the smaller cities for every carpenter willing to enter the city and demoralize present conditions.

Indifference and lack of sense of duty on the part of some of our Columbus members are responsible for conditions existing in that city previous to my arrival.

In conjunction with the D. C., its officers and the officers of L. U.'s 61 and 494, and assisted by Brother Green, deputy organizer, we held a series of open meetings. We were able to increase the membership of the newly organized L. U. 643 over the two-hundred mark. The missionary work will be kept up until every carpenter is within the fold and Columbus placed in the foremost ranks of organized cities in this part of the country. Our members in Urbana are all working hard for success of the movement, and if they continue to show the interest in unionism they have shown since they are organized, it is safe to say Urbana will be one of the best organized cities in central Ohio. A well attended meeting was held in Chillicothe under the auspices of L. U. 589. Its members are very hopeful for the future and trade conditions are fair. They were busy making arrangements for an outing at Chester Park, Cincinnati.

Hardwood Supplies in the United States.

The greatest area of hardwood forest and the largest supply of hardwoods in the United States are in the region comprising the southern Appalachian mountains and the country lying between them and the Mississippi river. For the last two or three years the bureau of forestry has been carefully studying this region, which is rich in commercial species, especially yellow poplar, white, red, black and chestnut oak, chestnut, white pine and hemlock. The field study covered more than four hundred counties, and included all of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, the extreme western portion of Maryland, the western portion of Virginia, and the two Carolinas, and the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. For market value the amount of standing timber yellow poplar and white oak are the two most important trees of the region. Poplar attains magnificent size in the coves of the mountain districts and in the rich river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. White oak reaches its best development in the river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is present in very much greater numbers than poplar over the region as a whole, and occasionally forms over 50 per cent. of the stand. Hemlock occurs over a small portion of the region, and white pine over a still smaller part; both confine themselves to the mountainous sections. Chestnut is very abundant.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Mirth is God's medicine; everybody ought to bathe in it.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Correspondence

Undaunted By Long Contest.

Editor The Carpenter:

The present situation in the Empire City is such as may be expected at this time. After ten months of one of the hardest fights in the history of the labor movement in this country, costing close to $275,000 in strike pay, and causing a loss in wages of over one million dollars, I am proud to say that we have emerged from the lockout with our organization intact, all debts paid and as full of fight as ever. After this protracted and prolonged contest we find the city full of scallawags, some with paid-up cards, some without cards, keeping our business agents busy and hustling to gather them in or drive them out of town. The city is also flooded with agents for cheap non-union firms from all parts of the country, who are sending in their scab trim, thinking that we have been so weakened by this long struggle that we are powerless and not in a position to keep up the old fight against unfair material. To their surprise they find us full of life and kicking as hard as ever against the handling of non-union trim.

We had George W. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia sending trim to this city, and when we approached him, demanding that he unionize his shop, he flatly refused. Thereupon our men who were to put up the material in the building took a couple of days for an outing to Coney Island. In the meantime Mr. Smith found it advisable to unionize his shop, which he did.

Mr. Meader of Cincinnati is the head of another non-union mill firm who would not listen to our demand that his plant be unionized before we handle his material. The result was another bunch of our men took a trip to that famous sea and pleasure resort, where on these hot days, you know, one finds recreation in bathing and inhaling the sea breeze. We are determined to compel Mr. Meader to send union made material on here, or else we will refuse to put it up until his factory has been unionized.

We have re-entered into a relentless struggle against the products of non-union mills and factories and for the extermination of these pest holes, as they are nothing more nor less than breeding places for scabs who, when we are locked out or on strike, come on here and fill our places. It behooves the outside carpenter to insist on our label being attached to all trim, and in default of which to refuse to handle it when it reaches the building. Wherever this method is applied the employer will find it to his own advantage to see to it that the material is union made and bearing the union label.

By insisting on the union label being attached to the material we will frustrate the dishonest practices of unscrupulous employers, who assure us that their trim will be made under union conditions and then award the contract to a scab mill out of town, have it delivered at their plant in this city and then claim that it is union and manufactured in their own shop. This is a universal tactic which we must needs defeat by insisting upon the use of the label.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers here have been of great assistance to the employers during our last lockout by taking our men's places and enabling the employers to fill their contracts. Still, as they had done so on previous occasions, this was to be expected. They filled our shops in spite of our pickets watching them, and what is the worst of all, their treacherous action was, if not openly, silently approved by the highest authorities of the A. F. of L.

The inauguration of a lively campaign for the propagation of our union label, in order to extirpate these scab-breeding spots, has become an imperative necessity in our U. B. I would suggest that all district councils or local unions appoint committees, or instruct their business agents

to visit all prospective builders, architects and employing carpenters, with a view of persuading them to have their interior wood work done in a U. B. shop and to give them to understand that unless this is done and the material bears our label, the work will not be handled. This action on the part of any D. C. or local union would be of great benefit to us as a whole.

We find that many employers coming to New York City to procure contracts fail to understand the reason why we object to handling their work, saying they have no trouble with the outside carpenters in other localities, as they employ union men on the buildings. This is certainly no encouragement to us, but rather a setback in our strife for the establishment of union conditions in mills and for the propagation of our label. It is a fact, there is not enough energy displayed by our own ranks and file in this matter of utmost importance to our entire U. B. and our trade.

With best wishes for the success of our label movement, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

D. F. FEATHERSTON,

Sec.-Treas. New York City D. C.

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A Brother's View on Full and Semi-Beneficial Membership.

Editor The Carpenter:

I take the liberty of answering some of the statements made by some of the brothers in our journal at different times.

I noticed and read with careful mind and judgment the article of Brother P. E. Chenoweth of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., in last February's issue, where he advocates an increase of from 20 to 25 cents of our monthly per capita. I take exception at his arguments, on the ground that the benefits allowed the members of our U. B. are only a one-sided affair, favoring one class and leaving the other class out in the cold, extending no relief to them whatever. The brother, in the article mentioned, dwells at length on the death and disability benefit a member between the age of twenty-one and fifty (see Secs. 94, 95 and 96) is entitled to. He says that the expenses of the U. B. are constantly increasing; that today we have to fight organized capital, the Parry and Post element, which requires a large amount of funds, and on these and other grounds advocates the increase of per capita. In answer to these statements I would call attention to Sec. 55 of our constitution, which provides that each beneficial and semi-beneficial member shall pay one and the same per capita tax to the G. S., while Sec. 98 gives the semi-beneficial member a knockout blow that naturally makes him think, grieve and ponder, as it provides that in case of the member's death his wife shall only be entitled to a funeral allowance of $50. Hence, a brother joining a local union at the age of fifty years and one month is not entitled to the benefits that a brother enjoys who joined between the age of twenty-one and forty-nine years and eleven months. One or two additional months above the latter age make him a semi-beneficial member and deprives him of full benefit. Still the brother of fifty years and one month pays the same amount of per capita as his younger brother by a few months.

My general views on this subject are that the U. B. is banded together for the benefit of all members, morally and financially, regardless of age, and to render assistance in cases of distress and not to debar any brother from the benefits guaranteed by our constitution. The financial report of General Secretary Duffy for the years 1902-04 shows a distribution of benefits as follows:

July, 1902—June, 1903: Beneficial members, $123,464.40; semi-beneficial members, $9,075—14 per cent.

July, 1903—June, 1904: Beneficial members, $162,944.10; semi-beneficial members, $11,327.35—15 per cent.

These figures show the vast difference in the amount of benefits received by the two classes of members. Still both pay the same amount of per capita of 20 cents per month. How do these figures strike you, brothers of the U. B.?

The poem of Brother T. C. Walsh of L. U. 64, in last May's journal, is well appreciated here, and I for one rally to Brother Walsh's support. Stick to a Friend!—there is a great moral in the advice, which, however, we do not practice to any great extent. So long as a semi-beneficial brother is able to hold a job and live up to union trade rules and principles he

is called a true friend of unionism, but in time of adversity, sickness, accident or death, he is left to his own resources.

I do not look at the U. B. as an insurance company. I merely wish to point out the vast difference in benefits paid by the U. B. to a member below fifty and to a member above fifty years of age. In my judgment it is an injustice to curtail a member's benefit because he did not join the union before his fiftieth year of age.

This late joining is often due to lack of opportunity to come in contact with union men, and in many instances when a so-called superannuated member does join he does it with a feeling of good fellowship, upholds the laws, trade rules and regulations for the benefit of all concerned, and is generally a good mechanic.

As I advocate and work for an increase of our per capita to 25 cents per month, so will I advocate and work for equal benefits for all members, regardless of age or color.

Fraternally yours,

C. R. ZIENKE, L. U. 98.

Spokane, Wash.

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From Huntington, W. Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

I hope it will not be considered presumptive on my part to conclude that the large family of readers of The Carpenter, the most excellent defender of labor in general, and most especially our U. B., should like to hear from this neck of the woods.

L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., is in a healthy and thrifty condition, new members are added each week, we have an efficient staff of officers, and harmony, which is the key to success, prevails among the membership. We have been blessed this year above measure, inasmuch as we have had but few accidents and but few cases of sickness or death. Work has been good, but at this time of writing it is slack, owing to the lumber dealers' inability to fill orders. This is a condition rarely ever known in this section of the country. We have a large number of carpenters in this city, in fact more than we need at this time, and any brother on the lookout for work will act wisely by steering clear of Huntington, W. Va.

We have a few unfair jobs, which, of course, means unfair men. A large percentage of this class are from the farms. Knowing but little about carpentering, any amount of wages above 50 cents is considered a big remuneration by them. With union carpenters we have but little trouble; they do not seem inclined to mix with non-union men. However, as business agent of the alliance, I can not speak as favorably of other crafts.

The hod carriers were the only union connected with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of this city that made any demand this year. They asked for and obtained, through the assistance of the alliance, an advance in wages.

I am sorry to say that, as a result of the inactivity of the State Federation, many of the unions here have gone out of business, but as the state president of the United Mine Workers, John Nugent, is now at the helm of the former organization, there is hope of a speedy revival of interest among the workers of this city in trades union affairs.

I read with much pleasure and profit Brother Werner's "Advice to Business Agents" in the June issue of our journal. He is right when he says that the position of a business agent is not a sinecure or a bed of roses. No, not by any means, for when, after a hard day's work, going to and fro, receiving cursings from many sources, he lays upon his bed for a night's rest, he enters dreamland, continuing his work. With these conditions existing, he can only accept what others suggest and act upon his best judgment. It is no great task to make trouble, but a virtue to do justice to all concerned and keep off the reef upon which so many labor organizations have been wrecked.

L. H. SUDDITH, L. U. 362.

Huntington, W. Va.

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Higher Per Capita—No Assessments.

Editor The Carpenter:

In reply to Brother Seeloff's article in the August issue of The Carpenter, I will say that as far as my experience goes the levying of assessments is the ruination of any organization. The members are always opposed to the measure, and a large number of members, before acquiescing in it, will relinquish their membership.

Brother Seeloff says that his L. U. 1020, Delray, Mich., pays 20 cents a month to headquarters and 17 cents to the D. C., leaving them only 13 cents per month from the dues paid in, by beneficial members, to meet their local expenses; and, further, that an increase of per capita would necessitate an increase of their local dues. It is inconceivable to me how the Local Union can exist on an income of 50 cents per head per month, anyway. Its dues should be raised to 75 cents or more per month and the Local Union and the members would certainly be better off in the long run. Experience teaches us that unions paying 75 cents or a dollar per month have made progress, while unions paying small dues do not make any headway at all. I hold that all of our local unions should levy a monthly due of not less than 75 cents; that our per capita to the General Office should be 30 cents per month, and that death benefits be reduced to $100. By carrying on our financial business on these bases, we would virtually become a protective organization, and when compelled to go out on strike we could afford to pay our members involved not less than $6, instead of $4 per week. Again, we could afford to send more organizers on the road. It is an irrefutable fact that an officer deputized by headquarters can accomplish more in the way of organizing than all the members of any local union can. We should have enough organizers on the road that one can follow another and keep the work moving on. By pursuing this course the entire craft of the country would be organized and the eight hours universally established before the lapse of two years. We all agree that we must obtain better conditions, but it requires funds to do it and the membership must furnish the munition necessary to carry on the fight.

In my opinion $100 in case of death is as liberal a benefit as any member can expect for the small amount of $3 per year, figuring on an increased per capita of 25 cents per month he would pay to headquarters. And if we could secure a raise in our wages from $3 or $3.50 to $4.50 per day—for which I think there would be a good chance if more funds were at the disposal of the General Office for the support of trade movements—we would be benefited enough, leaving alone any other benefit. The great trouble, however, with the members of most labor organizations is that they want benefits for nothing, while experience shows that if you want anything good you must pay a little something for it.

The General Office has just submitted a proposition to the referendum vote to have our per capita tax raised from 20 to 25 cents per month. This, if carried, which it ought to be, will help them along for a short time, but the increase is insufficient, and the sooner the members realize the fact the sooner we shall obtain better conditions. Yours fraternally,

FRANK CURTIS, F. S. L. U. 1047.

Vicksburg, Miss.

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Who Can Suggest the Most Effective Attraction?

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly permit me to ask the brothers of other local unions, through the columns of our journal, for some suggestion as to the kind of entertainment that will prove most attractive and create an interest in our local union among our membership.

Our L. U. 1294, Gulfport, Miss., was organized in the latter part of May this year and has since that time been growing in membership rapidly, but most of our meetings being rather poorly attended, we have lately been discussing ways and means to overcome this evil. With this end in view we gave an entertainment on our last meeting night, which, had the weather-god been a little more merciful to us, would undoubtedly have attracted a large crowd; as it was we had quite a number of our members and their families present. The program consisted of speechmaking, selections from our journal, The Carpenter, singing and refreshments. Brother G. S. Fealse, the first speaker, chose for his subject the question, "Why should a laboring man join his union?" In his remarks he answered the question in a clear, comprehensive and entertaining manner. He was followed by Master Robert Densmore, son of our vice-president, whose remarks were enthusiastically received by the audience.

While the ladies were serving ice cream and cake, Mr. Martin Burkley, a sympathizer of

our union, to whom we extend our most sincere thanks for his kindness, gave us a solo. Our vice-president recited the selections from The Carpenter. We all had a very pleasant evening.

This first venture in stirring up our membership by means of an entertainment has created quite a feeling of satisfaction among the promoters of the scheme who would be highly elated over any suggestion that may be offered and exceedingly thankful to any brother who will kindly give us some advice along this line, as we would like to adopt some method by which our members will be drawn to our meeting hall.

Yours fraternally,

E. T. WYRICK, L. U. 1294.

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A Means to Bring Up Our Membership to a Higher Level of Efficiency.

Editor The Carpenter:

Have been a member of Local No. 1235 since September 24, 1902, and have followed the trade since I went to learn it in 1859, when we hewed the timber and dressed the finishing lumber by hand. One year ago last winter the question was raised whether it would not be a good thing to introduce some exercises on the blackboard. A committee of three was appointed for this purpose, the writer being one. We started out to give a few illustrations drawn from our limited knowledge of practical geometry as applied to carpentry and joinery. The boys seemed to take a good deal of interest, other members of the committee took part and all went well for awhile, but it was later on put off and after a while neglected. Last winter I was employed at the Masonic Temple here. I was too busy to give the matter attention, but during next fall and winter I hope to see the exercises on the board resumed. I would like to see the day that the union carpenter, as a mechanic, will stand far above the non-union carpenter. This can be accomplished by a system of instruction which I think should be introduced into every union. Those who are well posted in any particular branch of the trade could instruct others who are in want of instruction. By this means the union men could be brought up to a higher level of efficiency. I tried to work up a sentiment in favor of buying a lot and building our own hall while work was slack. A few favored the plan, but it did not carry. With our own hall coupled with a drafting room and joiner shop we could by and by turn out some mechanics worthy of the name. This building should be two stories and basement so we could rent the storeroom. I note The Carpenter is greatly improved. I like craft problems. I used to take the Carpenter and Building, published by the David Williams Company, New York. I contributed an occasional article and had a set of plans published in the July number, 1896. I might later on contribute an article occasionally with possibly some sketches if I thought the little knowledge I have gathered while chasing the jack plane for over forty years would be interesting or profitable to the craft. Respectfully yours,

MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1253.

Warren, O.

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From Madisonville, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Although I have no cheerful news to impart I will contribute a few lines to the columns of our journal for the benefit of migrating brothers. The outlook here is very gloomy, indeed, and carpenters on the road with Madisonville as their destination would do well to change their course as work is scarce and wages very low, the great newspaper boom to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is a great struggle between the union and non-union contractors, each striving to put the other out of business. As a result wages are about one-half our adopted scale. Still, I believe we will win in the fight for living conditions before next season sets in. Our men are fully determined to hold the fort in the face of all obstacles confronting us. Some of the non-union men are leaving town, the others are just about ready to take a tumble and come over to our side of the fence.

We have had a long siege and a hard fight, but in the dim and shadowy future we see the faint glimmering of the star of hope, which we trust will soon cast around us such a brilliant halo that we will feel repaid for the period of storm and cloud under which we have been laboring ever since our debut in the U. B.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER GOWER, R. S., L. U. 1506.

A Brother's Device.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit us through the columns of our official journal to call the attention of the members of our U. B. to the great idea practically worked out and brought to perfection in the form of a mitre box by P. A. Milletts, a member of our L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass. It is indisputably the greatest device in that line; simple in appearance, strong in construction, easily handled and can be adapted to any work done with a saw. Mitre, square cut, compound mitre, intersection cuts, dovetails, tenons, in fact it serves for a multiple of uses, and various kinds of other work can be done with this simple appearing box by any skilled mechanic with very little difficulty. The inventor has spent a number of years on the device in order to fully perfect it, and the best results may be obtained by the mechanic using the box. It does not weigh over six pounds and every part of it is strictly "union made." The inventor, an old union member, places this mitre box on the market with the full endorsement of our Worcester County D. C. An illustration showing the box and its workings will appear in The Carpenter, and we trust the members of our U. B. will give it a fair trial and render all possible assistance in getting it before the public. It will be known as the "Victor Mitre Box," and its price will be more favorable compared with that of any mitre box ever invented.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. ROSSLEY,
Pres. Worcester (Mass.) D. C.
CHR. BOARD,
P. B. KEEFE,
Trustees.

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Some Timely Thoughts.

Editor The Carpenter:

It may seem rather late to congratulate you on the new style and form of our official journal, and while it has far exceeded my expectations at the time the change was recommended by the Milwaukee convention and later ordered by the rank and file through a referendum vote, I have had in mind the old "saw" that "a new broom always sweeps clean," and have preferred to wait until the newness became a little worn off before making any comment or handing you a line of congratulation which might possibly be taken for "hot air."

Sincerely I congratulate you, not only for the handsome, neat and compact appearance of the journal, but your persistent hard work in having the new style and form adopted.

It seems to me that when our general officers, in their reports to our biennial conventions, recommend changes at the general office, such as was recommended at our last convention, and when these recommendations are concurred in by both committee and convention they should be endorsed by the rank and file when submitted to them for their vote. To turn down these things is like setting a man at a job without tools, or a merchant hiring a bookkeeper to keep track of his business and not giving him any books. An organization such as ours that has grown as we have in the past ten years, can not be expected to do our business now by the same method or with the same books that we did ten years ago, and to practice strict economy our general offices must be fitted with the "tools" to handle the business promptly and accurately. Our journal, in its present form, gives the members a chance to hear and be heard on all subjects of interest pertaining to the trade and the labor movement generally, and as it is not limited to size it gives the editor a chance to receive ads; that will produce a revenue that will more than pay the increased cost of publication. I believe that if the question of sending the journal to each member's address at 25 cents per year was again submitted to a referendum vote it would carry by a larger majority than the same question was defeated by at the end of last year.

How hard it is to make the rank and file understand that the organization can not be conducted today on the same per capita tax that it could ten years ago, or I might say at the time of organization.

It certainly costs more to look after two hundred thousand members than one hundred thousand, though I have heard some members say it does not, claiming that if the per capita fixed was sufficient to care for 100,000 it would be sufficient for two or five hundred thousand.

Had we simply to organize and keep track of our members 20 cents per month per

member would be enough, but how about the insurance part of our organization—the death and disability benefits paid from that 20 cents per month or $2.40 a year? Members will die, they do get hurt so badly that they can't work any more. Their wives will die, too, and for each one of these three things that will happen we must pay out of the organization from $25.00 to $400.00. For the first ten or fifteen years of the life of our organization there were not a great many deaths, but we have a number of members who joined in the early years of the organization who must be getting along to the age when they must die and as we grow old the death rate must increase. I don't believe there is a man living who knows enough to add and subtract but knows that a $200.00 death benefit can't be paid on a premium of $2.40 per year, especially after the organization insuring is over twenty years old.

Look at the fraternal organizations today which have been trying to run a "cheap" insurance. You go into them and about every ten years they have a readjustment and your rate is raised, and if you are fortunate enough to live a number of years you find that you will have paid just as much for a $1,000 insurance in your "cheap" organization, as you would have paid had you insured in an "old line" insurance company which had been "through the mill," and knew just what rate they could do business on.

Now for the sake of our organization, let us raise our per capita to where we can pay our just obligations for a time at least. Twenty-five cents isn't going to do it for ten years more; it may do for five years, but not more.

Another thing, our organization should own its own home. Some think it would be prey for the employer through the courts, injunctions, attachments and what not. I don't. I think that we would be showing to the people that we want to live and let live; that we don't want to do any act that will lay us liable to the court. By showing the people that we, as a labor organization, are not afraid to own property, we will prove that our objects are just and right and that we are in the business for the legitimate betterment of our condition.

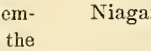
Let us have an office building owned by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; let us have the finest equipped headquarters of any labor organization in the country.

Individually we may not have as much of this world's goods as some of our employers, but there is nothing to hinder us from showing them that we can do business just as well as they can.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. SWEET, L. U. 322.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.



A Voice from Mississippi.

Editor The Carpenter:

The appearance of yellow fever on the gulf coast is really no cause for alarm unless the health authorities lose control of the fever in Mississippi City, which it is to be hoped it will not. However, this does not seem satisfactory to the majority of our people, who are looking upon the situation as very serious. Large numbers of inhabitants have left for northern climes, withdrawing millions of dollars from the field of activity, thus causing a general depression of business. There will be no more new contracts let during the fever period, and by the time it is over all work under way will be completed, leaving the carpenters of this vicinity with six months' idleness before them.

The inclemencies of the winter months, which under favorable circumstances are causing a lull in the building trade throughout the entire country, preceded by a fever panic, will certainly aggravate industrial conditions this year to a greater extent than ever before. It is the custom of our northern carpenter to come South in the winter to follow his trade in a milder climate, which works a serious hardship on those who are compelled by force of circumstances to stay here all the year round. It is therefore to be hoped that all carpenters who read this will take a warning and steer clear of this district this coming winter. Those who are determined to come would be wise to supply themselves with sufficient cash to keep them above want until next summer. Trade will be very dull this winter, as it always has been after a fever panic.

While picturing the present outlook as exceptionally gloomy, it must be stated

that a first-class mechanic can nearly always find a little work here during the entire year, as first-class men are very scarce. But we are handicapped by the saw and hatchet carpenter, who is always willing to work for smaller pay than the mechanic who has learned his trade going through apprenticeship. It is him, and him alone, who knows the value of a mechanic and who will strive to maintain his proper standing in society.

In conclusion allow me to say a few words about that obnoxious piecework system. Brothers, let us unite in fighting this degrading practice. If you are compelled to contract for a living, don't work for any house owner, contractor, tenant or lessee, but go into the business straight for yourself and stand up for the trade, which is the most honorable as well as the most ancient of mechanical occupations.

Yours truly.

Biloxie, Miss. J. C. HALL.

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From Waltham, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

On looking over recent issues of The Carpenter it occurs to me that a short item from Newton, Waltham and vicinity would be appreciated by our members and readers.

We are in this district better organized than ever before and the rank and file comprising it is very enthusiastic in furthering the cause of unionism and enjoying better conditions generally.

On December 8, last year, we requested the G. P. to send Brother J. D. Cowper of Lynn, Mass., to this district for organizing purposes. The G. P. immediately granted our request and now the good work done by Brother Cowper is fast bearing fruit.

The boys are absolutely refusing to work with non-union men unless they apply for membership and pay a deposit. Though our initiation fee is ten dollars, new members are coming in fast, and after they have paid that amount into the union they stick to it and make good members, being careful not to fall in arrears and drop out. I am sorry to say that at present we have two firms on the unfair list; traveling brothers would do well to bear this in mind. I wish to congratulate you on the improved editions of The Carpenter. S. STARRIT, L. U. 540.

Waltham, Mass.

The Question of Owning Our Own Office Building.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing an article in The Carpenter in favor of the erection of a permanent building for our General Office, and believing that every aspect of such an important question should be presented so that out of the mass of suggestions the most practical ideas could be evolved, and without going into the financial part of the question farther than to say that so long as the rank and file of our membership refuse to vote for an increased per capita so long will they refuse to advance the amount required to erect such a building. While I was in favor of moving from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, for the same reason I would be in favor of moving still farther west. However, the erection of a permanent building would mean the perpetuation of the General Office in one place, and I do not think that the time has arrived to decide the permanent location of the General Office. The eastern part of our country is fast becoming overcrowded and the march of empire is inevitably to the West. Influences are now at work which will eventually lead to the development of that vast empire, so much of which at present is only an arid desert. When that time comes Indianapolis will be as far from the center of population as it is now from the territorial center. We must legislate for the future and not alone for the present. The far extremes of our country should have equal facilities of access to our General Office, so that there could not be even the semblance of a chance for any one to say that the policy of our General Office was dominated or influenced by any one section of the country. The question of our being rendered legally liable to assaults from our enemies has been touched upon and the suggestion offered that we follow the example of those corporations whose methods we have been busy denouncing in the past by launching our enterprise under the protection of the iniquitous laws of the State of New Jersey. I think that organized labor, which has done more than all other influences combined to arouse and stimulate into action the public conscience should not now commence to imitate the methods we have so rightfully denounced in the past, but

(Continued on Page 51.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Cola, S. C.—Our Local Union 69 is having a hard time keeping its head above water, and we hope that before long we shall enjoy the visit of an organizer, whose services are badly needed here.

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Farmersburg, Ind.—Brothers in search of work are warned not to accept employment on the new school house being built in this place. Our Local Union, as well as the teamsters' local union have placed the job on the unfair list.

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St. Louis, Mo.—We would warn all machine and bench hands not to pay heed to advertisements appearing in the Eastern papers for men wanted by the De Hodiamont planing mill. This concern is decidedly unfair to union labor.

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Hobart, Ok. T.—Trade is exceedingly dull here at this time and conditions in general make it necessary for us to warn all carpenters not to come to this locality just now. Employment is very difficult to secure. There is not enough work here to keep our home men busy.

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Bartlesville, I. T.—After sending in our last report the situation here has changed somewhat inasmuch as we have taken up the fight against the employment of non-union men. While we are thus engaged it is urgently necessary that union men stay away. Brothers, take note of this warning and help us to win out.

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Portland, Ore.—One-third of the wage-workers of this city are out of employment, and though large numbers of carpenters have left town, lots of them are walking the streets; those who are working are in many cases working at reduced wages. To make matters worse, the Citizens' Alliance is using all possible means to down union labor. All carpenters are urgently requested to remain away.

Dayton, Fla.—There is very little work going on here at this time and we have a surplus of men to do it. It would be unwise for those seeking employment to come to Dayton this season. There is a prospect for improvement of trade conditions in the fall, but the present supply will be ample to do the work. The winter months are generally dull with us.

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Goldfield, Nev.—Although the name of this locality appears to have a magic sound, business in the building line is very dull here. By means of deceitful advertising the bosses have flooded this place with idle carpenters in order to reduce wages below the union scale and increase the hours from eight to nine. Carpenters are requested to stay away until trouble is adjusted.

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Parsons, Kan.—This town is widely advertised by comical club on account of a certain transaction of a railroad company. As a result a great many carpenters are flocking to this town at this time, and when they arrive here they are surprised to find business very dull and no job obtainable. Brother carpenters are advised to take note of the situation here and remain away.

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Los Angeles, Cal.—Local Union 1279 on August 7 has entered into a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day and the closed shop in the planing mills of this city. The action of the Local Union has the endorsement of the Building Trades Council and of the D. C. of carpenters, both bodies agreeing to refuse handling material furnished by mills that employ non-union men, or that work more than eight hours per day. The following notice has been sent to the mill owners prior to August 7:

1. That union men will not be allowed to handle material coming from a mill that

works nine hours per day or employs non-union men.

2. That no union men will be allowed to work in a mill that works nine hours or employs non-union men, it being understood that mills that are at present complying with the rules of the District Council will not be affected by this movement.

At present there are about 150 men who have been forced to walk out, there being no agreement reached. The situation to date looks encouraging.

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Sulphur, I. T.—Our L. U. 1293 having decided that on and after October 1, 1905, its members shall work but eight hours per day, and an undue influx of carpenters would jeopardize the success of our movement, we would urgently request all migrating brothers to steer clear of this place until further notice. We have a good chance to get our demand granted if not hampered by newcomers.

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Albuquerque, N. M.—Our trouble has been settled and our Local Union is again in good shape and taking in a good many new members. We asked for 43 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday, but compromised on a minimum scale of $3.50 per day and six days a week. Some of us were looking for better results, but it was the will of the majority that the difficulty be settled by accepting above terms.

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Newton, Mass.—Since the beginning of the year the Local Unions in this district have prospered nicely and have had no reason to complain. From January 1 to May 1 we have taken into the different locals 169 members, and since that latter date up to this time, under the $10 initiation fee, we have received thirty-one applications. We are getting in pretty good shape in this district, the $3 scale is established and four-fifths of the builders employ union men exclusively. Our efforts put forth this year have not been in vain.

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Cheyenne, Wyo.—The strike situation here has not changed a great deal lately, except that all the men we have left are working under the union scale. Four of the shops employ union men exclusively, which fact, however, creates an indifference among the membership. They seem to think that since all union men are working under union conditions we have accomplished all we were striving for, while it still requires the utmost vigilance and display of energy on our part to prevent the non-union contractors from hiring non-union men. Nevertheless the 50-cent scale will be established firmly in Cheyenne in the course of time.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—All traveling carpenters are advised to keep away from this city and St. Paul at this time. Although we have had a good season, and there is still some building operations going on, there has been such an influx of carpenters from all parts of the country, union and non-union, that now we have a large number of men idle and newcomers will surely be disappointed by trade conditions prevailing here. Remain away for the present.

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Bartlesville, I. T.—Our Union is in a flourishing condition and good working order. There being only two non-union contractors in town, whom we are trying hard to get in line, we are having things pretty well our own way. We have a trade agreement with brick and stone masons and plasterers, and they are acting manfully with us. We have just succeeded in organizing the painters and expect to attain the same results in regard to plumbers and teamsters shortly.

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Ohio Valley District—Since the settlement of our difficulty in April last, the Local Unions comprising this district have taken in members on clearance cards on an average of five per week. After resumption of work all of our members were employed and trade was in a flourishing condition. The great influx of craftsmen, however, had such a demoralizing effect that at the present time numbers of our men are walking the streets hunting for a job, which they are unable to obtain. If this influx continues there will certainly be trouble, from the fact that bosses, seeing that they can get strangers to work for them, refuse to employ resident carpenters who gave them the fight last spring. In justice to the men who have

so faithfully stood by us in our last struggle we would appeal to all members of this U. B. to assist us in maintaining fair conditions by staying away from this district for the balance of the year. We have by far more men here than work.

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Omaha, Neb.—There is plenty of work here at present and the contractors, having discovered that the scab is a poorly paying proposition, prefer union men. We are taking in, on an average, six new members every meeting night and the initiation fees coming in exceed the salary of the business agent every week. If we continue growing at this rate we will surely be in a position next year to establish a minimum wage scale that will enable a carpenter to have two suits of clothes a year, while under present conditions he is in luck possessing a pair of overalls. The majority of our men receive 40 cents an hour, a few get 45 cents, and still fewer 50 cents. The outlook for this winter is very bright.

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Gittus.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles Gittus (carpenter) or family, late of New Zealand (news), kindly communicate with P. J. Cotton, 1731 Stevenson street, San Francisco.

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Where Is Caleb Day?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Caleb Day, a carpenter by trade, two years ago a member of L. U. 240, New York City, is requested to kindly communicate with MRS. DAY.

344 E. 77th St., New York City.

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Prompt Replies Called For.

Utica, N. Y.—It appears that some of the local secretaries and business agents are rather negligent in their intercourse with other local unions, and we deem it necessary that a request be inserted in The Carpenter for all secretaries and business agents to answer promptly all communications, particularly those requiring quick reply. Some time ago we wrote to the business agent in one of our larger cities in regard to an advertisement that appeared in our local papers, offering big inducements for carpenters. Some of our members were determined to go, but we prevailed on them to let the secretary of our D. C. write and see if the statement that carpenters are wanted was true. The secretary requested an answer by return mail, inclosing a postal stamp. He has as yet not received any reply.

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Missing.

Brother R. S. Martin of L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., left that city on July 8, saying he was going to Indianapolis to work and has never been heard of since. He is a millwright, forty-four years of age, weighs 190 pounds, has sandy mustache and a powder mark on the right side of nose, near the eye. Anyone who can locate the missing brother will convey a special favor upon the Local Union by communicating with the recording secretary. PHIL. HOWLEY.

7520 Adams Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. Fair.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of this city have signed a two-year agreement with our D. C. and the differences existing between this company and our organization have been satisfactorily adjusted. In addition to the terms of agreement the company has agreed to give the mill work for their new stock house, which had been awarded to a non-union mill, into a fair shop and canceled the contract with the non-union concern. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo., is thus fair to our organization and entitled to our patronage.

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Care for the Remains of a Non-Beneficial Member.

Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., is certainly entitled to credit for the manner in which it cared for the remains of Brother James Ballentine, a member who, having joined the organization as recently as April 17, 1905, was not entitled to benefit, neither locally nor from the General Office. On July 16 the late brother went into the Mississippi river for a bath and drowned. The officers of the Local Union had notified the coroner and those in charge at the morgue that the union would see that the body was properly cared for,

but in spite of this the body was sent to the poor farm (potters field) for burial. As soon as the officers of L. U. 7 learned of this the necessary steps were taken and the body secured and given proper burial in one of the city cemeteries.

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Walter Baker Co., Dorchester, Mass., Still Unfair.

The Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union is sending out circulars reminding organized labor of the unfairness of the Walter Baker Company of Dorchester, Mass., urging all union men and their wives to refrain from purchasing this firm's products and to withdraw their patronage from concerns using them; such as bakers, candy makers, hotels and restaurants. The proceeding against the Walter Baker Company by the Brockton Central Labor Union is due to this company's rendering material assistance to the firm of Atwood Bros. of Whitman, Mass., box and rack makers, whose employes are out on strike for the last nineteen months, the firm denying them the right to belong to their national organization. The success of the strike depends largely upon the withdrawal of organized labor's patronage from the Walter Baker Company.

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In Appreciation of Prompt Payment of Benefit.

The sub-joined communication has been received by the General Office, with a request to have same published in The Carpenter:

To the General Officers of the U. B. C. and J. of A.:

Gentlemen—I wish to express my gratitude to you for the prompt manner in which the death benefit for my late son, Benjamin Fields, was paid to me in the sum of $100, through the officers of the Local Union of which he was a member.

Very truly,

His mother: ANNIE FIELDS.

40 New St., Charleston, S. C.

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Detroit, August 22, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Secretary U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir—I received the check for $50.00 from Mr. Jordan last Friday. I am very much obliged for sending it so quick. My health is not very good; I wanted to go away for a change of air and I wanted the effects of my son settled before I went away. Many thanks to you for your kindness. MRS. SARAH THOMAS.

Driving Nails.

The handle of a hammer should be grasped at a short distance above the end of the handle, in such a manner that the end of the handle projects an inch or more beyond the side of the hand. The hand and the eye act so well together in concert that, after a little practice, the amateur will have no difficulty in hitting a nail square on the head. If not so hit the force of the blow will be partly lost, and the nail will be moved out of position. In driving nails in hardwood a hole should first be made, either with a brad-awl or a gimlet. Sometimes a knot will cause a nail to swerve from its right direction, and even to curl up, thrusting the point through the wood at no very great distance from the hole at which it has entered, "coming out," in workman's parlance, "to have a look at the fool that is driving it."—The National Builder.

A Bit of Dutch Philosophy Addressed to His Dog.

An exchange says a Dutchman addressing his dog said: "My dog, yon haf a schnap. You vas only a dog und I vas a man, but I vish I vas you. Effry vay you haf the best of it. Ven you vant to go mit the bedt in, you shust druns round dree times und lay down. Ven I go mit the bedt in, I haf to lock opp der place und vind opp der clock und undress meinself, und mine vife vakes opp und scolds me, und den der baby krize, und I haf to valk him opp und down, den by em by ven I shust get to schleep its dime to get opp again. Ven you gets opp yon stretch, scratch a couple of dimes and den yon are opp. I haf to dress meinself und light der fire, put on der kettle, scrap some mit mein wife yet already, und den maybe I gets some breakfast. You blay all day und haf plenty fun. I haf to work hard all day and haf plenty troubles. Ven you die you shust lay still. Ven I die I haf to go to hell yet.

Craft Problems

Shop Talks on Common Oil Stones.

(By George Rice.)

THE common oil stone is not infrequently abused to such extent in the carpenter shop that the service performed by it is unworthy. Your correspondent has taken opportunity to examine into the oil-stone question. When the stone is first received at the shop it is as

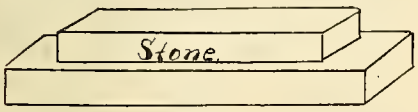


FIG. 1.

a rule in good condition. The surface is smooth and the sides are square. The stone is sometimes carelessly used on the bench without the necessary protecting case. It is customary, however, to construct wood cases and set the stone into the same as illustrated in figure. The next we find of the stone is that the constant

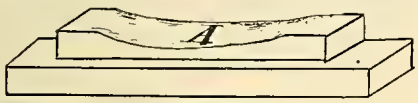


FIG. 2.

use of the center has worn the material off, leaving the depression as shown in Figure 2. When a stone gets into this shape it is not necessary to cast it to the waste pile, although non-effective service is obtained when you attempt to get a good edge on a tool on it. Emery and other grinding wheels are inexpensive in



FIG. 3.

these days, and in some of the shops I notice that the carpenters have set up these wheels for the purpose of grinding down oil stone and other articles that need this sort of treatment. For illustration, in one shop they had a series of emery wheels established on a single shaft, with emery grinding surfaces ranging from 80 to 130 grade emery. Thus the article to be ground off could be treated with the coarser surfaces first gradually working down to the finer numbers. A stone like that in Figure 2 can be quite evenly reduced to its original level by the processes

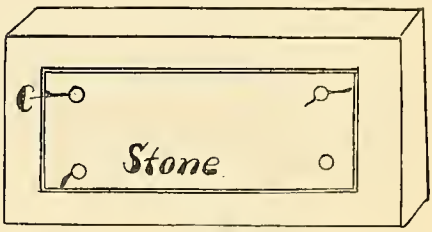


FIG. 4.

of grinding off of the high portions. This process reduces the stone to a common thickness, and possibly two reductions on the emery wheel, or at least three, will

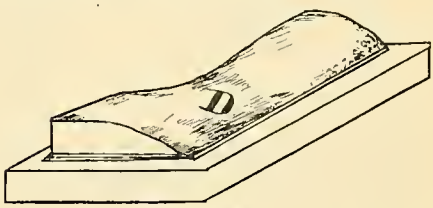


FIG. 5.

reduce the stone to a degree of thinness that will make it unsuitable for use. However, many stones can be saved by the grinding operation. If nothing is done to

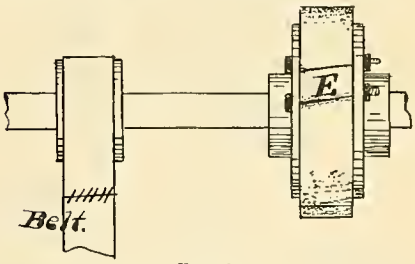


FIG. 6.

the stone, and the daily use is continued, the first thing we know the thin portion of the stone begins to crack, as shown at b Figure 3. One would suppose that any

mechanic would toss a stone in this condition to the junk pile. Strange to relate, I found instances of the daily use of numerous stones in shops in a condition kindred to this. I saw one man working tediously with his tool and a combination

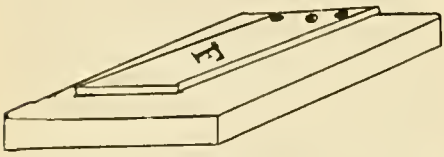


FIG. 7.

of crumbled stone, and wondered if he ever expected to get the proper edge to his tool on such a surface. It seems queer that we have excellent tools and fittings, and then get negligent as to the stone. Of course some of the men and some of the

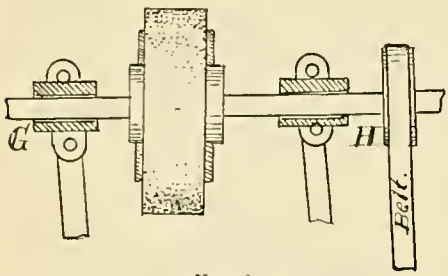


FIG. 8.

shops are exceedingly careful in this respect and quickly condemn the worn or cracked oil stone. Others struggle along with any manner of stone. I saw one man working industriously on a stone which someone had thoughtlessly adjusted to a

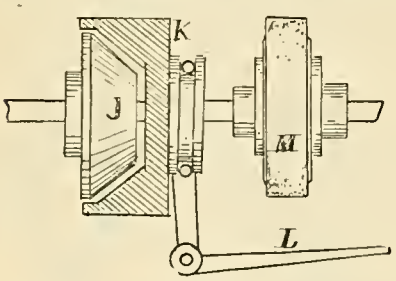


FIG. 9.

wood base with corner pins of metal, so that each pin produced a liberal crack, as at c Figure 4.

The stone was unsteady in its seat. Just why the holes had been bored and the pins inserted no one seemed to know. But there was the stone, and it was there to use, and use it they did. Yet a new stone, properly adjusted, costs but a small sum of money. We economize in the shop, as a rule, and yet we have good tools and adopt modern systems of work. But when it comes to the oil stone we are often unnecessarily cautious as to expenditures. I recollect that in one shop they were using a stone as badly worn over on its side as represented at d Figure 5. Men earning

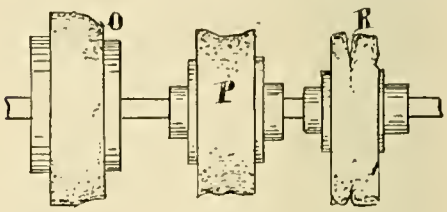


FIG. 10.

50 cents per hour lost time fooling with this stone. Several of the men possessed stones of their own, and therefore did not need to use this one. This was the shop, or general stone. It was coated with oily substances. The black grease covered the sides. Yet this stone was allowed to be there by the owner of the shop, when for a very trifling sum he might buy a new

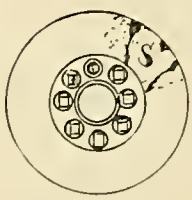


FIG. 11.

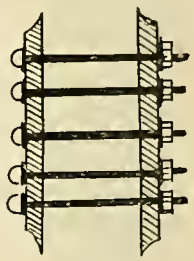


FIG. 12.

one. Referring to the round grind stone, this is likewise abused more or less in the shops. I happened to enter a shop shortly after a new stone had been set up. The adjustment of the flanges was right. The stone was keyed securely to the shaft with keys and key seats in the hub and shaft. The shaft was turned evenly by power. But some one in adjusting the bolts passing through the stone had failed to make the bores sufficiently large, so that the bolts bound in the holes, creating a fracture, as at e Figure 6.

And the stone was running in this order. The cracked portion made a bumpity-bump at every turn, yet the men had to endeavor to sharpen their tools thereupon. Figure 7 represents a form of emery-clothed arrangement, constructed for the purpose of making a surface for grinding on a revolving stone. The emery fabric f is secured to a flat section of wood with glue, and by holding the surface against the revolving surface of the stone a grinding process is obtained. I found that many stones were improperly aligned. Figure 8 shows the condition in which one stone was noticed. The supporting bearings g and h were out of line. This we rectified by use of a level, and by raising the low side to the high side by a simple adjustment of the bearings. In one shop they were having trouble with a patent sort of a friction clutch grinding arrangement, as shown in Figure 9. The stone is signified m. The cone j is covered with leather. This cone is keyed on the shaft with the stone. The clutch k is represented in section, so as to illustrate the tapering interior that adjusts itself to the cone surface when the clutch is forced that way by the lever L. A belt runs on the clutch exterior. The clutch revolves constantly. When the workman throws the lever up the clutch seizes the cone and the shaft and grind stone are turned. We found that greasy substances made the clutching surfaces slip, so that the grinding could not be done evenly. By scraping the oily matters from the leather, and resetting the parts correctly, this difficulty was overcome. Figure 10 shows some conditions in which I found stones in use. In one case the stone was badly worn over on one side as at o. In another instance the stone was worn into a groove style, as at p. We saved both these stones by rigging up a device to hold a cutting tool against the surfaces, so as to turn off the worn portion while revolving the same in a turning lathe. The stones were then suitable for further use. The stone, which was cracked, as at r in same figure, had to be consigned to the junk pile. The system of flanging stones is one that causes trouble in some of the shops. I found quite a number of cases in which the stones were cracked, as at s Figure 11, due to the improper setting of the securing flanges and accompanying bolts. Figure 12 is a drawing in section of the common form of flanges used for this service. As intimated before in this article, care must be taken to have the holes bored the right size for the bolts. For fear of getting a wabbly condition, due to a loose or roomy bolt hole, some of the workmen "drive" the bolts through a tight bore. Very often this condition cracks the stone. It may not crack it at once, but very likely will do so in course of time.

A Pair of Trestles.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

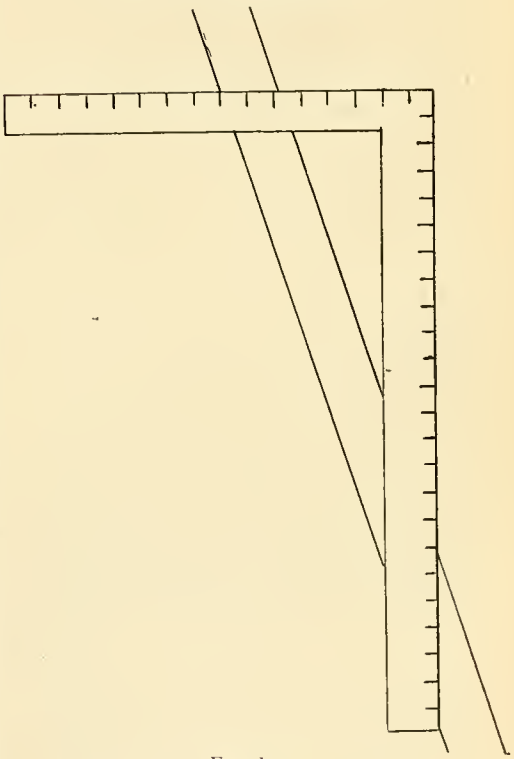


FIG. 1.

AS trestles are what carpenters use all the time, they ought to have the very best, and know how to make them to be useful, convenient and handy, yet I have seen them that didn't have any of those qualifications, or hardly looked as if they were built by a mechanic.

Figure 1. To lay off a leg for a trestle two feet high and have the legs sixteen

inches from center to center of bottom of legs.

Place the end of blade of two feet square for top end and at eight inches on

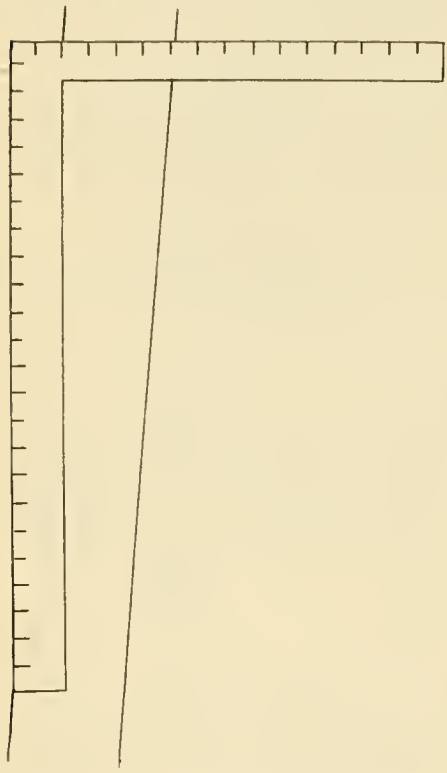


Fig. 2.

the tongue for bottom, which gives length and edge cut of leg.

Figure 2. If you wish the leg to be two inches nearer the end of trestle at bottom than at top, place the square on ten inches,

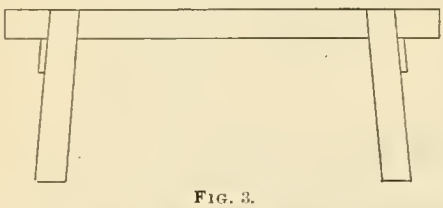


Fig. 3.

or in other words, place the out edge of blade at bottom and inner edge of blade at top, as illustrated.

Figure 3. Nail the legs on a piece of 2x4 (or whatever the trestles are to be made of), four feet from center to center, for trestle for general use, as it is handy many times to put trestles on uncovered joist.

Figure 4. Shows end view with 1x4 nailed on, and as the legs that way are

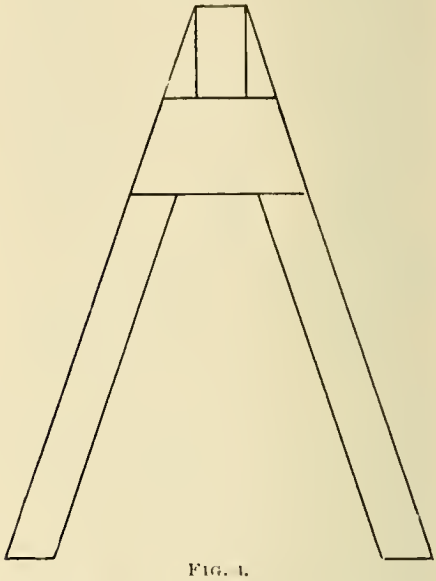


Fig. 4.

sixteen inches apart, can be placed on joist the other way also.

Figure 5. Shows a handy, all round, one

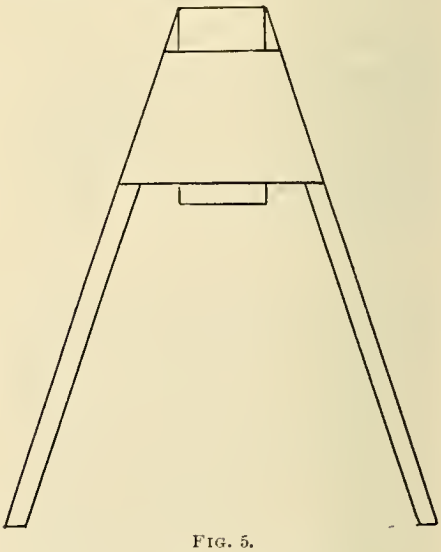


Fig. 5.

that can be used as a combination trestle, stepladder and work bench, which is made with a 2x6 flat ways and has a brace nailed on the bottom.

Figure 6. Is a trestle made entirely of seven-eighths pieces and can be made out of scrap flooring or scrap pieces of any kind and makes a very nice trestle for inside finish and light work. The slot in the center makes a handy vise for mitering short pieces of base and sawing any

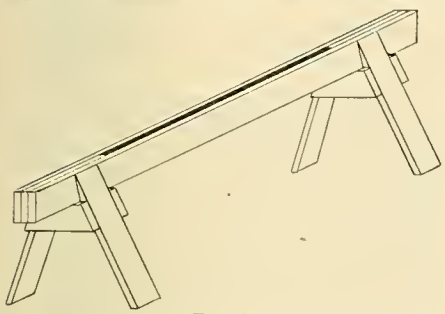


FIG. 6.

short pieces, and is also very handy for a tool rack to hold a few tools, such as chisels, etc., for many jobs. This is the handiest one I ever used, but there are others, and as I have started it, I hope some of the other brothers will show us some more and better ones.

Arbitration Under Consideration in Montreal.

At their meeting held on August 17 the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, Canada, received a proposition from Archbishop Bruchesi, that employers and employes form a permanent tribunal for the arbitration of labor difficulties and for the adoption of some measure by the two parties whereby a renewal of the difficulties now existing be averted.

The proposition has been favorably received by the Builders' Exchange, and in an answer to the archbishop they thanked him for his courtesy in inviting them to a personal interview, assuring him of their appreciation of his disinterested motive. Notwithstanding this courteous answer, the Builders' Exchange is neither sincere in the matter, nor do they endeavor to pave the way for arbitration, as will be seen by the following statement of Mr. Lauer, their secretary:

Mr. Lauer, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, when asked to explain more fully the nature of this proposition, stated that it was the desire of the employers to get together with the working men and discuss their difficulties for the good of all concerned. Let the general body of working men then elect properly authorized representatives to present their claims and grievances at such a conference.

"We are always willing to deal with the men as individuals, and to hire them on their merits as workmen. Otherwise, no. We give equal liberty and the same treatment to all. And we certainly will not recognize an organization which would dictate terms to us and order us to discharge the men whom we have engaged, in order to give their places to members of the union. However, that is not a question for present discussion. The thing now is to bring the conference about, and we do not wish to throw any difficulties in the way of its meeting. Once it is brought about, of course, this question of a recognition of the union will come up for consideration, and it will be about the most important of all. But I may state at once that the only consideration on which the Master Carpenters' Association will consent to recognize the unions is that they should become incorporated."

We see from the above that, while accusing labor organizations of trying to dictate terms to the employers, it is the Builders' Exchange, that body of employers who is dictating to the employes that they must become incorporated before they will consider any agreement or recognize the union. As far as the carpenters are concerned who are out on strike in Montreal since June 26, their demands are so very moderate that the bosses can well afford to concede them without arbitration, to which, however, our men are not opposed.

They were receiving 22½ cents per hour and are now asking for 30 cents an hour. Nor will our men ever submit to incorporation to which every intelligent and experienced trade unionist is opposed for well-known reasons.

According to reports of the United States Department of Labor there were, from 1881 to 1900, 22,793 strikes in the United States involving 117,509 establishments and 6,107,694 employes. The average length of the strikes within this period was twenty-three days.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Zur Beachtung.

Nachdem die Veröffentlichung des monatlichen Finanzberichtes der General-Office im Journal "The Carpenter" eingestellt wurde, sind allen Lokal-Unionen je zwei Exemplare dieses Berichtes im Separat Abdruck zugesandt worden. Wir machen nun darauf aufmerksam, daß die General-Office jeden Monat eine genügende Anzahl des Finanzberichtes drucken läßt, um die Lokal-Unionen mit Extra-Exemplaren zu versehen, wenn dies verlangt wird und dem General-Sekretär ein dahingehendes Gesuch unter Angabe der gewünschten Anzahl zugeschickt wird.

Verhandlungen der Dritten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

10. Juli.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Sullivan, Deyl, Walquist und Pimbley.

Schreiben des Mitgliedes McCarty, den Board benachrichtigend, daß dringende Organisationsgeschäfte in San Francisco ihn verhinderten, den Sitzungen beizuwohnen. Ein Telegramm des Mitgliedes Post, mittheilend, daß er wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie erst später eintreffen werde.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 637, Hamilton, O., die Werkzeug-Versicherungsfrage betreffend, wird zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1723, Phoenix, Ariz., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Information einzuholen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung und Samstag-Halbfeiertag und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Forderung genehmigt, die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch des Jackson, Fla., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Erhöhung ihres Minimallohnes. Genehmigung gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1233, Providence, R. I., um Erlassung des am 1. Juni 1903 ausgeschriebenen Assessments wird abgewiesen, jedoch Zahlungsfrist bis zum 1. Oktober 1905 gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 473, New York City, um weitere Frist zur Zahlung des 1903-Assessments. Frist bis zum 1. Oktober 1905 gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U. 159, Charlston, S. C., und L. U. 204, Coffeen, Ill., um Erlaubniß zur Versendung von Subscriptionslisten, im ersteren Falle im Interesse eines Mitgliedes und im letzteren zur Schaffung eines Arbeitshallen-Fonds, werden abgewiesen.

Applikation der L. U's 656, Holyoke, und 222, Westfield, Mass., um Bewilligung von $1,000 00 zum Zwecke der Organisirung des westlichen Theiles von Massachusetts und um Entsendung eines Organisators. Ersteres abschlägig beschieden, letztere Angelegenheit wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Applikation der L. U. 670, Bloeton, Ala., um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder wird abgewiesen.

Applikation des Worcester, Mass., D. C., um Bewilligung von $505.25 und finanziellen Beistand in einem Sympathie-Ausstande im Interesse der Plumbers. Der Board findet, daß nur sehr wenige Mitglieder durch den Plumber-Ausstand in Mitleidenschaft gezogen sind, daß die ganze Angelegenheit durch lokale Maßnahmen geregelt werden kann und weist die Applikation ab.

Der L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Betreibung ihrer Gewerksforderung bewilligt.

Applikation der L. U. 894 um Geldbewilligung zur Deckung eines durch laufende Ausgaben entstandenen Defizits wird abgewiesen.

11. Juli.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird verlesen und angenommen. Erwägung der darin enthaltenen Empfehlungen vertagt.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des Ersten Vice-Präsidenten Guerin wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Appellation Chas. Johnson's von L. U. 1, Chicago, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung des Appellanten für Frauen-Sterbegeld abweisend. Da Appellant zur Zeit seiner Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatte, wird die Entscheidung den General-Sekretärs aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Auszahlung des von dem Mitglied D. D. Buskirk beanspruchten Unfall-Benefits verweigernd. Da der Anspruch nicht, gemäß Sekt. 106 der Konstitution, innerhalb eines Jahres nach Ereignung des Unfalles erhoben wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Gesuche der L. U. 823, Webster, Mass., und 1360, Gainesville, Fla., um Genehmigung ihrer

Forderungen für kürzere Arbeitszeit und um finanzielle Hülfe. Forderung genehmigt, letztere Frage vertagt.

Die L. U. 1173, Trinidad, und 267, Telluride, Col., protestiren in einem Schreiben gegen die Verfügung des Board, wonach ihnen der Rest der von der Milwaukee-Konvention bewilligten Summe nicht ausbezahlt werden soll. Der G. E. B. erledigt diesen Fall durch Annahme folgender Resolution:

„Wir halten an unserem früher in dieser Frage gefaßten Beschlusse fest, da wir der Ueberzeugung sind, daß die Konvention über die Sachlage in Colorado falsch unterrichtet war, als sie die Summe von $5,000.00 bewilligte und daß, wenn es der Konvention bekannt gewesen wäre, daß nur 147 Mitglieder zu unterstützen waren, sie eine geringere Summe zu diesem Zwecke angewiesen hätte. Es ist die Pflicht des Board, die Finanzen der V. B. zu beschützen, und die Berichte, welche von den protestirenden Lokal-Unionen und von den in Colorado bethätigten Organisatoren einlaufen, zeigen, daß die Lage dieser Lokal-Unionen eine so günstige ist, daß sie keiner Unterstützung bedürfen, es sei denn, daß neue Schwierigkeiten entständen."

12. Juli.

Ein Telegramm läuft ein von Board-Mitglied Post, mittheilend, daß ein Bahn-Hinderniß in Buffalo seine Ankunft verzögere, er jedoch baldmöglichst eintreffen werde.

Applikation der L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., um weitere Geldbewilligung im Interesse ausstehender Mitglieder. Bis zum Eintreffen eines Situations-Berichtes zurückgelegt.

Dem Pensacola, Fla., D. C., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Betreibung seiner Gewerksforderung bewilligt.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des Zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Fuller wird verlesen und gutgeheißen.

Appellation der L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der zwischen Jas. A. Ryan und dem Philadelphia D. C. schwebenden Streitfrage. Da sich die Entscheidung nicht gegen L. U. 8 sondern gegen den D. C. richtet, wird die Appellation als ungesetzlich zurückgewiesen.

Appellation G. Huff's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn., in dem es sich um eine Ersterem von Letzterer auferlegten Geldstrafe handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belastung des Mitgliedes D. C. Barnes mit einer Geldstrafe Seitens des D. C. wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln gutheißend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Jas. H. Slane's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Klagefalle des Appellanten gegen den Columbus, O., D. C., die Amtsentsetzung des Ersteren als Geschäfts-Agent betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Armstrong u. Anderer gegen die Lokal Union. Der Board hält denjenigen Theil der Entscheidung aufrecht, welcher dekretirt, daß Mitglieder, welche täglich von ihrer Arbeit heimkehren, berechtigt sind, lt. Sekt. 117 der Konstitution, unter der Jurisdiktion der L. U. 461 zu arbeiten. Der Theil jedoch, in welchem L. U. 461 für Zeitverlust und Fahrkosten verantwortlich gemacht wird, wird verworfen und L. 161, Kenosha, Wis., angewiesen, die ihr von L. U. 461 unter Protest gezahlte Summe von $47.20 derselben zurückzuerstatten.

13. Juli.

Bruder Post ist zur Stelle und alle Mitglieder, McCarthy ausgenommen, anwesend.

Schreiben des Chicago, Ill., D. C., Schreiben des Kansas City, Mo., D. C. und L. U. 4 und Schreiben der L. U. 55, Denver, Col., die Wieder-Veröffentlichung der Finanz-Berichte der General-Office im „Carpenter" fordernd. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, diesen D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen mitzutheilen, daß er die Veröffentlichung der Finanzberichte im Journal nicht für gut und nothwendig halte, da die General-Office eine genügende Anzahl der Berichte drucken läßt, um die Lokal-Unionen mit Extra-Exemplaren versehen zu können, wenn sie dies verlangen.

Die Frage der Bürgschaftstellung aller lokalen Finanzbeamten unter Leitung und Kontrolle der General-Office, die schon früher erwogen wurde, wird abermals diskutirt und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, einschlägiges Material zu sammeln und in der Oktober-Sitzung hierüber zu berichten.

Schreiben laufen ein von L. U. 22, San Francisco, und L. U. 815, Haywards, Cal., in welchen der Board ersucht wird, den früheren Vorschlag, das Journal "The Carpenter" jedem Mitgliede in's Haus zu senden, nochmals einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Bis zur nächsten Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung für Unfall-Benefit deren Mitgliedes Jas. R. Keck nicht anerkennend. Da die vorliegenden Dokumente ergeben, daß das Mitglied nicht während der Arbeit von dem Unfalle betroffen wurde, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 340, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher derselbe die Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit des Mitgliedes W. E. Rutan als ungesetzlich zurückwies. Da sich der Unfall nicht während der Arbeit sondern auf einer Straßencar, bei der Heimkehr des Mitgliedes ereignete, wird die Appellation gemäß Sektion 105 der General-Konstitution abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bleibt zu Recht bestehen.

Der L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Auf Verlangen verschiedener Lokal-Unionen beschließt der G. E. B. einstimmig, für die Amendirung der Sektion 55 der General-Konstitution, d. h. für Streichung der Zahl Zwanzig und Substituirung der Zahl Fünfundzwanzig einzutreten und ein dahingehendes Amendement der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten unter nachstehender Begründung:

„Die Gründe, welche uns veranlassen, eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer zu empfehlen, liegen auf der Hand und sollten allen Mitgliedern bekannt sein, da diese Frage in den letzten zwei Jahren im Journal hinlänglich besprochen und erläutert wurde. Die Milwaukee-Konvention erörterte die Frage reiflich und kam zu dem Schlusse, daß die Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer eine unabweisbare Nothwendigkeit sei, um die Angelegenheiten der V. B. in zeitgemäßer Art und Weise erledigen zu können und nicht zu dem unbeliebten Mittel einer Extra-Besteuerung greifen zu müssen. Zu diesem Mittel werden wir aber unsere Zuflucht nehmen müssen, wenn die Kopfsteuer nicht erhöht wird, weil wir sonst unseren Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen können.

In demselben Maße, in dem unsere Organisation wächst, vergrößern sich auch unsere Verpflichtungen. Zur Bekräftigung dieser Behauptung weisen wir auf das kürzlich, am 30. Juni, beendete Finanzjahr.

Die Gesammt-Einnahmen dieses Jahres betrugen $403,292.67, die Ausgaben dagegen $444,095.54. Die Ausgaben übersteigen somit die Einnahmen im Betrage von $40,802.87. Diese Zahlen zeigen uns klar, daß die Einnahmen der General Office nicht zur Deckung der Ausgaben hinreichend sind und erstere erhöht werden müssen.

Die Sterberate war im verflossenen Jahre eine außergewöhnlich hohe; sie hat die Rate aller seit Gründung unserer Organisation vorhergegangenen Jahre thatsächlich übertroffen. Vor zwei Jahren betrug das von der General-Office verausgabte Sterbebenefit und Unfallbenefit $132,539.40. Dieses Jahr beträgt die für diese Benefits ausbezahlte Summe $185,632.80, also eine Zunahme im letzten Jahre von 53,093.40. An Unterstützung bei Ausständen zur Erlangung höherer Löhne oder kürzerer Arbeitszeit und in der Bekämpfung des „Offenen Shops" wurde die Summe von $71,142.00 verausgabt. Außerdem müssen Organisatoren, Redner und Deputirte besoldet werden. Das offizielle Journal muß redigirt und jeden Monat gedruckt werden und pünktlich erscheinen; die laufenden Geschäfte der General-Office müssen prompt erledigt werden und unsere ganze Organisations-Maschinerie muß in gutem Zustande erhalten werden, um mit gutem Erfolg arbeiten zu können.

Es müssen der General-Office genügend Gelder zugeführt werden, um allen diesen Anforderungen entsprechen zu können, und es sollte stets ein kleiner Ueberschuß vorhanden sein zur Bestreitung unvorhergesehener Ausgaben. Deshalb ist es notwendig und der Board sieht sich veranlaßt, obiges Amendement zu Sektion 55 einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten."

Die Ausschreibung eines Spezial-Assesßments, eine Angelegenheit, die schon in der April-Sitzung besprochen wurde, wird abermals zurückgelegt.

14., 15., 17., 18. und 19. Juli.

Der Board beginnt die Revision der Finanzbücher und Rechnungen der General-Office am 14. Juli und wird dieselbe während obiger Sitzungen fortgesetzt und beendet.

20. Juli.

Schreiben des Boston, Mass., D. C., in welchem derselbe darüber Klage führt, daß die Elevator Constructors Begleitungen und Einschiebe-Vorrichtungen an beweglichen Treppen anbringen. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, das Schreiben dahin zu beantworten, daß bezeichnete Arbeit Carpenter-Arbeit sei, der Jurisdiktion der Carpenter unterstehe und daher von unseren Mitgliedern zu verrichten sei.

Applikation der L. U. 470, Bloeton, Ala., für weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen.

Von L. U. 1723, Phoenix, Ariz., läuft Nachricht ein, daß ihre Forderung für $4.00 pro Tag bewilligt sei und ist diese Angelegenheit somit erledigt.

Appellation der L. U. 476, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Louis Barthold zurückweisend. Da aus den vorliegenden Dokumenten hervorgeht, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Schreiben der L. U. 478, New York City, bezüglich ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes John E. Lynch, werden an den General-Sekretär zurückverwiesen, da der Forderung nicht die erforderlichen Dokumente beigefügt sind, ohne die der Board in der Angelegenheit keine Entscheidung treffen kann.

Appellation des Middlesex, Mass., D. C., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, welche L. U. 1379, die bisher mit Appellanten assiliirt war, anweist, sich dem Boston D. C., anzuschließen. Entscheidung über diesen Fall vertagt, bis der General-Präsident diesem Distrikt seinen geplanten Besuch abgestattet hat.

Hierauf Vertagung.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekr. Franclin Pimbley, Sekr. des G. E. B.

Ueber Einnahmen und Ausgaben der deutschen Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1904

entnehmen wir dem Berichte des Sekretärs der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands folgende Daten, die von dem gewaltigen Aufschwung Letzterer beredtes Zeugniß ablegen.

Die Gesammt-Einnahme war 20,190,724 Mk. Davon entfallen auf die Verbände der Metallarbeiter 3,309,888, Maurer 2,546,237, Holzarbeiter 2,344,994, Buchdrucker 2,104,821, Textilarbeiter 916,931, Zimmerer 805,712, Bauarbeiter 713,799, Bergarbeiter 694,019, Handels- und Transportarbeiter 537,391, Fabrikarbeiter 480,368, Maler 452,372, Tabakarbeiter 393,073, Brauer 315,476 Mk. Drei Verbände hatten eine Jahreseinnahme von 250—300,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 200,000 bis 250,000 Mk., fünf Verbände von 150—200,000 Mk., fünf Verbände von 100—150,000 Mk., zwölf Ver-

bände von 50—100,000 Mk., neun Verbände von 30—50,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 20 bis 30,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 10—20,000 Mk., ein Verband von 2—5,000 Mk. und ein Verband bis 2,000 Mk.

Pro Kopf der Mitglieder berechnet, hatten die Central-Verbände an Jahreseinnahme 1904: Notenstecher 111.31, Buchdrucker 54.00, Buchdrucker (Elsaß-Lothringen) 48.85, Formstecher 44 80, Bildhauer 38.90, Vergolder 32.25, Porzellanarbeiter 30.89, Steinsetzer 29.35, Hutmacher 28.35, Handschuhmacher 26.93, Kupferschmiede 25.79, Cigarrensortirer 25.03, Töpfer 24.72, Holzarbeiter 24.15, Müller 24.05, Lithographen und Steindrucker 23.41, Tapezirer 22.94, Zimmerer 22.44, Stukkateure 21.61, Bauhülfsarbeiter 21.47, Glasarbeiter 21.33, Gastwirthsgehülfen 20.69, Tabakarbeiter 20 20, Maler 19.79, Maurer 19.76, Sattler 18.98, Glaser 18.90, Barbiere 18.85, Metallarbeiter 18.78, Bäcker 18.63, Buchbinder 17.78, Brauereiarbeiter 17.12, Textilarbeiter 17.12, Lederarbeiter 16.92, Seeleute 16.43, Hafenarbeiter 16.23, Graveure und Ciseleure 15.82, Konditoren 15.76, Kürschner 15.32, Steinarbeiter 15.17, Civilmusiker 14.83, Handels-, Transport- und Verkehrsarbeiter 14.79, Werftarbeiter 14.77, Lagerhalter 13.07, Böttcher 12.97, Schmiede 12.84, Gärtner 11.76, Fleischer 11.75, Schiffszimmerer 11.27, Schneider 10.98, Dachdecker 10.71, Handlungsgehülfen 10.47, Bureau-Angestellte 10.37, Gemeindebetriebsarbeiter 10.16, Fabrikarbeiter 9.76, Schuhmacher 9.63, Buchdruckerei-Hülfsarbeiter 9.38, Maschinisten und Heizer 9.26, Bergarbeiter 9.21, Portefeuiller 8.26, Wäschearbeiter 7.67, Asphalteure 7.41, Blumen- und Federarbeiter 5.02 Mk.

Wie die Gesammtausgaben der Gewerkschaften, 17,738,753 Mk., sich auf die einzelnen Zweige gewerkschaftlicher Thätigkeit vertheilen, zeigt die folgende Aufstellung:

Es verausgabten im Jahre 1904 für:

	Organisationen	Mark
Verbandsorgan	63	1,097,257
Agitation	63	962,392
Streiks im Beruf	55	5,714,222
Strikes in anderen Berufen	59	155,297
Rechtsschutz	56	206,782
Gemaßregeltenunterstützung	42	536,209
Reiseunterstützung	41	646,821
Arbeitslosenunterstützung	35	1,599,424
Krankenunterstützung	35	1,416,935
Invalidenunterstützung	6	213,626
Beihülfe in Sterbefällen	39	267,090
Beihülfe in Nothfällen	37	243,702
Umzugskosten	34	110,917
Stellenvermittlung	15	12,577
Bibliotheken	25	27,468
Sonstige Zwecke	61	762,159
Konferenzen und General-Versammlungen	47	166,966
Beitrag an die Generalkommission	61	149,584
An Kartelle und Sekretariate	31	142,092
Prozeßkosten	18	24,377
Gehälter	62	367 557
Verwaltungsmaterial	61	409,066

Unter den Ausgaben nimmt diejenige für Ausstände und Aussperrungen die erste Stelle ein. Im Jahre 1903 wurden hierfür 4,529,672 Mk. verausgabt. Trotzdem aber ist die Ausgabe für Unterstützung der Mitglieder in Krankheits- und Nothfällen und bei Arbeitslosigkeit, sowie für Bildungszwecke relativ höher als im Jahre 1903. In diesem betrug die Aufwendung für letztere Zwecke 75,406 Mk. mehr als die Ausgabe für Strikes und Aussperrungen. Im Jahre 1904 aber übersteigt die Ausgabe für Unterstützungen und Bildungsmittel die für Strikes und Aussperrungen um 469,244 Mk.

Von dem Gesammtkassenbestand der Verbände im Betrag von 16,109,903 Mk. befinden sich in der Kasse des Buchdruckerverbandes 4,374,013 Mk., des Maurer-Verbandes 2,090,681 Mk., des Metallarbeiterverbandes 1,543,353 Mk. und des Holzarbeiterverbandes 1,452,215 Mk.

Von den 63 Centralverbänden hatten 61 ein eigenes Verbandsorgan. Die gesammte Auflage der Verbandsorgane betrug im Jahre 1904 1,235,700 gegen 1,044,650 im Jahre 1903 und 816,420 im Jahre 1902.

Der deutsche Zimmerer-Verband erhebt gegenwärtig von allen Mitgliedern eine Extra-Steuer von 80 Pfennigen bis zu Mk. 2.40 pro Vierteljahr, je nach der Lohnrate. Diese Steuer wurde in Folge der zahlreichen Ausstände, in die der Verband verwickelt ist, nothwendig.

Die Gewerkschaften Oesterreichs haben im letzten Jahre bedeutend an Mitgliederzahl und Macht und Ansehen zugenommen. Wie wir dem kürzlich erschienenen Jahresberichte der Gewerkschafts-Kommission entnehmen, betrug ihre Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl am Ende des Jahres 189,121. Dies ist eine Zunahme von 34,456 Mitgliedern. Der Zuwachs des Vorjahres betrug 19,487 Mitglieder. Die Einnahmen sämmtlicher in der Kommission vertretenen Gewerkschaften beliefen sich auf 3,392,970, die Ausgaben auf 3,004,161 Kronen.

Die Bauhülfsarbeiter Oesterreichs haben ein Fachblatt ihres Verbandes gegründet, welches unter dem Titel „Der Bauhülfsarbeiter" jeden zweiten Donnerstag im Monat erscheint.

Department Français

Le Congres typographique francais.

La Fédération du Livre vient de tenir, à Lyon, son neuvième Congrès national. 150 délégués représentant ses 175 sections. Fondée en 1881, elle groupe aujourd'hui 12,000 membres payants, représentant pour les typographes qui en forment l'immense majorité, environ 60 pour cent. de l'ensemble des ouvriers employés. Copié sur les organisations similaires d'Allemagne et d'Angleterre, elle s'efforce d'implanter en France leurs méthodes de groupement et actions. Elle s'en est jusqu'à ce jour fort bien trouvée et reste encore actuellement l'organisation française la mieux administrée. Elle a su établir, entre les membres d'une même corporation, des liens étroits et développer chez eux les sentiments d'une solidarité effective que ni les revers, ni les échecs qu'entrainent trop souvent la lutte quotidienne, n'arrivent pas à entamer.

Ce n'est pas que devant elle les obstacles ne se soient dressés nombreux, car elle à eu à lutter tout à la fois contre un véritable aveuglement du patronat, l'exploitation effrenée de la femme et de l'enfant et une transformation radicale de l'outillage caractérisée par l'introduction de la machine à composer, transformation qui a pour conséquence de rejeter brutalement de l'imprimerie et sans esprit de retour trois typographes sur quatre pour chaque machine à composer mise en marche. Ces quelques indications suffiront pour montrer les difficultés dans les quelles se débat la Fédération du Livre.

Jusqu'ici les Congrés anterieurs avaient surtout eu pour but de consolider le groupement, de renforcer, de perfectionner l'arme de résistance et d'attaque qu'il représente, toute en parant aux nécessités du moment. Il a paru cette fois, que la tâche du Congrès devait être toute autre et son ordre du jour était un véritable programe d'action.

Toutes les questions, notament celles relatives à la machine à composer, au placement des fédérés et aux indemnités de chômage, de maladie et de décès, ont été résolues dans une esprit pratique incontestable. Le conflit pendant entre la Fédération du Livre et la Confédération générale du travail a trouvé sa solution dans la décision du Congrès qui dit que la marque syndicale des travailleurs du Livre sera à la fois corporative et confédérale, en ce sense que c'est la Fédération du Livre qui la délivera elle même et sous son unique responsabilité mais que ladite marque contiendra dans son dessin l'insigne confédérale attestant ainsi que la Fédération du Livre appartient au groupement central des travailleurs français.

Mais les deux plus importantes questions étaient celles qui visaient la réduction de la journée de travail dans l'imprimerie et l'attitude de la Fédération dans le monde ouvrier. A la situation épouventable que crée l'introduction de la machine à composer en augmentant le nombre des chômeurs dans des proportions considérables, les typographes pensent pouvoir remédier en partie en réclamant la réduction à 9 heures de la durée de la journée de travail. Avec les Italiens et les Espagnols ils sont actuellement les seuls en Europe à travailler encore 10 heures par jours, les autres fédérations typographiques adhérant au secrétariat international ne faisant plus que 9 heures. Le Congrès a donc décidé de présenter cette revendication le 1. mai 1906 et si satisfaction n'est pas donné de décréter la grève générale de l'imprimerie. D'ici là une active propagande sera faite dans toutes les régions et une cotisation supplementaire a été votée pour préparer le

mouvement. Les délégués des grandes sections ont défilé à la tribune du Congrès venant spontanément mettre à la disposition du comité central tout ou partie de leur caisse particulière.

J'ajoute qu'adhérante au secrétariat typographique la Fédération du Livre trouvera, dans cette puissante organisation un concours effectif, matériel et moral, qui sera d'un grand poids dans la lutte qui s'engagera l'année prochaine si les maitres imprimeurs repoussent les réclamations de leurs ouvriers.

En ce qui concerne l'autre question, l'attitude de la Fédération du Livre dans le monde ouvrier, on se souvient peut être que dans le compte rendu du Congrès de Bourges publié ici même, j'ai noté les attaques injustes dont la Fédération avait été l'object, les critiques acerbes formulées contre sa tactique, sa méthode d'action que certains ne trouvaient pas suffisamment révolutionaire. On alla même jusqu'à affirmer que son comité central dirigeait arbitrairement l'organisation et qu'il était loin de représenter l'opinion générale des typographes. Aussi ce dernier avait-il tenu à mettre à l'ordre du jour du Congrès cette question de l'attitude de la Fédération du Livre dans le monde ouvrier, demandant l'avis des délégués et sur la conduite passée du Comité central et sur celles qu'il devra suivre dans l'avenir. La question posée avec netteté fut débattue avec ampleur. A la méthode de la Fédération du Livre, qualifiée de réformiste, un délégué, celui des correcteurs, vint opposer celle de l'action directe en honneur à la Confédération générale du travail, mais une action directe mitigée, ne ressemblant que de fort loin à celle qui fut pronée à Bourges, une action directe qui, pour la circonstance attenant compt du milieu, avait pris une air bon enfant capable de séduire les plus timorés.

A cette méthode, dont l'efficacité reste toujours à démontrer, des délégués de province et ceux du Comité central ont opposé celle employé jusqu'ici par la Fédération qui a pour elle vingt-cinq années d'expérience et de résultat tangibles. Ayant exposé succinctement ce qu'étaient les deux tactiques en présence du compte rendu du Congrès de Bourges, je n'y reviendrai pas à nouveau aujourd'hui et me bornerai à constater qu'après une discussion large et courtoise au course de laquelle la question fut examinée sous toutes ses faces, le Congrès, à l'unanimité moins la voix des correcteurs approuvait la gestion du Comité central et faisait une obligation à celui qu'allait lui succéder de poursuivre la ligne de conduite suivi jusqu'à ce jour par la Fédération. Ce vote, qui fut un veritable succés pour le Comité central, injustement attaqué, a mis définitivement fin à une équivoque que quelques adversaires, chauds partisans de l'action directe s'évertuaient à créer autour de la Fédération.

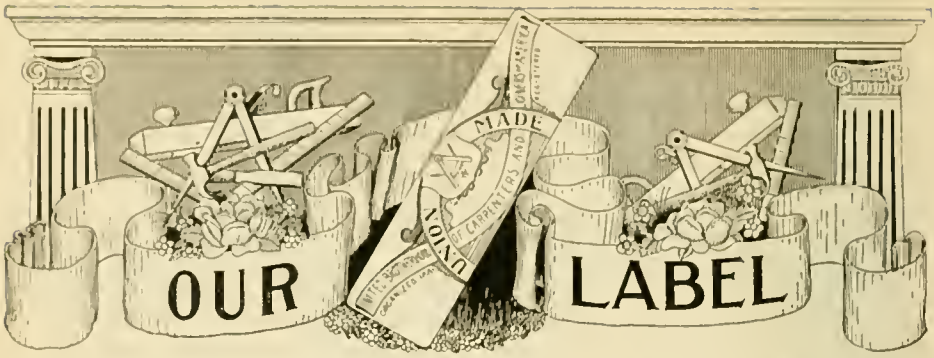
La Fédération du Livre qui donne à ses adhérents grèvistes une secours de 3 fr. 50 par jour pendant trois mois, distribue également des indemnités de chômage, de maladie et de décès.

Au cours de l'année dernière elle a versé 58,548 francs aux chômeurs, 66,097 francs au malades, 10,735 de vaticum et 4,900 francs aux héritiers des fédérés décédés. Profitant de l'expérience acquise, le Congrès a apporté quelques modifications de détail à ces différents services. Complétons ces renseignements en disant que l'encaisse de la Fédération est d'environ 240,000 francs et qu'aux termes des statuts du secrétariat international elle devra soutenir son mouvement pendant quinze jours avec ses seules resources avant de recourir à l'appui du dit Secrétariat. Le Congrès qui vient de se tenir entraine pour la Fédération une dépense de près de 30,000 francs, chaque délégué y venant aux frais de l'organisation centrale et touchant, outre le prix de son déplacement, une salaire fixe, et une indemnité de séjour. Chaque fédéré verse à la Fédération une cotisation mensuelle de deux francs à laquelle le Congrès vient d'ajouter une contribution extraordinaire de dix centimes par semaine en vue de preparer le mouvement destiné à faire aboutir la journée de neuf heures. Espérons que les efforts combinés de tous les travailleurs de l'imprimerie se traduiront par une victoire éclatante le 1. mai, 1906.

G. GUENARD.

Paris 1. juillet, 1905.

Dépenser sa vie à vouloir l'existence meilleur et plus fortunée des exploités de notre société capitaliste, c'est une certitude de survie dans l'humauité entière.



To Boom Our Union Label.

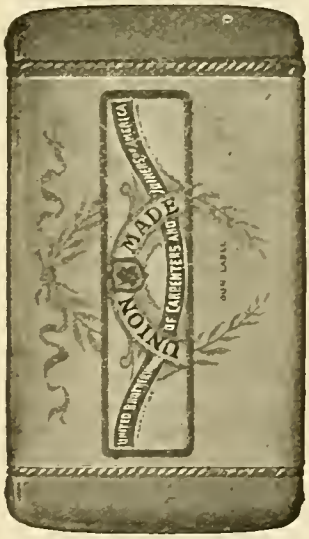
We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is registered in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustrations, our match box is an article which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on a white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

When an employer has adopted our label it becomes the duty, not only of the men in his employ, but of the entire craft, to guard the employer's interests by using all honorable means to protect him from the competition of non-union employers, who, running their mills on a system of long hours and low wages, are in a position to undersell him in the bidding for contracts. While the employer, by the adoption of our label, signifies his willingness to be fair to us and consents to the observance of our trade rules, it behooves the men to be fair to him.

It is in our interest that the fair employer be successful in securing contracts for union material; hence we must render him all possible assistance to that end.





The refusal of our outside members to handle non-union building trim will have a tendeney of increasing the demand for union mill men, resulting in an increase of the membership of our U. B.

A Square Deal.

(Published by request of American Federation of Musicians.)

The A. F. of M. has taken a decided stand in favor of the "closed," or more properly speaking, the exclusively "union shop." The organization may be right or wrong upon this question, but right or wrong, it is willing to meet it and abide by the consequences, let them be what they may in competition with civilians; but the A. F. of M. does most strenuously object and protest against the United States government allowing its enlisted men to be used in assisting employers of musicians to break the "closed shop" rules established by the A. F. of M. The organization is ready to meet every endeavor on the part of employers of musicians to break this rule if such employer will confine himself to the use of competing civilians and will accept the consequences of such endeavor, let them be what they may, but when the employer, unable to secure civilians to assist in breaking the "closed shop" rule, right or wrong, appeals to the government, we contend that it is entirely out of the province of the government to take a hand by furnishing the required musical labor. The musicians have the right, as citizens of one common country, to demand the same treatment accorded to all other citizens. No more, no less. Let us see how the government applies this principle of a "square deal."

When a building is to be constructed, or a great work like a railroad or bridge is to be built, a contract is given out, and the main contractor gives out the work to a number of sub-contractors, thus, the mason work to one, the bricklaying to another, the carpenter work to another, etc., and suppose we will say that the party that got the contract to furnish the carpenter part of the job made up his mind he would not accede to the demands of the civilian carpenters, or that he did not want to employ civilian carpenters, but preferred soldiers, although he knew that the moment he attempted to bring non-union men on that job, whether soldiers or non-union civilians, it would precipitate a general strike of all the other union employes, would the government allow a lot of enlisted carpenters to march to that job, wearing their uniforms, equipped with tools furnished by the government, and under the command of their officers go to work on that job? Never! If it were attempted it would cause an industrial upheaval that would be on the verge of revolution; but, nevertheless, this is what the government is doing every day as applied to musicians.

The chief magistrate of the nation, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has been personally appealed to, and has promised relief, but the system of using enlisted men on "closed shop" jobs is continued. Is this a "square deal?"

It is bust just to state that these officials never see these protests. They are always passed upon and disposed of by some subordinate.

The musicians may be foolish in adopting a "closed shop" system, but not more so than carpenters, masons, bricklayers and other craftsmen, who refuse to work on a job with non-union men. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and if the government refuses to furnish an employer with enlisted carpenters, etc., why should it furnish an employer with enlisted musicians?

The musician has the right to expect the same treatment under the law as any other citizen. We can take care of our civilian competition, but we are powerless when the two strongest arms of the government, namely the army and navy, are handed over to the employer whenever he feels like taking advantage of the opportunity.

Forcing non-union musicians as soldiers upon civilians in spite of trades union rules is entirely foreign to the tenets of a supposable free republican government, and the government would not dare to attempt such a system upon any other trade or vocation. Again we ask why this discrimination? In what way is the civilian union musician different in his relation to our common government than the civilian union carpenter. Give us a "square deal."



Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

The Brotherhood Pin.

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

An Ideal Bevel-Try Square.

The "Ideal Bevel-Try Square," manufactured by the Nichols Mfg. Co. of Ottumwa, Iowa, one of our advertising firms, is a new invention. It is a combination of a bevel and a try square. Before this invention was patented the carpenter was compelled to have a try square and also a bevel square. By using the "Ideal Bevel-Try Square" in laying out work he can mark the square and bevel cut with one continuous stroke of pencil without having to change squares.

It is easy to change the bevel blade to any angle, as the slot in the bevel blade will allow shifting so it will always come to corner of try square blade.

By setting bevel blade at right angle to try square blade you can get both marks without changing position of square.

For beveling a board on edge, swing bevel blade over to back of handle, which gives a straight surface on handle.

When bevel blade is not needed, close same in handle and you then have a regular try square.

The try square blade is graduated in eighths, and the figures are stamped very plain; all parts are made of the very best of steel, except the handle, which is a composition metal that will never rust.

The new Brotherhood Emblem Ring is an article just placed on the market by the General Office upon solicitation from many brothers, and the new venture will doubtlessly be welcomed and receive the support of all members who like to wear jewelry. There is no handsomer brotherhood emblem than one of these beautiful rings. It is not like a button worn on a member's coat and often out of his possession; it is always with him, asleep or awake. The ring on the finger stamps the bearer at once in the eyes of his fellowmen as a man who believes in his brotherhood. The rings are of the best quality in solid and rolled gold. The gold-filled ring wears splendidly, and in appearance is equal to the solid gold. In ordering state size desired.



Solid Gold.

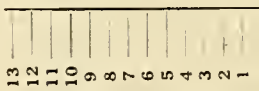


Rolled Gold.

—Prices—

Solid Gold	$5.00 each
Gold Filled	1.50 each

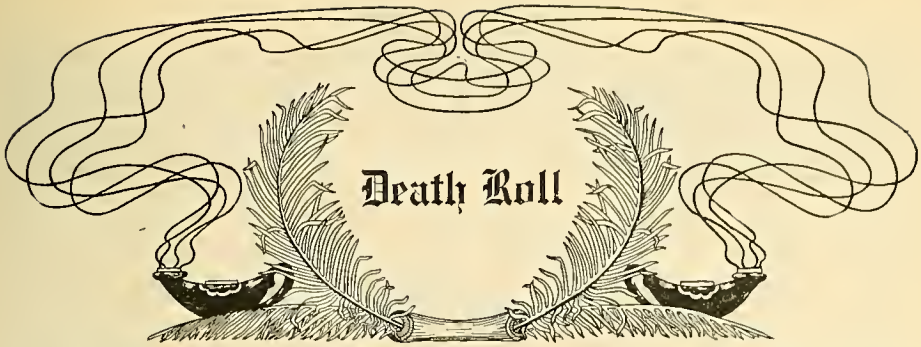
How to Determine the Size—Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will meet exactly, when drawn tightly around the second joint of the finger. Lay one end on the diagram at O and order the size the other end indicates.



RING SIZES.

Send all orders, accompanied by remittance in correct amount, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.



LORD, JOHN B., of L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.

BANTA, A. J., of L. U. 1091, Ridgewood, N. J.

KING, NORMAN S., of L. U. 1127, Desoto, Ill.

CRIPPEN, G. W., of L. U. 775, Hoquiam, Wash.

GETZS, VIRGINIE, wife of John Getzs of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, of L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y.

CLEMENT, ERNEST W., of L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J.

ZINKAND, MRS., wife of Edward Zinkand of L. U. 304, San Francisco, Cal.

M'ELWAIN, GRACE, wife of Andrew McElwain of L. U. 421, Ellwood City, Pa.

The Question of Owning Our Own Office Building.

(Concluded from Page 32.)

rather seek to educate the public that we only ask for what we have a right to demand. Show them that we are right and we need fear no law. Believing that this question, when settled permanently, will be settled right and to the best interests of the Brotherhood, I am, Yours fraternally,

JOHN ZARING, L. U. 16.

Springfield, Ill.

❖ ❖ ❖

From Kissimmee, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seldom seeing anything in our journal in reference to our little union here, I desire to say a word or two in its favor; at least enough to let you know that we are still in existence. While Local Union 1359 is not improving very rapidly, I think we are doing well under the circumstances and holding our own. We have no inducement to offer to any brother who might come this way in search of work.

I wish to make a few remarks relative to the benefits of superannuated members, having seen articles on the subject in The Carpenter at different times and also read the replies to same. I have so far failed to discover any just and legal cause or excuse for denying these members full benefit. They pay the same amount of per capita into the general fund as young men do and they are subject to all duties in their respective local unions, same as young men; even to the fines for any little mishap that might occur. Some will say: "We do not need these members in the union, we had rather not have them." This is entirely wrong; we must try to get all men, properly qualified, into the organization; we must get control over and protect the laboring class of people. What would the superannuated carpenter do in case we tried that "better-not-have-them" plan and not allow them to work with us? We would certainly not be benefited by these men being on the outside.

Some one might say, "They ought to have joined the union in their young age." Perhaps there are many who, like the writer, had no opportunity to join previous to their fiftieth year of age. I wish it to be understood that I am not pleading my own case; I am merely speaking in the interest of others. As regards my own self, I am satisfied with my place in the organization, and I expect to remain a member and do my duty as long as I can. Not for the benefit I may derive from it, but for the good of the organization, because it affords freedom and protection to the present and rising generation and to all who may come after us, provided it is properly managed. Fraternally yours,

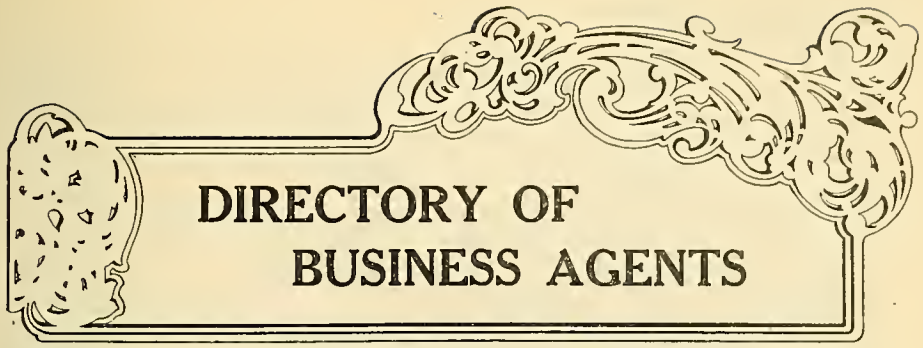
H. A. MATHEWS.

L. U. 1359, Kissimmee, Fla.

Claims Paid

IN AUGUST, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3355	Robt. H. Eley	701	$ 200.00
3523	Samuel Noble (balance)	64	59.00
3702	Void	...	
3703	Mrs. Rose McKendry	10	50.00
3704	James H. Small	22	200.00
3705	Wm. H. Carrier	26	200.00
3706	Geo. H. Murray	87	200.00
3707	D. W. Sutherland (dis.)	147	400.00
3708	H. F. Anderson	171	50.00
3709	F. A. Vygard	422	200.00
3710	Mrs. M. E. Ebersole	565	50.00
3711	Mrs. Mary E. Boyd	827	50.00
3712	Casimer Hanosh	1248	50.00
3713	Mrs. M. C. Berlinquette	134	50.00
3714	R. A. Edgeworth	167	200.00
3715	William H. Jones	257	200.00
3716	James McMahon	482	200.00
3717	Mrs. Lucy McDonald	483	50.00
3718	Joseph E. Barnett	541	200.00
3719	Mrs. Harriett S. Perry	961	50.00
3720	Albert M. Benjamin	1119	50.00
3721	John E. Johnson	97	200.00
3722	Alfred Freeberg	131	200.00
3723	Mrs. Alma C. Holman	131	50.00
3724	E. Lewis	152	200.00
3725	H. D. Thompson	165	200.00
3726	Mrs. M. A. Klingensmith	281	50.00
3727	Eugene L'Hoss (dis)	1100	100.00
3728	Mrs. Idela Gray	3	50.00
3729	Joseph Kreutzger	3	200.00
3730	Charles Ricksecker	10	50.00
3731	Wm. S. Welch	33	200.00
3732	Mrs. Marla Lyons	37	50.00
3733	Mrs. Augusta Bathman	78	50.00
3734	Oscar L. Johnson	181	200.00
3735	Louis Sansouele	342	200.00
3736	Oliver N. Applegate	472	200.00
3737	Frederick Neusberger	497	50.00
3738	Benjamin Fields	577	100.00
3739	Elias Boyer	580	50.00
3741	Mrs. Klazina Keegstra	1036	50.00
3742	Mrs. Sophia Meyer	1362	50.00
3743	Geo. S. Johnson	1434	100.00
3744	Peter P. Schreppel	1670	50.00
3745	Conrad Schenk	1670	50.00
3746	Michael J. D'Arcy	22	200.00
3747	Hamilton Purcell	29	200.00
3748	Rufus Reed	36	50.00
3749	Mrs. Ida C. Rankin	36	50.00
3750	John Jisa	39	200.00
3751	Josef Zalondek	54	200.00
3752	Dwight W. Valentine	106	200.00
3753	Charles A. Markham	115	50.00
3754	Edward Reahm	125	200.00
3755	Mrs. Laura Whitaker	144	50.00
3756	William Jas. Clark	176	200.00
3757	Charles B. O'Connell	217	200.00
3758	Mrs. Alice E. Massey	206	50.00
3759	Rollin C. Waters	360	200.00
3760	Mrs. C. Bietsch	375	50.00
3761	Prosper Schmidt	375	200.00
3762	Michael Quirk	382	200.00
3763	James Commerford	451	200.00
3764	John S. Johnson	451	200.00
3765	John M. Dornn	468	200.00
3766	E. J. Morrisey	483	200.00
3767	Chas. A. Zimmerman	486	200.00
3768	Mrs. Anna Buck	596	50.00
3769	Frank H. Tucker	674	50.00
3770	Oliver Morin	761	50.00
3771	John J. Orr	851	200.00
3772	Frank Best	1075	200.00
3773	Lillian Morse Ives	1516	25.00
3774	Mrs. Susan Adams	1686	50.00
3775	Joseph S. Dunn	246	200.00
3776	James E. O'Connor	262	200.00
3777	Charles Blinn	595	100.00
3778	G. V. Hatcher	696	50.00
3779	Horace G. Broughton	962	100.00
3780	Mrs. Emma J. Ore	890	50.00
3781	Jacob Hartman	1069	200.00
3782	Mrs. Myrtle Glick	1155	50.00
3783	Jose M. Villar	1195	200.00
3784	Mrs. Mary Saal	5	50.00
3785	Stephen Karasek	30	200.00
3786	Charles Ebding	209	200.00
3787	Mrs. Ida Hubback	262	50.00
3788	Mrs. J. Alsheimer	314	50.00
3789	Medrit Goulet	624	50.00
3790	Martin Pendergast	720	200.00
3791	Mrs. Mayme E. Hughes	891	25.00
3792	Fred J. Williamson	7	200.00
3793	Mrs. Sarah Ann Geisler	119	50.00
3794	Mrs. Emma J. Small	228	50.00
3795	Mrs. Mary J. Emerich	228	50.00
3796	S. C. Proben	266	200.00
3797	Lyman B. Harvey	274	200.00
3798	Jeremiah J. Riley	340	200.00
3799	Mrs. Mary Schoening	440	50.00
3800	Louis Thomas	612	200.00
3801	J. J. Voorhees	700	100.00
3802	Mrs. Ruby I. Williams	1635	50.00
3803	Mrs. Mary Kwasigroch	1	50.00
3804	William R. Hess	20	200.00
3805	John E. Bird	29	200.00
3806	Homer McDonald	72	50.00
3807	Napoleon Bernard	78	50.00
3808	Herman Danielson	87	200.00
3809	William McGuire	97	200.00
3810	Fletcher Lightfoot	199	50.00
3811	John Hensler, Sr.	239	50.00
3812	Francis R. Rausch	492	200.00
3813	A. O. Harris	581	200.00
3814	Mrs. E. E. Dudley	586	50.00
3815	Mrs. Janet Nichols	29	50.00
3816	William Burden	80	50.00
3817	M. E. Malone	188	100.00
3818	Mrs. A. M. Henzler	211	50.00
3819	Horatio Seacord	306	50.00
3820	Mrs. Ottilie Altman	522	50.00
3821	Charles B. Craven	595	200.00
3822	Charles M. Rupp	698	200.00
3823	Frank W. Lunt	862	200.00
3824	Giovanni DePodesta	920	200.00
3825	Mrs. Virginia Goetz	1186	50.00
3826	Andrew Komodzinski	10	200.00
3827	Victor A. Hallquist	55	200.00
3828	Mrs. Eliza M. Franklin	87	50.00
3829	Alexander G. King	141	200.00
3830	Ferdinand Walz	257	200.00
3831	Samuel Sheerin	349	200.00
3832	James E. Turley	487	200.00
3833	Mrs. Janet S. Fallow	509	50.00
3834	Mrs. John W. Thomas	696	50.00
3835	S. M. Thomas	696	200.00
3836	Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Lee	718	50.00
3837	Ernest W. Clement	781	200.00
3838	Chas. R. Gaede	884	200.00
3839	A. S. Hutchinson	1225	200.00
3840	Mrs. Annie A. Watkins	1722	50.00
3841	William A. Shuster	246	200.00
3842	Mrs. Marion J. Anderson	486	50.00
3843	Henry W. Linder	554	200.00
3844	Francis Ross	642	50.00
3845	Earl C. Crossman	724	50.00
3846	George Boor	936	200.00
3847	Alexander M. Aiken	1105	50.00
3848	Chas H. Campbell	1651	200.00
	Total		$19,009.00

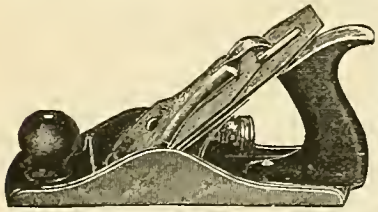


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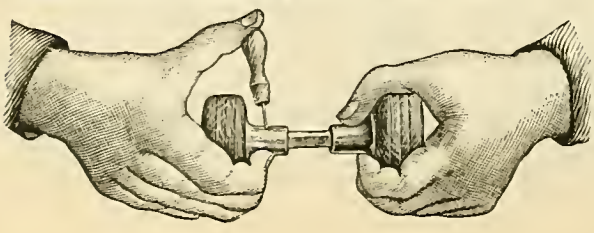


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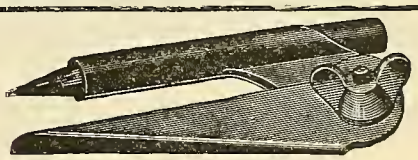
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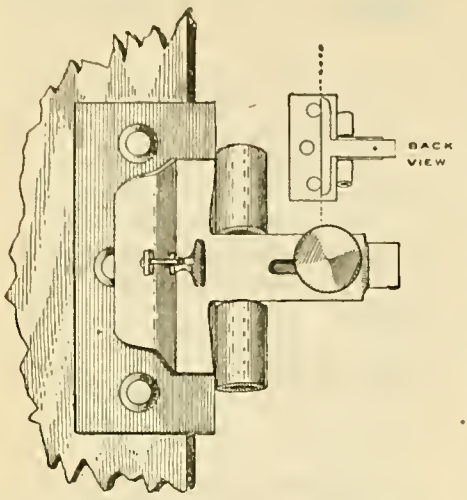
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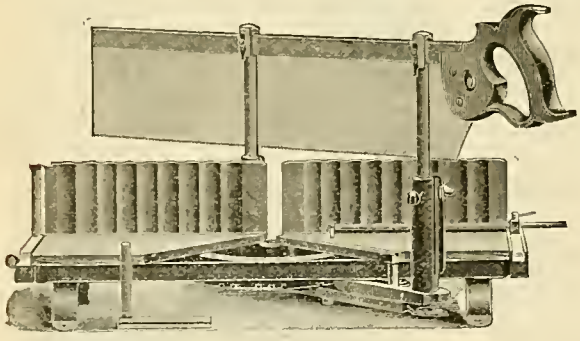
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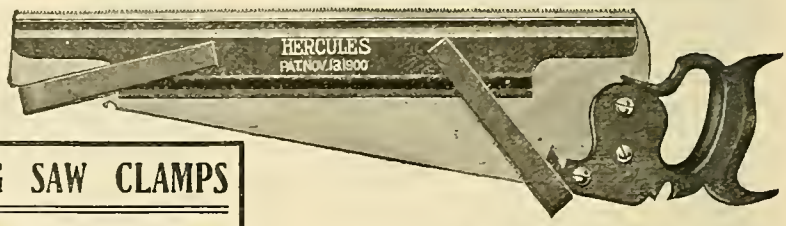
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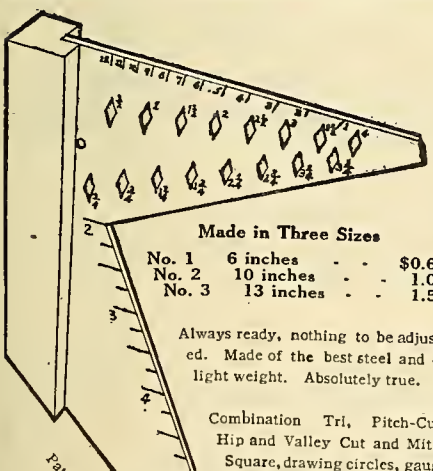
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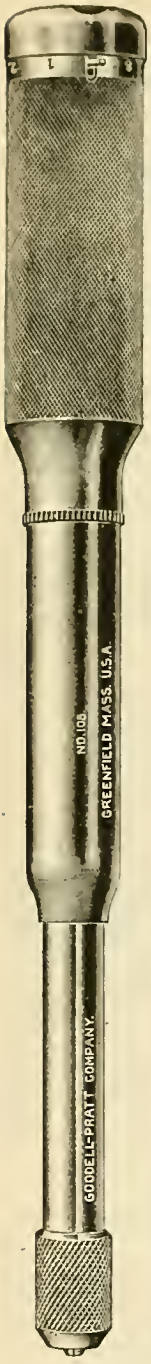
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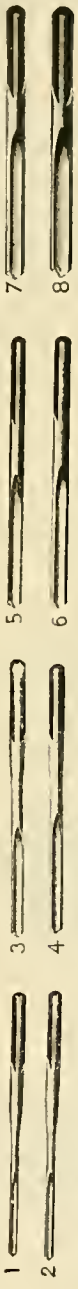
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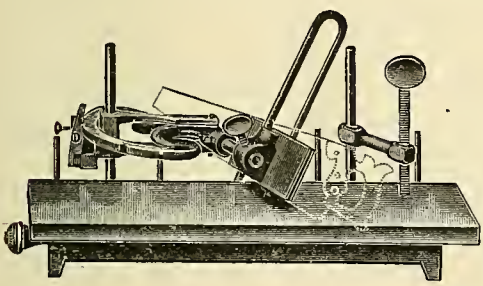
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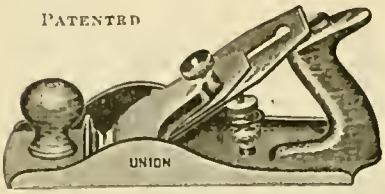
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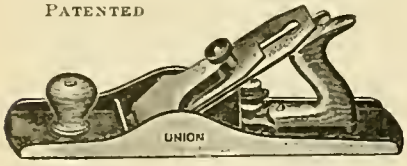
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No. X4 Iron Smooth Plane

The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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No. X27 Wood Jack Plane

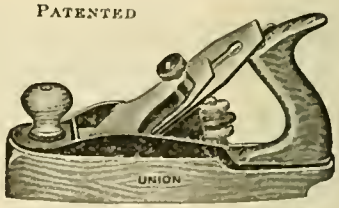
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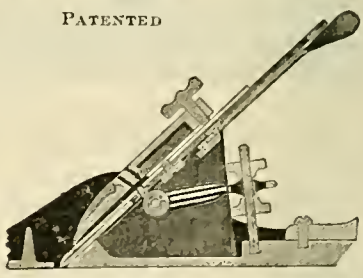
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No. X35 Wood Smooth Plane

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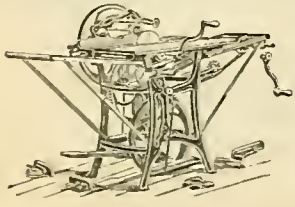
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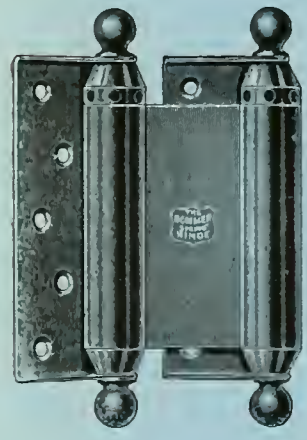
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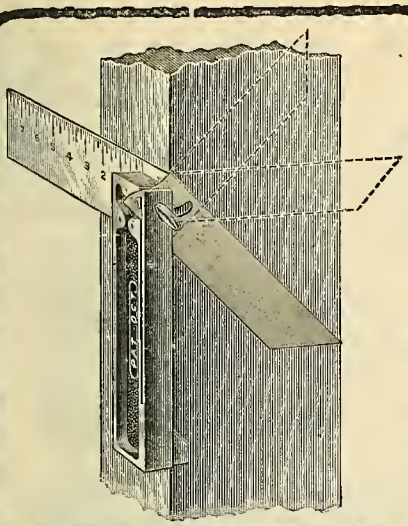


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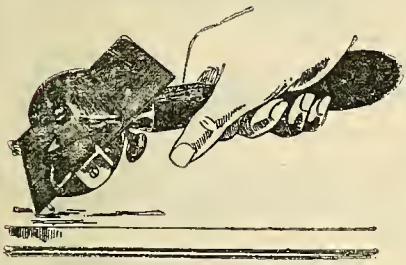
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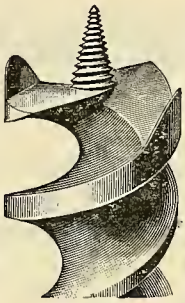
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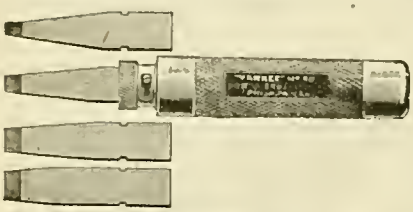
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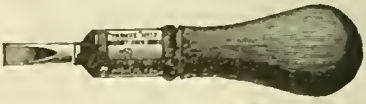
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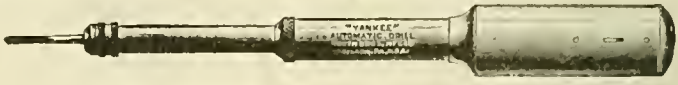


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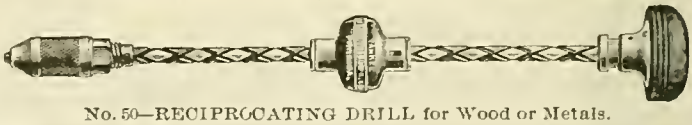
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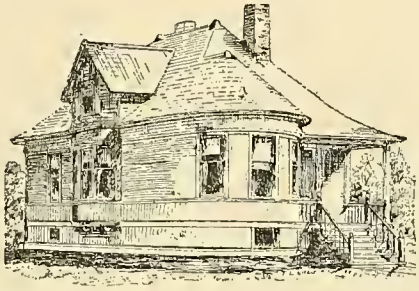
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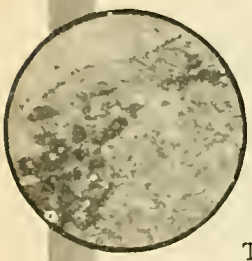
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCT., 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Sorrow's Healing.

Peace and pleasure, gloom and sorrow
Dwell within each human heart;
Friends may love us, yet tomorrow
From our lives be far apart;
Troubled souls may give no token—
Make no sign of pain they bear;
Hearts may ache, but still unbroken
Bravely battle with despair.

Though some dearest hopes have perished,
Wrung our hearts with keenest pain,
Other lives we know have cherished
Other idols just as vain;
'Tis in giving, not receiving,
That we lose our sorrow's sting,
As we comfort others' grieving,
Kindly deeds content will bring.

Bearing burdens for each other,
Helping weak ones on life's way,
Lifting up a fallen brother
Ceasing not to work and pray;
Thus it is in healing sadness
Grieving hearts are ever blest,
Comfort others, peace and gladness
Soothe our sorrows all to rest.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

First Vice-President Guerin on Trade Unions.



FROM the formation of the world's first union on the shore of Galilee with the twelve fishermen disciples as members, and the Carpenter of Nazareth as the master workman, the union has been misunderstood and has ever since been the victim of impulsive and unjust criticism. This should not be, for, as the master workman proclaimed its principles when he said, "By your work ye shall be known," so have the trade unionists by their work set a standard of organization that commands the respect of all good, fair-minded citizens. The success of our organization depends upon our members to at all times and under all conditions remember that you are gentlemen, even though your hands be soiled by manual labor; even while in your suit of overalls; even when tempted by the action of radical employers, don't forget yourself of Major Allen while instructing raw recruits in the military salute: He said, "Boys, if you meet an officer fifty times a day, give him this salute. If he does not return it you are the gentleman, and he is the hog."

The old slave treatment of the workman still survives in the minds of some employers, and is the cause of much of the trouble of today. The slave was owned by the master, put under an overseer with a whip in his hand, who would say, "Take that hoe and dig—get down to it, or take 'that, and that, and that,'" and a crack of the whip accompanied each word.

Some of the employers of today would strike us through a more vital point, through that which is both near and dear to us—through our wives and littles ones—when they say, "You will take the wage I offer you or get out of here and you and your family starve." But thanks to our organization of labor we are in a position today to combat such slave drivers, and demand fair treatent through our unions.

My friends, the program of such radical employers as Mr. Parry is wholly inadequate, although his work be valuable in compelling the wise to think upon the

question, as is also the employers' desire to inject the open shop. But when these dreamers wake up they will realize that unionism is not a fad; it is not an experiment of doubtful conclusions; that the problem has been solved, and that the labor movement is a prime factor in the development of natural law; that it is foremost in the defense of natural rights, liberty and justice to all mankind. For we are all of a nation of laborers who have no hospitality for human drones. Indeed, this nation is the rich fruit of labor, for our ancestors, noble and splendid men and women they were, with their strong right arms, carved out of the wilderness this great republic. They felled the forests, founded mighty cities, spanned the rivers, and knitted together all sections of the country with vast highways of commerce and telegraph; they reclaimed waste places and on every hand taught the necessity and the true virtue and dignity of labor.

There has been a decided advance in the cause of labor during the past few years. The evolution in our industrial conditions, which is the marvel and admiration of the world, has made it necessary that labor should organize. We have our origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as any organization of capital.

True, we have made our mistakes, we have had bad men among us, but you will find them in all the different walks of life, for all great movements in society and all great undertakings in commerce are attended by success and failure, by victories and defeats in the accomplishment of their purposes. The success of all great movements depends upon wise and courageous leadership. Those who represent the various labor organizations are charged with important and delicate responsibilities, and it is essential that they should be men of good judgment, of forceful character, and worthy of confidence. They should be men knowing the rights of labor and willing and able to assert and maintain them; they should likewise know the rights of capital, and be willing and able to respect them. It is a reassuring fact that the leaders of our great organizations are men who have been chosen because of their sound judgment, their wisdom and their integrity of purpose, and that they not only possess the confidence of labor, but of the public as well, and that accounts for our good results. And it is essential to have such men at the head of our organizations, for in the future we will not be called upon to deal with the individual employer. Industry has become so developed, and wealth so concentrated, that we are confronted with the associated interests of the employers. The situation, however, need cause us no alarm, provided we possess the wisdom to unite our forces of labor, and have the fortitude and courage to meet organized capital with organized labor, and I have no fear of the results. Our cause is a just one, and the laws of nature are on your side. The results and triumphs of civilization was accomplished through the course of thousands of years, and with the assistance of all nations and organized labor will bring out into reality all of its principles, for we have already done much to establish them; we have been earnest advocates of education, knowing full well in knowledge there is real power. We have established newspapers throughout the country, intelligently devoted to the promotion of our cause; we have founded benevolences, and paid millions of dollars to our members in sickness and in death.

We have increased wages where inadequate, and secured reasonable hours of service. We have abolished, or at least modified conditions in the sweatshops of our great cities, which were undermining the health and the morals of the operatives. We have stood against the abuses of child labor; that capital was not only coining the flesh and blood, but chastity, the immediate jewel of the soul, of little girls into money.

We have taught the necessity of the observance of contracts; we have increased and maintained a higher moral among our members, for we know full well that labor's best interests are depending upon the maintenance of orderly and staple government.

The movement for reduced hours of labor has accomplished much that is beneficial—beneficial not only to labor, but to the community as well. There should cer-

tainly be some time out of each day in which the toiler would have an opportunity to cultivate the home and the fireside and make of himself something more than a mere part of the machine with which he works.

There should be a margin of each day for self-cultivation, for the improvement of man, rather than the machine, and in the end there will be a better man, better work, better results to the employe, employer and the state.

Friendship.

(By Josephine Kirkhoff.)



FRIENDSHIP, the poet tells us, is a "frail and slender silken thread binding hearts and lives to hearts and lives." This, no doubt, is true, for we have all experienced how easily it is broken, and we have also experienced how very difficult it is to regain.

"Who knows the joys of friendship,
The trust, security and mutual tenderness,
The double joys where each is glad for both;
Friendship, our only wealth, our last retreat
and strength
Secure against ill fortune and the world."

The "Great Nazarene," the lover of men, tells us that "greater love hath no man than this, than that he lay down his life for his friend." Again we are reminded that

"A trusty friend is hard to find
But when you find one good and true
Change not the old one for the new."

All these expressions should be carefully considered by those who read them. Make new friends when you can, but don't forget the old ones under any circumstances. The true, loyal, courageous, abiding "friendship" of one person for another, in prosperity or adversity, in good or bad times, in sickness or in health, is one of the greatest "blessings" that can be bestowed upon mankind. It is not only above praise, but it is above price. Few in this world value it or appreciate it as they should; they often cast it to the winds as a thing not worth having, yet many a time during life we need the advice, consolation, assistance and encouragement of a friend. Remember the old saying has it: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Who, therefore, would lose the friendship of such a person, who would throw away such a treasure, who would not cherish such a pearl? Who among us could get along in this world without a "friend?" A person who would despise "friendship" would indeed be devoid of principle. Never forget your friends; encourage them through life to do that which is right; cherish their memory in your hearts at all times; mourn them when dead, for it is seldom that you will ever meet with more than one true friend here below. Yes,

"Here's to the heart of friendship
Sincere, twice tried and true,
That smiles in the hour of triumph
And laughs at its joys with you;
Yet stands in the night of sorrow
Close by where the shadows fall
And never turns the picture
Of the old friend to the wall."

Money.

(By Henry J. D. May.)



IN a recent article published in The Carpenter I dealt with the "Causes and Effects of Trusts;" as a sequel to that article I send the following, in which I will endeavor to discuss the philosophy and laws that govern and control the value of "money." The great majority of people desire good government, and they work and vote with a view of securing the same. Parties are organized by men for the purpose of promulgating ideas which, if carried into effect, will give the people good government.

The people give to members of Congress the power to act for them and to protect their interests by legislation. No sooner, however, is a party installed in office and

power than men who have associated themselves together and organized corporations, trusts and combinations of capital, seek to secure such legislation at the hands of Congress as will be favorable to their respective interests. The legislation on the part of Congress concerning money has been secured by very questionable methods, and while there has been very much public discussion on the subject at times the people seem to have no adequate conception of the philosophy of money and the laws that govern and control the value of money. Most congressmen have no clearer understanding of the subject than the people whom they represent, and they are, therefore, easily persuaded to adopt the theories and conclusions of the "great financiers" of this country and of Europe, and to enact the same into laws.

There is no greater or more important question for the consideration of men at this time in this country than the money question. It is the paramount question and the one that is the least understood by the people. It affects all interests and all classes of people. Never before in the history of this country has the question been so generally considered by the people as at the present time. As much as there has been written and said on the subject during the past thirty years, the people have apparently learned nothing concerning the matter. The trouble is that the people have followed the advice of those who have secured financial legislation in their own interests, and they have refrained from investigating the question themselves, and therefore have not learned or become familiar with the laws that govern and control money and its value.

Instead of thinking and acting for themselves they have permitted others to think and act for them on the subject. They have been so busily engaged in the pursuit of money that they have had no time to consider the philosophy of money or the laws affecting money, and are quite content to turn the whole matter over to the "able and successful financier."

Financial panics come and go, and still people do not seem to understand what it is that produces them. During such times one hears on every hand the statement that "times are hard," "money is scarce," "there is no business," and the like. All sorts of reasons are given for financial panics except the right one. Among the various reasons alleged are "overproduction," "lack of confidence," "tinkering with tariff," "extravagance of the people," "too much money," "change of administration," "too much immigration," etc.

The money owners and the owners of bonds issued by nations and municipalities understand full well what it is that produces financial panics. It is they, and they alone, who, through the manipulation of the volume of the money and the legislation affecting the same produce financial panics. Their greatest opportunity for making money is during the period of a money famine, and the more frequently they occur the more of the wealth of the world they are able to secure. Such people make no public speeches, write no essays and they are not interviewed by the press on the subject. They employ others to do that work for them. They have made effective methods of securing what they want, and those methods are not understood by the people. The people feel the effect, but they do not comprehend the cause of a financial panic. They fail to understand that a financial panic is simply a money famine, and that it is produced by the retirement of a large volume of money from circulation in the country where the panic occurs. No financial panic ever was, or ever can be produced, in this or any other country, except by taking out of circulation a large volume of money. All money, except such as is used by common consent, is the creature of law, manufactured and put in circulation by the government in pursuance of law. Under our Constitution money may be coined out of any material that Congress may designate, and when any material is manufactured into money by the government in pursuance of law and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, such money becomes, when put in circulation, a medium of exchange and is capable of being swapped for property and labor. The value or purchasing power of such money depends entirely upon the number of dollars in circulation that the government has manufactured.

People talk about making money in this or that enterprise as though they really made or manufactured it; they do not seem to appreciate the fact that they simply get money, and in no sense make it. If the government never had made any such money other means would have to be resorted to in order to effect exchange of property. If all the money in the country should be destroyed or taken out of circulation, people would have to effect exchanges by barks and other methods and, as a result, the creditor class, the bondholder and money owner would be pauperized, and labor would become exalted—would become king.

Prices in general rise and fall as the volume of money in circulation increases or decreases. This rule is absolute. Every dollar of money that the government manufactures and puts into circulation decreases to that extent the value or purchasing power of every other dollar that is in circulation, and every dollar that is destroyed or taken out of circulation increases to that extent the value or purchasing power of the remaining dollars in circulation. If all the property of the United States, real, personal and mixed, were put up under competent authority to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction for cash, it could not bring any more dollars than there are legel tender dollars, coined by the United States, in existence, for the very reason that no other such dollars could be had to increase the price.

There has been, and is now, too much credit and too little money in the country. There never will be any more money than there is now until the government manufactures more, and if the money power has its way there will be no further manufacture of dollars in this country; no more inflation, but continuous contraction. If contraction goes on much longer the public soup house will be one of the permanent institutions of the country.

The panic of 1893 was made possible by the laws enacted by Congress concerning money since April 12, 1866. The question is, What produced the panic of 1893? Many say it was "want of confidence," "fear of tariff legislation," "Democratic ascendancy and incompetency" and "fear of destroying the tariff or changing it in such a way as to destroy protected interests." All such statements are the merest twaddle. Everybody has confidence in money, but few have confidence in property, for the reason that property is ever fluctuating in value. All the property in the country is ready and willing to be exchanged for money, and everybody seems to be anxious to get money, but are unable to do so. What is the trouble then? Simply and solely a scarcity of money! It is stated upon every hand that there is as much money in the country as ever. This statement is not true, but if it were true, it does not follow that there is enough money, or that the shortage of money has produced this condition.

All wealth is created by labor, and labor ought by right control wealth, but as a matter of fact wealth controls labor. In short, the created controls and dominates the creator. What a commentary on the intelligence of man! This condition is the result of laws enacted by those who own and control wealth and are assented to by those who create wealth. As long, therefore, as the creator of wealth submits to such laws so long will he be a slave, dominated and controlled by the thing he creates.

It is to the interest of the money owner and bondholder out of debt, and the man with fixed income, to have a constantly shrinking volume of money, for the reason that there would be constantly falling prices, and therefore they would be able to live better and better, year by year, at less and less cost. Such people, and those who depend upon them, are they who are working assiduously to prevent the manufacture on the part of the government of more money and at the present time they are having their own way about the matter.

The Lives That Bless.

The lives that make the world so sweet
Are shy, and hide like the humble flower,
We pass them by with careless feet,
Nor dream 'tis their fragrance fills the bower
And cheers and comforts us hour by hour.

The Carpenter

It Stands for the Rights of Civilized People.



IN a recent perusal of some newspaper clippings I came upon William Jennings Bryan's defense of organized labor in reply to an attack made by former Assistant Attorney-General Beck at the Holland Society Banquet held in New York City. In his defense Mr. Bryan asserts that a "man who is fit to die for his country ought to be permitted to live for it." To bring about conditions enabling the men of the craft to live a life of happiness and to enjoy the rights of citizens, were the aims and objects of a few carpenters, who, in 1881, conceived the idea of forming a national organization. As a matter of fact, the great majority of carpenters living at that time in small cities and towns were uneducated as to their rights as citizens of this great country and in ignorance as to their interests as wealth producers. Hence it was a difficult task for those pioneers to get these men as well as the carpenter unions of local nature then existing, under one central head. The men who undertook the task did so under the most discouraging and adverse circumstances, but love of liberty and a determination to obtain conditions whereby the men of the craft would enjoy the rights of civilized people, spurred the projectors of the organization on to deeds of heroism, and their success, beyond expectation, has been demonstrated in later years. They were the ones who made it possible for their successors to take up and continue the good work, and to them the credit belongs.

Their successors were also men of foresight and firm determination. They took hold of the lines with a firm grip and built up our organization to be one of the largest in the country with a membership of close to two hundred thousand at the present time. Our general officers proceeded in the work of education and organization in a vigorous manner and by their persistent efforts, untiring energy and unselfish methods, our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America embraces today most every city and town in the United States and Canada. The purposes of the projectors of our organization were fixed, first on the construction of a solid and business-like foundation and afterward to build up upon it an organization that would afford protection and successfully defend the interests of its members. Today we are reaping the reward of their patient and infatiguable efforts; we have achieved results that hardly could have been expected; our officers are far-seeing men, who, if sustained by the rank and file, will lead us on to further progress and success.

Organized labor is today a world in itself. Its members have learned to think and act for themselves, thereby demonstrating their capability to govern and control their own interests. Our experience in the last two decades has taught us that conflicts between employer and employe must be avoided when and wherever possible, as friction between the two parties hampers progress and stops the wheels of industry. "Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," is a command that must be recognized by all men. As we are fit to fight for our country, we want the means enabling us to live for it, this is what organized labor stands for and asks for.

Organized labor will march on to victory notwithstanding and in spite of the attacks of organized capital, and it is not too much to expect that it will in the near future be the fountain head from which will spring an army of leaders who will eventually be the leading statesmen and counsellors of this country. When that time has come the self-respecting and self-supporting citizens will be permitted to fully enjoy the fruits of their labor and in all other respects the rights of civilized people.

How to Get the Best Living.

(By J. O. Carson.)

GET the best living you can, and if things don't come your way, go after them. The world owes every man a living, and every man owes the world an effort to get it.

How can we get that living, and how can we best improve our conditions? It is against the law of gravitation, or the law of any successful people to stand still. We must either advance or retreat. We can not remain stationary.

Can we command higher wages, shorter hours or more sanitary conditions acting as individuals than we can acting as a solidified unit, or as an organization; and acting as a whole, can we not ask for and receive the assistance and support of organized labor in general, and of our own locality in particular? Could we receive such assistance acting as individuals?

The trade union movement can well be likened to a wheel, the component parts of which are the hub, spokes, felloe, tire and tire bolts. All those parts as units are useless until properly assembled, when they do much toward moving the world.

So, my friends, it is thus with the trade union movement; as units we amount to practically nothing, but as a unit there is no wrong we can not right; there is no contemplated unjust legislation we can not prevent; there is no unfair measure we can not have stricken from the laws of our city, state or nation.

Organize, educate and co-operate should be the slogan of every American worker. Don't stop with making it your slogan, however. Remember that the empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

Work quietly, but steadily for the upbuilding of your own organization. Believe in doing things, and when you talk to a non-unionist don't fear to walk up close to him. His clothes or person are not contaminating; neither will his looks annihilate you. He is just an atom the same as yourself; probably a little more stubborn or obstinate, and if you can, by moral suasion, prevail upon him to join you in the good work, you have gained more than if you secured the applications of half a dozen men whose unionism was of mushroom growth.

This stubborn fellow will be the fighter and the most consistent, once he is won over, and it is worth quite a talk on your part to convince him that it is his assistance you need, and that if he lends his presence and influence the cause will be strengthened materially.

Again, do not neglect, ignore or forget him, once you have his initiation fee. Show him on every occasion when the opportunity presents itself that you appreciate his help; make a confidant of, and get his views on any and all questions that come up.

Impress upon the minds of all that the trade union is big enough, strong enough, great enough and broad enough to assume all risks, and that it is now recognized by a majority of the employers as a necessary and very useful adjunct to the proper carrying on of business, because it guarantees to keep inviolate any equitable agreement entered into.

It is big enough to accept all responsibilities, and it should be our mission to scatter its propaganda over all the civilized world; we should plant its seeds in all soils; we should make it supreme among the toilers by relieving the oppressed and downtrodden and disseminating its principles wherever and whenever cruel, inhuman, barbarous and slavish conditions exist for the workers.

In doing this let us remember that in life, as in cards, the glory is not so much in the winning as in playing a poor hand well.

So, therefore, if you experience trouble, rebuffs and disappointments in endeavoroing to build up and increase the membership of your organization, do not be discouraged; be optimistic, get the best living you can, but remember that it is through organization that your conditions are improved and bettered, and that the trade union today stands between the American worker and industrial slavery.

The Union Paper.

(By A. V. Hoffmann.)

AT the present time almost every district in which there are labor organizations has its labor paper, and the editors are wondering why it is that they are not receiving the full support of the people for whose interests they are working. The labor editor knows his paper is the only medium through which his fellow unionists can lay their case before the public, or appeal to the public sense of right and justice, and it appears to him that he should receive their support and encouragement, but the bald fact that he is not being either supported or encouraged is staring him in the face. He works with a will for the improvement of conditions, takes up the

cudgel in defense of the unions when they are assailed, deprives himself of needed rest in order that he may be found always at his post, bears the abuse and slanders of the grafters whom he has exposed, and sacrifices himself as a sort of "burnt offering" on the altar of his country, and yet the local unions give to him a miserly, doled-out assistance which would disgust any one not gifted with a great love for the cause which he represents and a firm determination to fight the fates to a finish, no matter what the end may be.

Of all thankless occupations that of the local labor editor stands pre-eminent. Why this should be so is one of the many unsolved riddles which have vexed the minds of men since the time when a feeling of patriotism first appeared upon the earth. Man must, and does, recognize the fact that he has been vastly benefitted by the changes which have been rung upon the harp of time, but it is one of the most stubborn truths that those who dance the hardest are the most niggardly when it comes to paying for the music. Far from a sense of loneliness is the man who fills himself to repletion at the feast and then crams his pockets with his neighbor's share of the meats, and in a great many communities this class of men seem predominant. It is not the right sort of spirit to expose; it is not good unionism; but it is the "nature of the beast," and we must bear with it until, by dint of hard and persistent hammering we have beaten into the brains of the laborer the importance and value to him of the laborer's journal.

Over and over I have heard men say that they would not subscribe for a union paper because "there was nothing in it," "it did not amount to much," "it was a mighty poor excuse of a paper," etc., etc. I must admit that labor journals are not blanket sheets, nor can one find in them a complete digest of all that has happened in the world within the last few hours. I will also admit that in many cases the local labor paper does not cover the limited area of the community in which it is published. Why? Chiefly because it takes money to run a labor paper, just as it takes money to run any other sort of paper. The labor editor must depend for patronage upon the business men of his town who advertise, and it is the business men who are nearly always found arrayed against the organization of labor, and who are not willing to advance its interests through a mistaken idea that to do so would hurt their business. Gradually but steadily this false idea is being exploded, and the best and most enterprising business men are discovering that as organized labor advances, so does their own business advance. But in the meantime there are yet thousands of men who have listened to the plausible lies of the grafting agents of the Citizens' Alliance, and kindred organizations, who have not as yet discovered the falsity of these harpy prophets, and are still standing pat for the open shop, knowing about as much of the true principles of unionism as a last year's bird's nest. From these men the union editor can expect no patronage.

Again, the union editor in the great majority of cases does not own his printing plant, but must carry his copy to some job printer or the publisher of a general newspaper for publication. The owners of the job shops and general newspapers realize that they have the union editor up a tree, and as a rule they charge "all the traffic will bear," knowing that if their charges are not paid the union editor must perforce throw up the sponge and go out of business. Being strictly private concerns, the union papers are compelled to keep within the limit of their exceedingly limited resources, and it is only after much thought and worry that their editors may venture upon an enlargement of their news space, or the introduction of new and up-to-date features which make the general newspapers attractive. Add to this the almost forgotten fact that editors, whether they be union or non-union, political or religious, must wear a few clothes and must eat occasionally or fade away into spiritual nothingness, and perhaps one may faintly realize the hardships through which many of them are passing.

Now then, if it is impossible for a union editor to make a great show in his paper because he is not rich enough to do so, how in the name of all the gods that roost on high Olympus can the fault-finding union man assist him by refusing to subscribe for his paper? How many sticks of type can be set up and paid for by kicking at the editor, when any man knows that every inch of matter, whether it be solid or leaded,

agate or nonpareil, a scare head or a turned rule, must be paid for by the editor?

If you want your local labor paper to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever how are you going about it to secure what you desire? If you have made up your mind to beautify your home do you go forth among your neighbors and tell them that your home is a roaring farce; that the walls of your house are out of plumb, the floors are out of level, the roof leaks, the rats hold high-jinks between the rafters and there are cockroaches in the cellar? Do you do this, or do you go quietly to some place where there are beautiful things for sale and invest some of your money?

Unionism has made it possible for you to beautify your home, and you should remember that it is the union editor who is backing you against the petty tyrants who would have you down upon your marrow bones, begging with tears in your eyes for enough to support your family decently, give your sons a useful education, and save your wives and daughters from possible shame and degradation. Unionism has brought you all your comforts far too easily, and you can now sit in your chair of contentment and let the union editor, who sometimes has no better home than the four bare walls of a cheap room in a lodging house, fight for you, scheme for you, suffer for you, and sometimes go to jail for you. Am I correct, or have I exaggerated? Go over the field of union journalism as I have done, and then tell me I have lied if you can.

Verily, it seemeth strange that there should be men who can and do refuse to support their union papers, knowing that it is to organized labor they owe all they have received within the last few years, and who can give no better reason than the poverty of the editors. But, would we be better served if all our union editors were rich? Would any man be a union editor if he were rich enough to be anything else? Does it not strike you that the man whose living depends entirely upon the service he gives you will look a thousand times more closely to your interest than one who has passed beyond the mere necessity of his labor? I would not sentence to eternal poverty every union editor because I think their poverty would make them more faithful. I know that sometime in the far-off future there will be rich union editors, and they will be just as true to their principles as they are now, but when that time comes the great mass of prejudiced humanity which is opposing them will have passed away before the light of a better understanding.

Of one thing I am convinced: No matter how inferior a labor union paper may be, it stands always as a battery between the union and its enemies. Take away the union paper, even though it be a miserable travesty upon the art of journalism, and you have removed the vehicle which could and would have conveyed to the public, whose sympathy and support you need, a true expression of your grievance; you have given to your enemies an open field, with the power to misrepresent and malign you without check or hindrance; you have removed the only means of defense when the grafter seeks to manipulate your organization; you have lost the best text-book of your education in the school of experience; you have shown that you are indifferent to your own welfare, and that you are willing to accept all that can be given you, but you are not willing to give anything in return. Remember that in supporting the union labor paper you are not doing so simply for the sake of the editor. It is your own welfare which is at stake. You are a part of the great scheme of organized labor, and the paper is a part of it. Deeply imbedded in your heart should be the consciousness that whatever is to the interest of the one part is to the interest of the other. To withdraw or refuse your support may appear a little thing, but it is the little things, the infinitesimal quantities which, welded together, make up the most tremendous creations, the most potential forces. It is the little facts which you are not seeing, the protoplasms of evolution, which will one day have welded themselves together and will confront you as a problem which you must solve, and how shall you have acquired the mental acumen to sift and analyze and segregate the various phrases of the problem if you have put aside the only substantial means of education in the world? There may come to you a day when you will be required to contribute to necessity many times more than the sentiment of fraternity, self-interest and advancement now asks you to give freely, and when that day comes you will won-

der why and how those formidable forces which confront you were created, and why they were not destroyed in the beginning, before they had grown to their formidable proportions. And the answer will be that in the beginning you, and thousands of others like you, were too well satisfied with your condition to take the trouble to safeguard it. You thought that so long as the enemy was afar off there would be no danger of a battle; you forgot that when an enemy has been repulsed in the broad light of day it may withdraw for a time to formulate another plan, and then to return under cover of the darkness and attack while you are sleeping at your post. Capital will never give up the fight against organized labor so long as there are men and women who must work for bread.

In conclusion I will ask you, my careless brethren, whether you can pursue your business, working eight or ten hours per day, and at the same time keep in touch with all that is being done by organized labor and the enemies of organized labor? Can you keep yourselves informed as to what has been discovered by the greatest thinkers of our times who are studying this great problem? Do you not think it would be vastly better if you had a union paper entering your home which would keep you up-to-date in your knowledge of union affairs? Or would you rather remain in your careless and conceited ignorance, fondly imagining that your own wee, small head contains enough brain matter to solve all the riddles of the money-made Sphinx? It is up to you.

Why Not Attend to Business.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WHY don't you attend the meetings of your Union regularly? Is it because you have other engagements, or that you are too busy and can not spare the time, or is it because you have become "careless" and "indifferent" as to whether your Union is a success or not? My friends, it must be distinctly understood that men are called together for some purpose or other, with some object in view and some end to be gained. Did you ever study the purposes, the objects and aims, the desires and intentions of organized labor? If so, is it possible that you are one of the "Don't Cares?" I can hardly believe so. Trades unions stand for more than "increased wages" and "shorter hours;" they stand for the protection of the "home," the education of the "masses," the elimination of "child labor," the promotion of "friendship" and such other things as are necessary for the comfort and well-being of the wage-workers generally.

Now, how are these "affairs" to be looked after and attended to properly and promptly if the members remain away from the "meetings?" Just imagine a man opening a "store" or starting a "business" of any kind and staying away from it. What success would he have? None. His business career would soon end. But some of you may say, "It is not necessary to attend every meeting of the Union." Perhaps you will also say that "you have full confidence in the ability of the officers," and that so long as enough members are present to form a quorum, business can be attended to all right. That may be all very true, but when only a "minority" attend there are very "few ideas" thrown out and the organization "loses that life and energy" so essential to its welfare and success. My advice to you would be, "get together" and get together often, every meeting night if possible. Make it a point to attend the meetings of your Union regularly. Even if you never say a word, your presence will be a source of encouragement to your fellow workers to continue in the good work until greater accomplishments have been achieved.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,
Every soul to action high—
Woe betide the soul that lingers,
Onward, onward is the cry.

Unionism.

(By R. S. Stoddard.)

IT is beyond my comprehension why any laboring man should object to join a union of his trade or profession, and help to fight the battle for right and justice, for it means so much to him, and he is not so mentally blind that he can not see this. Any one of ordinary intelligence knows full well that at this time capitalists are organized against labor for the purpose of cutting and keeping down the price of labor, and lengthen the working day. If we let them go on in their selfish greed without

our opposition, they will have us all working twelve hours per day at a price which would make beggars of us in less than three months. We must either knuckle under and submit to the demands of the money kings, or join the bona fide trades unions and be prepared to meet our selfish foe with right and justice. In talking with a non-union carpenter recently, I asked him why he objected to join the Brotherhood of Carpenters and help to maintain wages and the eight-hour system. His reply was, "I don't have to join the union because I get the same wages and working hours that you union fellows do and I don't have to pay dues to keep up anything." I reminded him of the time when he once worked at his trade for $1.75 per day of ten hours, and asked him what so changed conditions of things that now we commanded double that amount for eight hours' work. He said it was supply and demand which brought about the change. I asked him why it was, if his theory was correct, that in some places where the union was not established, carpenters were only getting $1.50 for ten hours' work, but still paying as much for the maintenance of life as in localities where conditions are good?

He was silent, as any other selfish, narrow-minded person would be on the subject. I explained to him that such a person was stealing privileges which labor organizations had established, and if he had any manhood in him, he would help to fight the battles for right, and not stand back and let the brave ones win the battle, and then come up and steal privileges and opportunities from us, at our expense. But after the union boys froze him out on a few good jobs and forced him to walk the streets, he did not harp on supply and demand as the cause of good prices.

If our unions would all enforce the working card, these professional scabs would be less plentiful, and the union would be benefited by it.

But I meet with some who object to the union because they are afraid of it. Right here is where many of our brothers make a big mistake, by not educating themselves up to a thorough knowledge or understanding of the objects and aims of the union so that they can explain the principles by which we carry on this union business to one who is not familiar with it and in this way forcing him in. We must do right, and work right, and talk right, and not be astride the fence. We must either be on the side of organized labor, or under the heavy fist of the capitalist, and it is for us to decide who we will ride with. No laboring man is willing to be imposed on, be he union or non-union, and he will dodge the abuse when he can, and his protection lies in the united efforts of labor. The non-union men would more speedily come into our organization if we would seek to explain more fully and pleasantly the solid principles of our order, and not allow any one to say he is afraid of the union, because of his ignorance of it.

"Right Wrongs No Man."

(By John B. Powell.)

"Right wrongs no man," they say—
The rule is good for all.
Rich and poor, sad and gay,
And yet I stop the call,
To realize the poor
Have no open door
To comfort's kindly way.

"Right wrongs no man," they say—
The rule is good for life.
We measure, day by day,
Each struggle and each strife—
The strong, in all their might,
The weak, whate'er their plight
That right may have its sway.

"Right wrongs no man." Indeed!
Is there no selfish line,
Which favors restless greed?
No slowly coming time
For those who wait in tears
The calming of their fears
Of misery and need?

"Right wrongs no man." Ah, yes.
The rule will ever stand,
So bright, and to bless,
If firmly right demand
That justice which decides
Between opposing sides
With an impartial hand.

"Right wrongs no man." Be just,
And to thyself be true.
Each day place all thy trust
As if thy days were few,
In Him who rights all wrong
To weak and to the strong—
Then right will be thy due.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 187 - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1905.

Before the journal reaches our readers the local unions will be in receipt of the October Quarterly Circular issued by the General Secretary, notifying them of the adoption of the amendment to Section 55 of the General Constitution by a vote of 27,637 in favor of the amendment and 11,760 against.

We may well congratulate ourselves on this result of the referendum vote, as the defeat of the amendment would have necessitated the levying of special assessments, a course which, as demonstrated by previous occasions, is unpopular among our membership, causing discontent, dissension and a decrease in our membership. Experience has taught us that not only in our U. B., but in all other labor organizations, it is much easier for the members to pay a small additional amount of dues each month than to pay an assessment of 50 cents or less in a lump sum.

Our monthly per capita to the General Office, beginning with next month, October, 1905, will be 25 instead of 20 cents. The slight increase in force a few months will scarcely be felt by our members, while it will be large enough for the General Office to meet the enormous increase in the death and disability claims, caused by the higher death rate of the past eighteen months, and to transact the business of the U. B. promptly and in a business-like manner.

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Labor Day has come and gone. From pulpit, stage and platform the story of labor, its objects and aims, its rights and its wrongs have been discussed at length. Men high in the councils of the state and nation willingly gave their services on that occasion in its defense.

It is remarkable, indeed, that throughout the civilized world at the present time the claims of labor are being recognized.

One of our prominent state governors spoke as follows last Labor Day:

"When one reads of the condition of the wage earner a hundred years ago he can but be impressed with the wonderful improvement in his situation today. In the eighteenth century in England the laborer never ate wheaten bread, and tea and sugar were only for the rich. His rented hovel, with thatched roof and battered walls afforded him a miserable shelter. His wages were so meager that he had no chance of bettering his condition. His children were shut out from any broader view of life through education. There were few public schools, and those only in certain towns. Now every man that works can have a home of his own; his children can receive an education without cost, and his wages are such as to allow him all the necessary comforts that his nature demands.

"Organization has been largely instrumental in the great improvements in the condition of the wage earner. Through it there has been established and maintained an equitable scale of wages. The interests of the working man have been protected, and his rights defended and lessons of good will and justice have been inculcated among men. There should not be contentment with what has been accomplished in bringing about a better and higher condition of society. There is needed more mutual sympathy between all classes and conditions of men. Let there be more confidence between the men who earn and the men who pay the wages. Let them learn to respect the rights of each other more. The son of the wage earner may become a capitalist, and the son of the capitalist may become a wage earner. Labor without capital would be unemployed, and capital without labor would be useless. Each is necessary to the other. What hurts one will injure the other.

"Whatever his station in life may be, it should be the ambition of every man, whether employer or employe, to be worthy of the proud title, 'an American citizen.' In the latter day civilization corporations of labor are as necessary as corporations of capital. Each has rights the other should respect and rights which the government should protect. Since the beginning of civilization men have disagreed and disputed about their rights. This will always be so as long as human nature controls. One can not always be right and the other always be wrong.

"I believe that the principles of arbitration properly and fairly entered into will result in benefit to all classes. In the old days when there were no great organizations of capital, the employer came in personal contact with the employe and their difficulties could be amicably settled face to face. Now when we have great corporations employing thousands of persons there can be no personal acquaintance between employer and employe, arbitration should supply the elements of justice which were formerly given by personal contact and mutual sympathy. Arbitration is not only a benefit to the employers and employes, but it is necessary for the protection of society. In the settlement of differences between labor and capital, society is doubly interested, for the whole people are disturbed by them. The best interests of the public demand that all disagreements between capital and labor be submitted to and decided amicably by arbitration instead of being fought out by tests of endurance and force. Not only will disputes between labor and capital be eventually thus disposed of, but the time when the nations will submit their differences to an international court of arbitration seems nearer now than ever before."

In the Land of Hard Times.

From the palace of Ease my lady set out,
 Her carriage wheels shone in the light.
Her fields lay fertile and green about,
And she wondered how any blind soul could doubt
 That God rules ever in might.
And she marveled greatly how sin and shame
To this fair world came.

O woman, weary of toil and pain,
 No wonder your heart is gall.
God gave His people a wide domain,
He gave us the seasons, the sun and the rain
 And room and food for us all.
It is man, the author of selfish crimes,
Who brings hard times.

There gazed from a window across the way
 A creature pallid and gaunt.
Her cheeks were hollow, her face was gray,
And hard, deep lines by her hard mouth lay,
 For she dwelt in the house of Want.
And a look like a curse came into her eye
As my lady rode by.

She hated the world that had used her ill,
 She was bitter with discontent;
She was weary of toil in the dull treadmill,
Where she wasted her life in the effort to fill
 The mouth of that monster, Rent.
She hated the owners of acres broad,
And she doubted God.

O lady fair, in your castle of Ease,
 You are happy and well content,
But what would you do were you one of these
Who toil and suffer and starve and freeze
 To fatten the monster, Rent?
Yet God rules ever, and right some day
Must have its own way.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Committee Appointed by General President Huber to Tabulate and Count the Vote on Section 55 of General Constitution as Amended by General Executive Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, your committee appointed to compile and tabulate the referendum vote of the local unions on the question submitted by the General Executive Board to amend Section 55 of our General Constitution by striking out the word "TWENTY" on first line, after the letters "G. S." and inserting instead the words "TWENTY-FIVE"—the amended section to read as follows:

> Section 55. Each local union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing. (Not three months in arrears)

have carefully tabulated the vote "for" and "against" and submit the following report:

Total vote cast "for" and "against"	39,397
Total vote in favor of amending Section 55	27,637
Total vote against amending Section 55	11,760

The above vote shows a vote of over two-thirds in favor of the amendment, as required by Section 137 of the General Constitution, and the amended section is therefore the law.

The votes of the following local unions were rejected for the reasons as given, or for not being received at the General Office within the specified time limit—September 20. The statement below shows when the vote was taken by the local union, when mailed to the General Office and when received at the General Office:

Local Union No. 39—Vote taken September 19; posted September 22; received September 23.

Local Union No. 564—Vote taken September 26; posted September 27; received September 29.

Local Union No. 992—Vote taken September 1; posted September 27; received September 29.

Local Union No. 1033—Vote taken August 16; posted September 25; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1055—Vote taken August 15; posted September 21; received September 22.

Local Union No. 1152—Vote taken September 11; posted September 25; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1080—Vote taken September 15; posted September 24; received September 26.

Local Union No. 1161—Vote taken August 28; posted September 26; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1291—Vote taken September 18; posted September 21; received September 22.

Local Union No. 1439—Vote taken September 18; posted September 22; received September 23.

Local Union No. 1701—Vote not accepted; no quorum being present, the tally sheet showing that but six members were present.

Local Union No. 1666—Vote not accepted; no quorum being present; tally sheet showing but five members present.

Local Union No. 75—Vote rejected; tally sheet gives twenty members present, while twenty voted in favor and twenty voted against.

Local Union No. 897—Vote rejected; not filled out as per instructions and no seal attached.

Very respectfully submitted,
W. E. WHITE, Chairman.
P. W. HARTIGAN,
S. P. MEADOWS,
WM. J. KELLY, Secretary.
Committee on Compilation.

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
1..	69	198	60..	28	13	123..	12	..	189..	27	..
2..	22	80	61..	10	61	124..	16	..	190..	67	9
3..	12	38	62..	..	208	125..	111	..	191..	9	7
4..	32	31	63..	52	18	128..	12	..	192..	..	11
5..	64	3	64..	43	14	129..	39	1	193..	13	..
6..	..	39	65..	40	25	131..	120	1	194..	35	10
7..	41	4	66..	22	5	133..	26	4	195..	..	22
8..	92	16	67..	40	12	134..	362	..	196..	35	5
9..	63	..	69..	25	1	135..	48	..	197..	28	9
10..	..	216	70..	..	33	136..	1	23	199..	2	74
11..	51	2	72..	52	53	137..	28	..	201..	5	20
12..	224	..	73..	254	33	138..	25	..	202..	71	2
13..	4	46	76..	97	6	139..	96	1	203..	25	6
14..	4	18	77..	62	..	141..	..	122	204..	10	..
15..	18	12	78..	82	..	142..	45	33	205..	26	1
16..	49	32	79..	89	7	143..	4	4	206..	28	3
18..	4	29	80..	..	227	145..	4	28	207..	9	11
19..	49	3	81..	1	14	146..	21	24	208..	15	4
20..	16	20	82..	17	1	147..	49	2	209..	107	..
21..	..	72	83..	31	2	148..	54	25	210..	34	3
22..	983	3	84..	22	..	149..	18	8	211..	66	109
23..	1	47	85..	14	4	150..	8	..	212..	6	1
24..	61	..	86..	3	5	151..	9	7	214..	12	..
25..	21	53	87..	87	..	152..	15	4	215..	26	1
26..	..	111	88..	13	3	153..	3	8	216..	53	2
28..	2	53	89..	13	..	154..	27	1	217..	12	5
29..	68	15	90..	42	7	155..	63	1	218..	40	1
30..	4	3	91..	69	..	156..	17	..	219..	68	..
31..	41	9	93..	21	1	157..	27	..	222..	9	8
32..	68	9	95..	6	31	158..	7	..	223..	28	..
34..	6	58	96..	24	11	162..	..	41	224..	83	3
35..	24	6	97..	7	34	164..	5	12	225..	20	..
36..	32	22	98..	124	23	165..	55	5	226..	18	..
37..	25	1	99..	19	18	166..	3	51	227..	25	1
38..	15	14	100..	33	4	167..	3	34	228..	84	..
41..	12	9	101..	2	23	168..	3	25	229..	5	49
42..	43	3	104..	54	1	169..	26	14	230..	28	..
43..	80	2	105..	11	3	170..	..	26	231..	64	1
45..	41	7	107..	29	1	171..	71	..	232..	15	..
47..	54	..	109..	62	8	174..	..	21	233..	24	18
48..	..	35	110..	43	2	175..	45	1	234..	3	10
49..	14	2	111..	..	35	176..	20	9	235..	7	8
50..	21	9	112..	..	48	177..	26	1	236..	4	14
51..	49	8	113..	6	..	178..	16	..	237..	42	..
52..	9	89	114..	58	14	179..	43	..	238..	39	..
53..	133	38	115..	53	2	180..	23	9	239..	..	62
54..	..	230	116..	1	39	181..	1	174	240..	73	3
55..	69	16	118..	102	2	183..	41	9	241..	70	57
56..	29	4	119..	6	60	184..	25	32	242..	187	4
57..	12	7	120..	32	..	185..	..	9	244..	19	..
58..	..	387	121..	11	3	187..	43	3	245..	11	7
59..	32	34	122..	2	45	188..	..	51	246..	15	9

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
247..	74	8	361..	17	34	468..	58	..	576..	10	..
248..	5	5	362..	32	5	469..	12	..	577..	17	28
249..	20	1	363..	30	..	470..	4	74	578..	41	12
250..	..	12	364..	32	..	471..	78	3	579..	7	..
251..	23	17	365..	12	14	472..	16	..	580..	11	1
252..	8	9	366..	6	..	473..	47	..	581..	21	..
255..	24	7	367..	31	10	474..	..	10	582..	7	..
256..	40	14	369..	45	..	476..	157	1	583..	12	2
257..	68	11	370..	25	..	478..	149	10	585..	..	15
260..	39	1	372..	12	..	480..	..	7	586..	45	..
261..	12	..	374..	60	4	481..	11	5	587..	2	22
262..	146	2	375..	1	38	482..	48	4	588..	13	..
263..	46	1	377..	21	..	483..	233	15	589..	10	..
265..	11	..	378..	8	39	484..	..	20	590..	17	5
268..	27	1	379..	18	1	486..	123	6	592..	55	1
273..	20	49	380..	14	1	487..	17	18	593..	31	7
274..	70	1	381..	..	41	489..	7	..	594..	21	..
275..	20	20	382..	12	26	490..	110	..	595..	49	45
276..	8	15	383..	48	13	492..	104	6	596..	6	2
278..	7	8	384..	37	11	493..	53	..	597..	10	2
279..	14	1	385..	18	2	494..	30	18	598..	13	..
281..	141	..	386..	..	37	495..	30	..	600..	14	..
286..	11	..	387..	42	..	496..	19	..	602..	8	14
287..	2	28	388..	20	33	497..	139	9	603..	62	15
288..	35	1	389..	20	..	498..	16	..	604..	19	3
289..	1	47	390..	27	99	499..	4	18	605..	66	..
291..	54	19	391..	34	6	500..	26	..	606..	1	60
292..	25	5	392..	17	..	501..	23	..	611..	12	..
293..	29	5	393..	7	25	503..	6	5	612..	63	1
294..	8	..	394..	31	3	504..	8	32	613..	54	..
295..	11	12	395..	3	7	505..	3	14	614..	1	18
296..	31	..	396..	6	7	507..	9	3	616..	36	10
297..	29	..	399..	..	7	508..	6	3	618..	13	..
298..	..	12	400..	7	1	509..	82	3	620..	9	4
299..	105	2	401..	34	..	510..	24	2	621..	43	1
300..	66	1	402..	32	..	511..	14	..	622..	3	14
301..	35	..	403..	35	..	512..	2	14	623..	9	..
302..	35	7	404..	20	..	513..	101	..	624..	78	..
303..	23	5	405..	7	4	514..	74	2	625..	28	..
304..	47	19	406..	7	..	517..	..	31	626..	13	28
305..	9	2	407..	40	4	518..	8	17	627..	73	..
306..	45	35	408..	2	41	519..	24	..	628..	6	34
308..	36	24	409..	13	..	520..	..	14	629..	18	..
309..	460	1	410..	28	4	521..	27	11	630..	10	..
311..	12	19	413..	43	4	522..	76	..	632..	55	10
314..	15	6	419..	..	48	523..	11	..	633..	61	1
315..	7	2	420..	10	..	524..	13	2	635..	26	..
316..	133	2	422..	104	..	526..	37	4	636..	18	11
319..	7	16	423..	77	40	527..	11	4	637..	53	3
320..	42	..	424..	4	..	529..	5	1	638..	9	1
321..	..	46	426..	42	3	530..	1	16	639..	15	26
322..	49	7	427..	30	..	531..	54	..	641..	..	8
323..	14	11	428..	8	..	533..	12	..	642..	14	..
325..	106	10	429..	126	..	534..	36	..	643..	36	..
327..	142	1	430..	72	..	537..	2	20	644..	11	5
328..	1	36	431..	38	..	540..	24	8	645..	15	..
329..	..	53	432..	..	42	541..	16	..	648..	..	14
330..	12	5	435..	15	..	542..	3	4	650..	3	17
331..	23	7	437..	18	8	543..	13	4	651..	3	30
332..	41	1	438..	27	6	544..	4	7	652..	12	..
333..	7	6	440..	64	6	545..	12	2	653..	12	2
334..	48	2	441..	10	56	546..	34	..	656..	3	12
335..	60	4	442..	15	..	547..	8	1	657..	64	..
338..	..	9	443..	9	22	548..	8	..	658..	10	17
339..	41	14	444..	5	28	549..	23	..	659..	29	2
340..	95	13	445..	7	..	550..	4	48	660..	41	1
341..	2	5	447..	50	..	551..	1	71	661..	69	4
342..	3	43	448..	27	16	554..	57	..	667..	3	74
343..	180	..	449..	1	55	555..	10	3	668..	59	..
344..	7	..	451..	56	4	556..	13	..	669..	17	1
346..	15	..	453..	1	66	557..	20	19	670..	12	..
347..	7	1	455..	10	..	558..	14	..	671..	10	..
348..	21	..	456..	7	5	559..	68	2	672..	11	14
349..	46	..	457..	22	58	560..	18	..	674..	30	..
350..	32	4	458..	5	14	561..	9	4	678..	32	6
351..	22	1	459..	2	13	562..	1	25	679..	8	12
352..	6	13	460..	18	..	563..	55	15	680..	10	22
353..	40	..	461..	24	4	565..	11	..	682..	..	17
354..	8	4	462..	5	2	566..	12	3	683..	6	50
355..	2	66	463..	..	12	568..	10	7	685..	20	..
357..	..	20	464..	78	3	571..	25	..	686..	3	7
358..	18	2	465..	..	31	572..	9	..	688..	8	..
359..	1	44	466..	12	1	574..	..	36	689..	..	61
360..	60	..	467..	23	54	575..	40	19	691..	44	7

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
692..	27	16	819..	11	3	950..	10	..	1085..	..	18
693..	9	..	821..	2	15	951..	10	1	1088..	9	..
694..	1	8	823..	..	17	952..	16	..	1091..	..	35
696..	78	..	824..	6	..	953..	11	6	1093..	16	5
697..	22	..	827..	30	..	954..	6	183	1094..	..	8
698..	15	45	828..	12	..	957..	12	..	1095..	8	..
699..	14	3	829..	25	..	958..	26	..	1096..	33	..
700..	38	..	830..	..	9	960..	14	..	1097..	10	..
702..	12	..	831..	17	1	961..	37	..	1099..	4	5
705..	39	..	833..	1	25	962..	18	..	1100..	210	..
707..	25	..	834..	..	16	964..	..	19	1102..	9	..
708..	26	..	835..	13	..	968..	7	..	1103..	110	10
709..	14	1	836..	19	..	969..	12	..	1105..	12	4
711..	..	16	838..	..	16	971..	18	1	1106..	9	2
712..	32	32	839..	13	5	973..	7	..	1107..	14	22
713..	76	3	840..	15	3	975..	10	4	1108..	21	4
715..	48	4	841..	21	8	976..	7	5	1111..	33	..
716..	74	5	844..	13	1	979..	..	21	1113..	..	12
717..	21	5	845..	9	..	980..	10	2	1120..	5	5
718..	40	1	847..	7	29	981..	38	..	1121..	..	11
719..	1	10	849..	18	13	984..	24	..	1122..	15	1
720..	3	28	850..	18	..	986..	33	..	1123..	3	7
721..	9	..	851..	14	..	987..	21	..	1124..	15	..
722..	15	1	852..	12	4	988..	..	13	1126..	41	1
723..	86	22	854..	14	4	989..	12	1	1127..	30	..
724..	17	16	856..	7	12	990..	9	9	1128..	3	8
726..	57	..	857..	15	1	991..	23	..	1129..	16	9
729..	9	..	858..	..	17	993..	55	7	1130..	15	1
731..	8	2	859..	20	7	994..	17	..	1134..	11	..
733..	8	3	860..	22	4	995..	12	..	1135..	12	..
734..	17	..	861..	8	9	996..	..	27	1136..	10	4
736..	25	..	862..	..	14	997..	18	..	1140..	32	..
737..	10	..	863..	14	3	999..	12	1	1141..	9	..
740..	17	..	864..	1	25	1002..	..	15	1143..	21	..
742..	24	..	865..	19	..	1003..	39	..	1144..	11	2
743..	15	..	866..	7	..	1005..	7	..	1145..	20	..
744..	..	12	868..	10	..	1007..	13	3	1147..	22	2
746..	40	2	870..	11	..	1009..	19	..	1149..	..	20
747..	65	..	874..	4	3	1011..	31	2	1155..	37	9
751..	61	1	877..	..	30	1014..	3	19	1157..	63	..
753..	8	..	878..	44	..	1015..	..	43	1158..	5	55
755..	39	8	880..	7	7	1016..	27	12	1160..	8	5
756..	10	2	882..	2	8	1017..	8	..	1162..	1	23
757..	21	11	883..	42	3	1018..	10	..	1164..	5	2
759..	44	..	884..	111	1	1019..	62	..	1166..	22	..
760..	27	1	885..	12	4	1020..	1	24	1168..	5	5
761..	10	20	887..	2	59	1021..	1	10	1170..	10	..
762..	9	11	888..	35	1	1022..	31	1	1173..	19	..
763..	14	5	889..	20	5	1024..	11	2	1174..	16	1
764..	15	1	890..	44	2	1026..	28	6	1176..	11	..
766..	33	2	893..	12	..	1028..	12	..	1177..	3	26
767..	14	..	894..	11	..	1031..	15	1	1178..	11	..
768..	33	..	895..	13	19	1032..	11	..	1179..	17	..
769..	27	14	900..	21	3	1035..	50	..	1180..	17	4
771..	18	..	901..	5	59	1036..	51	50	1181..	20	..
772..	19	19	903..	52	..	1037..	13	..	1182..	7	..
774..	100	15	904..	37	1	1039..	12	..	1183..	13	1
775..	13	5	905..	18	..	1040..	21	..	1186..	22	..
780..	2	18	907..	38	..	1041..	11	..	1188..	13	7
781..	7	12	911..	10	..	1042..	43	..	1189..	20	..
784..	8	..	912..	14	..	1043..	22	..	1193..	16	..
785..	2	26	914..	8	16	1045..	8	..	1207..	..	37
787..	22	..	916..	25	1	1046..	14	1	1208..	11	12
788..	8	..	917..	25	8	1051..	42	1	1209..	..	24
790..	4	8	920..	10	52	1053..	5	17	1211..	21	..
792..	54	9	921..	2	9	1056..	11	..	1212..	21	..
793..	15	1	923..	1	21	1058..	9	2	1213..	14	..
794..	..	15	924..	9	4	1059..	1	11	1220..	17	1
798..	23	1	927..	4	14	1060..	17	..	1224..	12	..
799..	22	..	930..	15	9	1061..	1	11	1226..	2	11
800..	10	..	931..	12	4	1062..	26	..	1230..	6	3
801..	12	8	932..	14	2	1063..	14	..	1231..	20	6
802..	23	1	934..	13	..	1065..	21	6	1232..	23	..
803..	8	..	935..	..	9	1067..	..	18	1234..	9	1
804..	12	..	936..	26	..	1068..	9	..	1236..	11	..
806..	12	2	938..	16	..	1069..	18	..	1240..	11	..
809..	14	4	939..	14	1	1070..	8	4	1242..	24	..
810..	77	6	940..	26	..	1071..	16	..	1243..	..	26
811..	2	9	941..	26	..	1072..	28	..	1244..	37	..
812..	28	..	943..	30	..	1074..	13	..	1245..	7	..
813..	35	2	944..	21	2	1075..	17	..	1246..	13	..
814..	21	..	945..	43	3	1078..	12	4	1248..	13	..
815..	25	..	946..	2	6	1082..	7	101	1249..	9	4
816..	19	..	947..	21	4	1083..	9	11	1252..	2	..

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
1253..	2	9	1392..	13	..	1518..	7	..	1649..	10	..
1255..	30	..	1393..	17	8	1519..	20	..	1651..	36	6
1256..	..	8	1395..	10	..	1520..	1	13	1653..	9	2
1257..	15	..	1396..	8	..	1526..	..	46	1654..	14	..
1258..	17	..	1397..	12	4	1530..	9	..	1659..	16	1
1261..	13	..	1400..	43	..	1531..	5	2	1661..	11	..
1262..	5	9	1401..	16	..	1532..	16	..	1663..	10	3
1263..	..	11	1401..	8	3	1533..	11	..	1665..	20	..
1265..	12	..	1405..	16	8	1538..	7	..	1667..	1	39
1266..	17	..	1407..	14	..	1541..	10	1	1670..	1	11
1275..	25	..	1408..	..	20	1542..	9	..	1671..	6	..
1276..	8	2	1413..	6	21	1545..	19	..	1672..	..	20
1279..	45	6	1415..	16	..	1547..	23	1	1675..	13	..
1280..	15	..	1417..	8	23	1548..	..	33	1678..	5	1
1281..	23	1	1419..	21	..	1551..	9	..	1679..	10	..
1282..	9	11	1422..	5	7	1552..	13	..	1681..	18	..
1283..	6	1	1426..	36	6	1553..	11	..	1682..	6	..
1286..	9	..	1432..	36	1	1557..	..	13	1685..	10	..
1287..	..	37	1433..	17	3	1558..	12	..	1686..	32	..
1288..	6	1	1434..	35	..	1560..	6	16	1687..	13	1
1290..	..	7	1435..	..	7	1561..	11	..	1691..	18	..
1293..	16	1	1436..	14	2	1562..	8	..	1693..	..	25
1298..	..	9	1443..	18	11	1566..	12	..	1695..	..	13
1305..	9	31	1445..	5	10	1567..	1	17	1699..	20	4
1306..	16	..	1446..	8	..	1568..	16	..	1702..	12	..
1312..	15	..	1447..	1	31	1571..	6	1	1707..	14	..
1313..	15	..	1448..	17	..	1572..	16	2	1710..	18	2
1315..	15	..	1450..	..	45	1573..	..	17	1711..	9	..
1317..	12	3	1451..	..	25	1575..	13	..	1712..	14	..
1319..	58	6	1453..	20	..	1576..	10	..	1717..	137	2
1321..	..	10	1458..	..	10	1577..	31	..	1719..	28	..
1322..	14	..	1460..	11	..	1583..	16	..	1720..	30	..
1324..	1	8	1463..	..	9	1586..	..	18	1722..	48	..
1325..	35	11	1464..	11	..	1590..	11	..	1725..	29	..
1327..	3	7	1465..	..	17	1591..	27	1	1730..	9	1
1328..	11	..	1466..	20	..	1593..	15	..	1732..	28	..
1329..	34	..	1468..	26	..	1596..	117	..	1733..	..	28
1331..	20	..	1469..	50	..	1600..	11	..	1734..	13	..
1332..	13	..	1473..	23	9	1601..	14	..	1740..	4	4
1340..	16	15	1478..	19	..	1603..	1	7	1743..	12	..
1345..	27	..	1479..	1	9	1604..	..	9	1744..	16	..
1347..	..	20	1480..	10	..	1606..	10	..	1746..	25	..
1348..	12	2	1481..	9	..	1609..	10	..	1748..	1	53
1350..	14	..	1483..	5	3	1610..	10	4	1749..	14	..
1354..	26	10	1484..	19	..	1611..	44	..	1750..	..	16
1359..	31	..	1487..	10	..	1616..	10	23	1752..	13	1
1360..	12	4	1488..	11	..	1618..	20	4	1754..	..	8
1362..	..	7	1489..	10	..	1619..	18	..	1756..	75	..
1364..	28	..	1496..	25	..	1620..	..	8	1758..	5	8
1365..	13	..	1499..	9	1	1622..	13	..	1760..	12	4
1369..	40	..	1503..	9	..	1625..	..	22	1761..	5	43
1373..	10	..	1504..	12	2	1626..	14	2	1762..	12	..
1376..	8	..	1505..	38	2	1628..	6	7	1763..	21	..
1377..	18	14	1506..	12	..	1630..	..	12	1769..	14	4
1379..	9	10	1509..	..	14	1633..	18	3	1770..	22	..
1380..	17	..	1510..	24	3	1635..	29	..	1771..	14	1
1382..	8	5	1512..	..	17	1637..	15	..	1774..	12	3
1383..	18	..	1513..	4	3	1639..	14	..	1779..	19	..
1384..	14	..	1514..	10	..	1641..	11	..	1786..	7	..
1385..	..	7	1515..	9	4	1645..	..	7	1790..	167	24
1387..	1	8	1516..	9	..	1647..	14	..	1793..	28	..
1391..	22	..									

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

Pursuant to the constitution of the A. F. of L. the Executive Council has issued a circular to all affiliated unions advising them that the twenty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L. will be held at Old City hall, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13, 1905, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1905.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Colonial Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the arrangements committee, Uriah Bellingham,

426 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa., stating time of their arrival at Pittsburg and over which road they will travel.

"187" The New Number of Postoffice Box of General Office.

The attention of all District Councils, Local Unions and members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and labor organizations in general, is hereby called to the change in the number of the postoffice box of this General Office, owing to the removal of the Indianapolis postoffice to new quarters in the new Federal building, an edifice under course of construction these past three years and now about completed. The new box number assigned to this General Office is "187."

All communications to the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer of the U. B. are from now on to be directed to Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

In Acknowledgment of Prompt Payment of Death Claims.

San Antonia, Tex., August 28, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, G. S. U. B. C. and J.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I hereby extend my thanks to the Brotherhood for the prompt payment of the funeral benefit of my wife. Please return to me my membership or due cards.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. G. MAY.

316 Soledad St., San Antonio, Tex.

New Brighton, Pa., August 28, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed release of Mrs. Francis C. Dunn. Many thanks to the Brotherhood from the family. Please deliver to General Treasurer; also find enclosed clearance coupons.

Yours fraternally,
ABRAM BURRY, F. S. L. U. 246.

Expulsions.

George Britton of L. U. 1391, Kansas City, Mo., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the local union.

George Haywood of L. U. 613, Jamaica, N. Y., has been expelled for absconding with the pay of eighteen men in his capacity as superintendent of a job.

Rejection of Candidate.

William H. Found applied for admission to, and has been rejected by, Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass., three times in succession.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Nashville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Buffalo, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Owosso, Mich.	Bradentown, Fla.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Washington, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Williamsport, Pa,
Miami, Fla.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ukriah, Cal.	Erie, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Santuree, San Juan, P. R.	Atlantic City, N. J.
	North Yakima, Wash.
Oaktown, Ind.	Sidney, N. S., Can.
Glace Bay, N. S., Can.	Hastings, Neb.
Berkley, Va.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Rockford, Ill.	Redwing, Minn.
Faribault, Minn.	Globe, Ariz.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Statesborg, Ga.
Mount Pleasant, S. C.	Omaha, Neb.
Cherry, Ill.	Atlanta, Ga.

Total: 23 Local Unions.

Emblem Rings and Pins.

In response to the frequent calls from Local Unions and members for gold emblem pins, gold rings, gold watch fobs, etc., the General Office has made arrangements to supply these articles at the most reasonable and exceptionally low rate, and orders for same will be promptly executed.

This is our price list:

Rolled gold pins or buttons	$0.25 each
Solid gold pins or buttons	1.00 each
Watch charms, rolled gold	1.25 each
Watch charms, solid gold	7.50 each
Cuff buttons, rolled gold	.50 each
Cuff buttons, solid gold	2.00 each
Emblem rings, rolled gold	1.50 each
Emblem rings, solid gold	5.00 each
Business Agents' badges, German silver	3.50 each

IN ORDERING these goods be sure to STATE DISTINCTLY whether you want ROLLED GOLD or SOLID GOLD.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To Our Affiliated Internationals, Greeting:

Notwithstanding the fact that the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America is at this time subjected to unfair and unwarranted criticisms in certain quarters the work of organization is progressing in a decidedly gratifying manner as will be seen by a perusal of our late official directory.

Since the issuance of our last bulletin the cities of St. Cloud, Minn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Bernardsville, N. J.; St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Trenton, N. J., and Pittsburg, Pa., have applied and have been granted charters in this Alliance. It is worthy of note that recently the larger cities of the country are endeavoring to establish local alliances. This is in part due to the fact that central bodies heretofore existing have not given the universal satisfaction or protection desired, while on the other hand the active members of our various International Unions have become convinced that a more feasible manner of solidifying the general movement in so far as the building tradesmen are concerned is by the advent and through the agency of this alliance.

Through the energy of Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the central western section of the country is manifesting a decided activity in the matter of establishing local alliances, and unless all indications completely fail the near future will witness the installation of new locals in and around Kansas City. Though deeply engrossed in the discharge of the many duties thrust upon him by the late convention of the S. B. T. A., President Kirby is doing good work in the eastern section of the country, and inquiries for information are being constantly solicited which augers well for the future. Reports from our various local alliances indicate a period of unusual activity in the building industry together with a remarkable absence of industrial contention among the building trades wherever our alliances are located.

It is worthy of note that the predictions of the promoters of this Alliance are being realized in this respect since it was intended to secure improved conditions for the building men of the country with the least possible friction. The presence of intertrade disputes existing as they do in certain quarters prevent the co-operation of the building trades in forming a central body and give rise to a feeling of insecurity, but encouraging signs point to a diminution of these trade quarrels, and their total disappearance will give rise to not only a feeling of greater harmony, but will at the same time materially aid in procuring for the members of our various International Unions those changes that can only be secured through the medium of organized labor.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

Prison-Made Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

The attention of our members has been called on several occasions in the past to the fact that doors, sash, blinds, exterior and interior trim and other woodwork used in buildings in some instances are being manufactured in state prisons.

Many of our District Councils and Local Unions have a clause incorporated in their by-laws prohibiting their members from handling such goods.

At the thirteenth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Milwaukee in September, 1904, the following resolutions were presented by Delegate M. J. O'Brien, representing Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.:

"Whereas, The question of the organization of the factories and mills engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds, exterior and interior trim used in the alteration and construction of buildings, is of vital importance to the members of the U. B., and one that will require much time and the expenditure of a large sum of money, and,

"Whereas, The State of New York has equipped in two of its penal institutions plants for the manufacturing of the said material above mentioned, thus bringing the products of the State prisons into competition with those of the men engaged in the various mills and factories of the State; thereby establishing a precedent that in time will prove injurious to the members of

the U. B. in other sections of the country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the thirteenth biennial convention of the U. B. of C. and J. use every honorable means within our power to prevent the introduction of said system into the different States and territories comprising the jurisdiction of the U. B., and the general secretary be instructed to call the attention of the membership at large to said matter."

This matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. After several days' consideration that body reported favorably on the subject, and the convention, without debate, concurred in the report. It is therefore hoped that all local unions and district councils will be governed by these resolutions and the actions of the convention thereon.

Practical Factory Sanitation.

A recent bulletin of the Department of Labor, on "Factory Sanitation and Labor Protection," merits a much wider and more general circulation than the method of distributing government publications promises to secure for it. While by no means a comprehensive discussion of the subject to which it relates, and touching only a few of the many evils incident to the neglect in workshops of precautions essential to health and comfort of men and women employed therein, it is suggestive and will well repay thoughtful study by every employer of labor. It will make it reasonably evident to the appreciative reader that there is room for a new profession—that of sanitary engineering applied to workshop conditions. It is one which demands the preparation of large experience and an intimate knowledge of industrial conditions. Not only every mechanical trade, but every shop presents problems of its own which, if solved intelligently, must be dealt with with reference to facts as one finds them, with men as their social environment has made them, and with localities according to climate, humidity and whatever must be considered in the judicious selection and development of a manufacturing site.

Successful workshop sanitation calls for a knowledge of many sciences and practical familiarity with economic conditions. The amateur in such matters is likely to be found an impractical and unsafe adviser. The zeal of the radical reformer needs to be tempered by the discretion which is gained only from experience in dealing with masses of average men who are more likely at first to obstruct than to co-operate with measures designed to conserve health and promote comfort. Often the attainment of satisfactory conditions is possible only by gradual approaches, time being given for the formation of new habits and the gradual raising of the standards of judgment in matters pertaining to comfort and decency. The employer who, impressed with the idea that his workshop conditions are not what they should be, goes too fast and too far in an effort to make them "ideal," is usually disappointed in the outcome, with the result that he abandons further effort, regrets the expense and trouble he has already incurred, and decides that since his work people are too indifferent or too careless to co-operate with him in carrying out his plans for their benefit, he will in future remain content with what they find satisfactory. This is superimposing one mistake upon another, both of which might have been avoided had he put himself under wise guidance and taken only such steps as would have commanded the co-operation of his work people. A certain amount of pressure is usually necessary to enforce on the part of the indecent a proper respect for the rights of the decent. This can not be effectively exerted if too many new rules need to be enforced at once. Practical tenement house reform, which we now have in New York for the first time, illustrates the fact that confidence in any form of disinterested benevolence is a plant of slow growth. What is now being accomplished in improving the domiciliary conditions of the poor in New York would probably be impossible if it had not been approached through years of effort, most of it apparently without benefit and destructive of altruistic impulses on the part of the official and the philanthropist.

It should be remembered, however, that there is nothing altruistic in the creation and maintenance in workshops and fac-

tories of conditions favorable to health and comfort. The efficiency of labor employed indoors in monotonous occupations depends very largely upon the minimization of dangerous and uncomfortable conditions. The man who is dull and logy, who must fight to keep himself awake, and whose intelligence is blunted and his strength sapped by continued breathing of a vitiated or poisoned atmosphere, can not be an efficient workman, and is not cheap even at low wages. Pure air is indispensable to the normal man, and this is not always easy to obtain in crowded neighborhoods, even when "all outdoors" is drawn upon. It depends a good deal upon what stratum of the atmosphere is tapped, so to speak, whether what is had is stimulating and invigorating or depressing and enervating. This is a matter of expert judgment, assisted by chemical and bacteriological analyses. Factory and workshop ventilation presents no great difficulties if undertaken intelligently, but it involves a good many things which must be taken into account, and which, if overlooked or neglected, will destroy the best laid plans. The air vitiated by lung exhalations, by dust and by smoke and fumes must be disposed of before room is given either for fresh air to enter or for it to be of service when it does enter. It is obvious that specific suggestions as to ways and means would be not merely valueless, but misleading. Each building and very often each room in the building has to be studied as a problem by itself, and dealt with as conditions peculiar to itself and to the occupations conducted within it, its normal population and the character of its occupants may demand. As a rule, factories are so built as to make good ventilation as an afterthought a matter often involving great ingenuity. The employer of labor does not, however, need to consult others as to whether the conditions to which his work people are exposed during working hours are good or bad. He can tell this for himself by walking through the shops and noting not merely his own sensations, but what he may see without effort. If led by the instinct of self-interest into well-directed effort to make the conditions as good as he can, the results will be abundantly and satisfactorily compensatory.

The condition of the floors will usually be found to demand thoughtful attention. Floors which can not be kept clean, and into which the dirt and grime of years are ground, should be subject to indictment as public nuisances, "dangerous to life and detrimental to health." When such a floor becomes the ceiling of the room below, and every movement over or across it sends its load of dirt sifting down through cracks and knot holes upon those below, the danger is doubled. No material is suitable for a factory floor which can not be kept clean, and upon which it is not possible to turn the stream from a hose as often as it is necessary. Accumulations of rubbish on floors should be avoided. They are a source of many dangers, and when they are found it is safe to conclude that the shop management is slack. A dirty, littered, dust-laden shop can not possibly be a safe shop to work in, and labor employed therein can not be utilized to good advantage.

Shop heating is a matter worthy of more consideration than it is usually given. Work indoors is rarely done to advantage in a temperature much below 60 degrees F., and the man at the bench who has cold feet and hands is not an efficient mechanic, however faithful to his responsibilities. An artificial temperature maintained above 75 degrees is as unsuitable for sustained industry as one below 60 degrees. Men can and do work in temperatures very much higher than this, but it is in short shifts and calls for the putting forth of supreme effort to accomplish results, which is very different from well-directed industry sustained through nine or ten hours. Such matters do not often automatically regulate themselves. A foreman will find it advantageous to keep an eye to the thermometer in the shop under his charge.

Toilet facilities can not be discussed profitably on broad lines. What may be proper and sufficient depends largely upon the class of labor employed, but in every instance decent and strictly sanitary appliances are found to be more satisfactory than those which revolt and shock workmen not brutalized by habitual contact with them. It may be assumed that if better than average facilities are provided

(Continued on Page 53.)

What Our Organizers Are Doing

N. Arcand.

The Montreal strike, which had begun June 27, has practically come to an end on September 14. On this day the few carpenters still unemployed found employment in other shops than the dissident ones, whose owners had sworn high and low that they would destroy our U. B. in Montreal. These stubborn contractors are now in a bad dilemma, having but incompetent scabs at their service, as the following facts will show: Out of the thirty non-union men employed by one of these contractors the foreman could not find one to do the little job of hanging English windows. Another of the scab bosses has seen three of his men grievously wounded in the same week. The first one cut his foot, the second one his arm and the third one—something which may seem incredible, but is nevertheless true—succeeded in cutting his neck. It is easy to foretell that these contractors will not be able to hold out against us with men of this kind, and that final victory is ours.

On the 15th of September I went down to Three Rivers, where I found our local union half disbanded. I attended their meeting, and after some appropriate remarks I succeeded in getting the members ready and willing to rally around our banner again.

They are now once more on the road to progress. They are now preparing for an open meeting which, I anticipate, will bring good results.

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John Weyrich.

Since my last report I have visited the following cities: Van Wert, O.; Findlay, O.; Fostoria, O.; Tiffin, O.; Bucyrus and Galion, O. Wherever I was unable to meet with any local union I have canvassed the jobs and talked with members and officers personally on the necessity of an increase in our per capita tax.

Upon instructions from our General President I investigated the difficulty existing in Findlay between L. U. 822 and the local branch of the S. B. T. Alliance. I discovered that the trouble there originated in the election of a carpenter as president of the alliance, whose brother is an outspoken anti-socialist. Therefore, two influential socialist delegates from the carpenters, fearing that they could not use the alliance for their socialist purposes, planned the disruption of that body and succeeded in causing the carpenters to withdraw. After hearing the story from both sides, the carpenters and the alliance, I advised L. U. 822 to reconsider their action, be true to trades unionism and leave politics alone. I am glad to report that my advice was taken heed of. L. U. 822 again affiliated with the alliance, paying all back taxes due that body. While in Findlay I learned that J. W. Slayton paid L. U. 822 a visit and told them that he was on the road as general organizer for the General Office, and that, believing this to be true, the local union called an open meeting for him. At this meeting Slayton forgot trades unionism entirely, merely telling his hearers what they should do at the polls on election day. During the progress of the meeting the hat was passed around to collect money for defraying J. W. Slayton's expenses. This occurrence ought to have convinced the members of L. U. 822 that Slayton was not sent out by the General Office and that the U. B. does not expect their organizers to pass the hat and make a collection to defray their expenses.

On my visit to Bucyrus I found that the membership of the local union had dropped down to twenty-three members, all working in the Charles Roehr & Son's interior trim factory. This firm has a big contract in Pittsburg—a sixteen-story building, a twelve-story building in Baltimore and a fourteen-story building in Toledo, O. They work ten hours and wages are low.

The company incorporated last week. I had a three hours' conference with the new firm on August 21 and I believe that if proper steps were taken by our men in Pittsburg, Baltimore and Toledo, Roehr & Sons could easily be got to enter into an agreement for shorter hours and a higher minimum wage. Not only that, but every man in their employ could be compelled to join our organization. The firm have expressed themselves as being very anxious of being in good accord with the U. B., also as desirous of obtaining our label.

They also have a $30,000 contract for trim work for London, England. They are very busy at present, employing 130 mechanics eligible to membership in our union.

I informed the firm, as well as the local union, that this matter would certainly be attended to shortly.

Our Galion local union had voted against the increase of per capita tax, but after I had explained the situation they assured me that they would reconsider their action and vote favorably.

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M. C. Hughes.

Pursuant to instruction from G. P. I proceeded to Denver, Colo. Arriving there, I found a good field to work in. L. U. 528 had recently been organized, but had a small membership. I waited on Mr. McPhee, a leading member of the Mill Owners' Association, known as the Big Five, trying to enter into an agreement establishing union conditions. Thomas Kidd of the Wood Workers was on the ground for the same purpose; neither he nor myself were, however, successful at the time being, as the president of the association happened to be out of town. Thereupon I visited the mills and talked to the men, showing them the benefits that could be derived from membership in our organization.

I was successful in obtaining quite a number of applications for L. U. 528. I met with the D. C. and found a good set of delegates, men in the foremost ranks and the most active workers in the movement, that I ever met. On the following Monday night I visited L. U. 55. This is a good, healthy local union, doing business in business like manner; their members are up to date. On Tuesday I met with L. U. 528; they admitted eleven new members and elected Brother George Seifert business agent. On the ensuing morning Brother Seifert and myself visited the different mills and secured sixty-nine applications for membership. Keeping up the good work, we had, inside of four weeks, 300 new members. With the assistance of the D. C. I was successful in inducing five of the mill owners to adopt our label. Local Union 55 owns its own hall; their ex-president, Brother Hyden, is a member of the common council. Receiving instructions from G. P. to proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo.—our men there being on strike—I was about to leave when I received a telegram calling me to the bedside of my son, who was taken seriously ill. Returning home, I found him in bad shape. While here I found plenty of work to do with Brothers Denison and Fuelle, the general organizer. We visited many non-union jobs and were lucky enough to unionize one of the largest in the district, the S. S. P. Co.

After spending a week in Kansas City I went to Pittsburg, Kan., where I canvassed quite a number of jobs. I found L. U. 561 of this city rather slow in pushing ahead. I also visited L. U. 876 of Fontenai, Kan. Their membership is small but up to date. Both towns being only six miles apart, I advised these local unions to organize a D. C. and work together for the equalization of local conditions. The scale in Pittsburg is $3.75 for eight hours, while in Fontenai it is $3 per eight hours. I do not doubt but that L. U. 561 could obtain better conditions by their members attending the meetings more regularly. I am now in Omaha, Neb., making a special effort to organize the mill men; present indications are pointing to success.

I was present at a meeting of L. U. 427, packing house carpenters, but only six members being in attendance, no business could be transacted. I also visited L. U. 364 of Council Bluffs, Ia., and must say the members are showing the right spirit in the movement. They are represented in the Omaha D. C. and so is South Omaha. They have a good business agent in the field, who is always ready for business.

W. J. Shields.

In the time intervening between this and my last report we have had demonstrated a contrast between present and past methods as operated by trade unionists. In our Boston and vicinity district the boys are living under agreement which specifies that in the month of January each year the joint committee representing builders and men shall come together and decide conditions for the year to come. This law was complied with, but the changes looked for by our side were not acceptable to the other side, and so the controversy was entered into and continued down through the spring and into the summer, our membership persisting continually. It tried the patience of the boys and at times there was rumblings that sounded like the breaking away and precipitating our district into strife. But conservative disposition held the day until the builders offered a concession in the matter of a 28-cent per day advance of wages, to take effect May 1, 1906. This gave us our opening and we proposed arbitration. This was agreed to and the case was handed down to Judge Wentworth, who listened to the argument presented by the two parts, and in deciding the case he found for our side in every particular, giving us in the words of General President Huber (who was in our city at this time) one of the most sweeping decisions ever handed down to a labor union. I give this report that the operation and effect of this movement may impress others with the understanding that radical movement, while at times necessary, still it is a condition to be avoided if possible. I know some will say that the settlement represents a streak of luck, but to me it represents good, solid, long-headed management. No case in my experience looked darker than did the Boston and vicinity movement. Still they won out, no member's personal interest being injured. The membership of the locals was generally increased; the enthusiasm of the individual was elevated and added to and the fight was won not only on the trade conditions, but on these other matters which represents to me the greater gain.

On August 26 I installed the new union at Rochester, N. H. A delegation was present from Dover, who assisted in the work. We enjoyed a pleasant evening, and on leaving felt assured that the membership of this new local were fully competent of performing the mission of organizing an up-to-date local to back the interests of the carpenters of the section. On Labor Day I was with the boys at Northfield, Vt. Their program proposed a parade, speaking, band concert and a long list of sports; but the weather man disposed. The parade was pulled off, not rowed off as it were in some sections of the country. The speaking exercises were gone through with, but the sports were postponed. I met the members of our local in the evening, and it was a pleasure to learn from them that no man handled our tools in that town but those who carried our cards. Business is good and conditions much higher than in surrounding communities.

I attempted to start a local in one of these places called Randolph, where they still work sixty hours per week, but they don't want it. They dodged my meeting. There was a few showed up and they showed considerable enthusiasm. They agreed, that if I would come again, to furnish an audience, so later while in Vermont I will again visit them when, let us hope, they will begin the unloading of their bondage by starting the union.

Lately my time has been devoted principally to New Hampshire; a few of the Massachusetts locals were also waited on. The condition of New Hampshire, as noted in last report, was to the effect of being behind the other New England states, the nine and ten-hour day being worked while the other states are generally enjoying the eight-hour day. The campaign for shorter hours was therefore continued, and in furthering this move I cemented the forces of Manchester, Concord and Nashua in a D. C. This constitutes a competitive radius where the employers of one community feel that they can not move in favor of increased conditions unless the competitors of the other places also move. To make it agreeable to these employers the eight-hour movement will be looked for in the three cities at the same time, with the same method used in operating movement, the machinery to be controlled by

the D. C. Our ambition is not only to establish eight hours, but the more important work of building up to greater efficiency the different unions within this jurisdiction. Another section similar to the one just described is Dover, Somersworth and Rochester. This group had no organization when I entered on this trip. My ambition was to start a local in each of the three places, then the D. C. to be followed by a similar line of work as described above. I won out in two places, Dover and Rochester. Somersworth we will bring our way later, as both the new unions feel the necessity of bringing into the U. B. ranks this other union, that the competitive radius may be complete and protection guaranteed to the employers in going with us to better conditions. We have been privileged to add four new unions to our New Hampshire list on this trip—the French local at Manchester and locals at Laconia, Dover and Rochester. We have a movement started that will change conditions in the upward trend, and with the aid of the General Office and the renewed interest of our membership, the number of union carpenters throughout the state should be on the increase from this on. The other meetings attended were to stimulate growth and, considering the season of the year, good interest was manifest. Business is generally good throughout the section. This, with the improved conditions coming our way, has a stimulating effect on the membership, and with the attention attracted it should be possible to impress the truism on the minds of all carpenters; that is, if it were not for the unions conditions would not represent what they do, and also if we have ambitions for better things still, it is only by getting together that we can attain them. This is a labor sermon in itself and as convincing a one as can be preached.

United Textile Workers of America.

Fall River, Mass., August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of International, National and State Branches.

Greeting:

On behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, we desire to tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of your national union, also the officers and members of your affiliated locals, for the generous support and financial assistance given to the textile workers of Fall River, during their long and protracted struggle for a wage that would enable them to live according to the recognized standard of American citizenship.

Had it not been for the magnificent support given to us by organized labor in general we could never have waged such a struggle, one that won the admiration of all classes of the community. When we consider the fact that twenty-six thousand men, women and children were directly involved in the strike, and in addition to this number, some fifty thousand others were indirectly concerned, and that, for a period of six months, not a break of any consequence was made in the ranks of the organized operatives, it is no wonder that this strike awakened a deep interest throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Although the terms of settlement were not as satisfactory as we could have wished, nevertheless one important fact must be recognized, viz., that when the settlement was made, it was with the representatives of all unions involved.

We are proud to say that the same spirit of trade unionism exists among the textile operatives today as was manifested previous to the strike taking place, in spite of the suffering and hardships endured, and we are more firmly determined than ever to continue the work for the betterment of the conditions under which the textile workers are forced to labor.

Once more assuring you of our deepest gratitude, and with best wishes for the future success of your organization, we remain sincerely and gratefully yours,

JOHN GOLDEN,
General President.

ALBERT HIBBERT,
General Secretary.

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
General Treasurer.

A real intelligent man or woman will ever be ready to learn a thing or two, but don't change your opinion as you would change a suit of clothes and contrary to your own convictions.

Correspondence

Open Shop Fight Still On in Waterbury, Conn.

Editor The Carpenter:

Waterbury has evidently been selected as the battleground for the establishment of the open shop by the Interstate Contractors, Builders and Dealers' Association in this section of the country. For the past sixteen months we have been giving this combination more open shop than was asked for in the beginning; not a union carpenter has raised a hammer or pushed a jack plane for an open shop boss since May 1, 1904; they haven't hired whom they pleased as they suggested doing before the opening of hostilities, but whatever they could pick up, including anything with a hammer and saw. We are sorry to say that some of the union scabs who roam the country with a due book in their inside pockets or stowed away in a trunk drop in on us occasionally and several charges have been preferred. This element should be dealt with severely and taught a lesson for all time. Our position has not been shaken, however, but on the contrary, the fight has been the means of cementing our members closely together so that the bait thrown out by the employers with the steady-job game on the end of it has no effect and fails to accomplish the desired results. Twelve of our boys have established themselves in business and are in to stay. They have contracted for several thousand dollars' worth of work, and with the lumber combine bursted up and gates thrown open to sell to every one who wishes to buy, all obstacles are removed and twenty-six union builders are doing the work, employing all the union men in the city, while thirteen Interstate Builders are doing the fighting, mostly among themselves.

We are glad to say that the Interstate Association is drawing its last breath. The general walking delegate of the bosses' union has several resignations from Waterbury builders in his Bridgeport office and others are reaching him so fast that he has become alarmed and pleads with the discontented ones not to insist on their resignations being accepted; perhaps for fear some one might lose his twenty-one-hundred-dollars-per-year job and be compelled to make another attempt at the law business.

We want all traveling brothers to give Waterbury, Conn., a wide berth until the Interstate winds up its affairs. Then the right hand of fellowship will be extended to those who wish to call on us.

Fraternally yours,

T. G. S.

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Local Union 717's Comments on Second Vice-President Fuller's Report.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the July Carpenter there is the report of Second Vice-President Fuller. In reading over the report the members of Local No. 717 were surprised and astonished at the statements made by Brother Fuller, and a committee was appointed to correct those statements. We admit that looking at the situation at that time, from a union standpoint, things were bad; but when Brother Fuller says that the conditions were caused by politics, the statement is wrong. Politics is never allowed in Local 717, nor does it influence them as a union. He says:

"They gained the eight hours, but owing to the failure of some men and some of our own craft, to stand by their union and its demands, the minimum scale feature was defeated and the open shop forced upon them. The partly unsuccessful outcome of this movement, I was informed, caused many of our members to drop out and seek better conditions in the Brotherhood of Builders."

Now, Brother Fuller should have known that that was not so. In the first place they did not organize the Brotherhood of Builders for some time after the strike, and not one of them dropped out to join

the B. of B., but were expelled by Local 717 for having joined. He says further:

"But for some reason, best known to themselves, our local union would not agree to make any attempt at the establishment of a minimum wage nor the closed shop."

Brother Fuller knew the reason full well. It was in the dead of winter and a very bad cold and wet winter, such as we had not had for a number of years; business was very, very dull; more men out than in work, and that was partly the reason, and we think a good reason, too. It would have been the height of folly to have made demands at that time, and anyone who would have stopped to have reasoned a little would have known it. Again he says:

"I failed to secure the co-operation of the local union in my endeavor to build it up again."

Brother Fuller, nor forty Brothers Fullers, could have done any more than what was done at that time. The weather was so bad that it was impossible for a large number of our members getting to the union, they living out in the suburbs, it being cold, muddy and wet. Why, Brother Fuller told one of us that he started to go to see a member. He went two or three blocks and came back. He said, "The mud was so bad that he could not go any farther, and that he did not blame the members for not coming to the meeting." Now if Brother Fuller had to turn back after going only two or three blocks —and that near the center of the town, in the daytime—how must it have been for one who lived twenty or thirty blocks away, and in the dark, too. He says further:

"Its present membership is maintained merely by the benefits derived from the local sick fund and the death and disability benefits guaranteed them by the U. B. from our general fund."

That is a nice reflection on us, we are sure. We thought that we were worthy better than that. As we said in the beginning, we are surprised at such a report; we feel very much grieved that Brother Fuller thought so little of us as to make that statement. There are as good union men in No. 717 as there are in the U. B. Again he says:

"The various trade organizations are at present controlled indirectly by contractors."

We repudiate that statement as not being true, and Brother Fuller should have known it. While we all thought very much of Brother Fuller, we are very sorry and very much grieved that he should have made such erroneous statements. Conditions are bad enough without making them appear worse. Fraternally yours,

C. T. KESSLER,
T. J. SMITH,
D. A. WRIGHT,
Committee.

(Unanimously approved by Local 717, August 29, 1905.)

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Wages and Cost of Living in Western Australia.

Editor The Carpenter:

I frequently receive letters warning men to stay away from certain places, as trade is dull, and sometimes from places where work is good, on the grounds, I suppose, that there is a sufficient supply of men and no newcomers wanted. This week I received a letter from Perth, Western Australia, in which my correspondent says: "We want mechanical labor, but common labor is overstocked." Wages are quoted as follows: Carpenters, rough, $12 per week, good carpenters $24 per week; stonemasons, $24; plasterers, $24; painters, common, $12; painters, good, $19; general laborers, $12 per week.

These wages are general throughout Western Australia, except in the gold fields, where they are considerably higher, while the cost of board and lodging averages $5 per week outside of the gold field. In order to give you an idea of the cost of living I will qoute the following prices: Bacon, 30 cents per pound; beef, 20 cents; bread, 6 cents per one-half loaf; butter, 25 cents per pound; cheese, 20 cents; coffee, 24 cents; mutton, 14 cents; pork, 24 cents; sugar, 5 cents; tea, 24 cents; tobacco, $1.25 per cut, and potatoes, $1.50 per bushel. These prices are, of course, higher in the gold fields.

According to the census taken April 5, 1891, there were only 917 Chinese and no Japs in the state of Western Australia; since that date the commonwealth has

practically excluded all natives of Asia, reserving the Australian commonwealth for the white race only.

Yours truly,
G. TOYNE, L. U. 815.
Haywards, Cal.

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From Pasadena, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen in previous issues of The Carpenter any communications from Local 769, and having been recently elected as correspondent for this local, I will endeavor to give a brief review of conditions as they exist here.

Labor conditions in all trades is in first class condition and there is work enough to keep all workmen busy (I don't want any brother who may read this to infer that I am recommending this as a place to emigrate to get work) especially at this season of the year, as the winter months are the dull ones the same as in Eastern cities. However, if present conditions continue to exist for some years to come carpenters would not make any mistake in coming to most any section of California in the spring, say about the 1st of April, but don't come in the late fall or winter, for it will only mean disappointment to you unless you have plenty of money to pay your board. We are bound to have an influx of floaters any way, as the climatic conditions are such as to make this an ideal spot to winter in. Los Angeles, nine miles from here, is in the same fix as we are—plenty to do in summer and late fall months and a floating population in the winter, many willing to work for any old price to pay expenses.

Local 769 has a membership in good standing of 300, which practically represents a resident membership. This number will probably be increased by fifty during the next three months or during the cheap rates on transcontinental railroads.

Carpenters are receiving a minimum wage of $3.50 per eight-hour day, many brothers getting $3.75 to $4 during rush months. The best of feeling exists between contractors and men. The history of 769 shows that we have never had a strike or been locked out. All reasonable demands have been cheerfully complied with by the various contractors, and our standing with the business men and general public is second to none. We believe in being conservative in all we do, with equal justice to employer and employe. As our motto, we also aim to admit none but those of our craft who are competent to command and earn the full scale of wages.

We held our third annual Labor Day celebration on September 4 with a parade in the forenoon in which 600 union men were in line, headed by mounted police, Crown City band, mayor, city councilmen, representatives of the press of Pasadena and Los Angeles, except the Times, which is notoriously unfair to organized labor. In the afternoon we had a fine program of sports and games at Tournament Park, several thousand people being in attendance. In the evening a ball was given in Woodmen hall. Not an accident or unpleasant feature arose to mar the day, and the press and general public speak in warmest praise of our effort to provide annually a day of free entertainment for the laboring classes and their families.

Yours truly,
H. N. WOODS,
Pres. and Correspondent Local 769.

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The Trade School Recruit.

Editor The Carpenter:

The up-to-date carpenters turned out by our trade schools (save the mark) in scores after one term, with his brand new kit of nickel-plated junk, lightning screw drivers, electric drills and a bunch of lightning rods of assorted lengths attached to his skypiece, is getting to be a familiar figure in the landscapes.

With the modern craze for "hurry up" and "keep up your end," it is a case of burning the old story candle at both ends and also in the middle, the prime of life.

I sometimes wonder if Dr. Osler had our latter-day martyrs (I mean carpenters) in view when he launched his famous chloroform theory. Indeed, it would seem that a man anywhere in the forties is only fit for the old-fogy brigade.

However, we must ever remember that every dog has his day, and a short one in this lightning-change age; and the young, brand new trade school graduate journey-

man has all his own difficulties to surmount.

In order to smooth the way for youthful ambition, and in view of the fact that we have no superannuation, I would make a motion that from time to time all the "has-beens" should meet in convention in order to decide by lot, or otherwise, who should retire (gracefully) in order to make room for the trade school recruits, Dr. Osler's method or "Hari Kari" to be decided by each for himself.

If this humble suggestion should meet with your approval there could be a fighting chance for the lightning screw-driver brigade. Otherwise the "has-beens" back to the woods for them.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.

New York City.

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A Few Thoughts for Serious Consideration.

Editor The Carpenter:

The time has arrived in the history of our grand organization when changes regarding our finances must necessarily be made if we desire to keep in the front ranks of organized labor.

Our death rate is increasing at such an alarming rate that the older members are viewing it with apprehension and some of them are wondering if this will prevail (which it surely will), whether the funds will be sufficient to pay their families the benefit due them when the time comes for them to answer the last call of the Master Carpenter. This is a matter that affects every member, and it should be our duty towards the pioneers of this organization to see that their families are protected and that sufficient funds are on hand to pay the benefits they are entitled to. Let us make our older members stay on earth as happy as we possibly can and not act as some of our employers do. It seems strange that after the hours have been reduced, the wages advanced to nearly double what it was twenty years ago, the dues we pay into the organization are practically the same. The cost of living has increased double what it was. Then, brothers, in all fairness, what would we be today without our organization? Worse than chattel slaves! Why not pay a portion of your increased wages into the union so that we can make further progress. By paying sufficient dues we could be able to pay our members on strike at least two-thirds of their wages. At present, as we all know, the General Office is not able on 20 cents per month to do all they would like to. It is an assured fact that a member on strike can not live and keep his family on one dollar per day, and there are times when he does not get even that. If we had a large fund on hand we would not have occasion to order strikes so often and the employers would be more considerate. If you will stop and figure up the amount of money your local receives for death and disability benefits and the amount you pay into the General Office as per capita tax, you would wonder how the organization is run and kept alive.

All other expenses are increasing accordingly, and we must expect it—even the fraternal organizations have to make changes occasionally to meet new conditions and we must do the same.

Every locality is crying for organizers; there is, indeed, lots of work for what organizers we have, and more besides. I am of the firm belief that organizers should be selected from the best men in the organization, men who know the craft from A to Z, and who are not afraid to express their opinion; men who are not bound up with self-admiration. Wherever you go you will hear organizers criticised and in some cases they may have good reasons for doing so. Still, if certain things were explained to them they might see it in a different light. No one ought to find fault with being criticised in a local union, but the greatest trouble we have there is too much fault-finding outside the hall, where outsiders can hear the critics, generally being members who should know better.

It was nothing for members fifteen years ago to work for the organization night and day for no recompense whatever other than the consciousness to better the conditions of the craft. Now the spirit seems to be: No work unless I get pay. Brothers, this is not the true spirit of a trade unionist; every member should be willing to sacrifice a little in this movement without being mercenary.

The greatest enemy we have to fight to-

day is not the employer—it is the men who carry a union card in their pocket and don't know what it signifies. If all the members were united we could secure any concessions from our employers we desire in reason. The employers are aware of the unfraternal spirit existing among some of our members, and through having this information they don't have the respect for the unions they would if a more harmonious and fraternal feeling would exist.

In conclusion let me say that I was very sorry to see the amendment to our laws defeated regarding members paying 25 cents per year for the journal and have it mailed to their home. I believe it is worth far more than the 25 cents, and I would like to suggest that the General Secretary insert in the journal a notice requesting all members desiring The Carpenter mailed to their homes for so much per year to send their names and home address to the General Office, and if sufficient names are forwarded to commence this method. Let the General Secretary notify those who have signified their intentions through the journal when he will be ready to mail them to their homes.

I am willing to put my name on the list and I will do all in my power to get all I can to do likewise.

This will start the ball rolling and will eventually end in every man to follow suit. Let every member do his duty by trying to educate his fellow-craftsman up to the standard of trades unionism and we will have no fear of the future.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. POTTS, L. U. 33.

Boston, Mass.

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From Pottsville, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are getting along nicely. Our finances are on the increase and we are constantly gaining in membership. Local Union 228 is keeping its old stand by hustling and spreading the spirit of unionism among the craft. We are 131 strong, in good standing, and ere long expect to reach the 150 mark. On the 7th of September we initiated eight new members and had the largest attendance in the history of the local union.

At this same meeting a vote was taken on the amendment to Section 55 of our General Constitution, resulting in a unanimous vote in favor, which certainly shows the willingness of our membership to help our U. B. and the G. E. B. out of the present difficulty. After all the business was transacted the members fell in line and marched to a nearby restaurant for the edification of the inner man with the good things of the season.

Brother D. A. Post was our distinguished guest; he entertained the boys with a fine speech, telling them of the conditions of the craft throughout the territory he recently had the pleasure of visiting.

Trade is brisk here at present, as it is in most all other parts of the country at this time, everybody having plenty of work.

The members of our local union have no complaint to make; on the contrary, they speak in commendable terms of the good the local union has done for them in reducing the daily hours of toil and raising the price of their labor.

Hoping that I am not taking up too much space in the columns of our valuable journal, I will close, wishing prosperity to all sister local unions throughout the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, hoping that the U. B. will soon spread to other foreign shores, enlighten our downtrodden craftsmen and help them to rise to a living platform.

Fraternally yours,

H. C. STEIDLE, R. S. L. U. 228.

Pottsville, Pa.

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Some Words of Admonition.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am often thinking of the early days of our U. B. and the brotherly respect we had for each other when we were first organized. At that time we were always mindful of the obligation we took—not to wrong a brother or see a brother wronged.

Do we today live up to this obligation? I am sorry to say that many of us do not. These brothers remind me of a young wasp. These little animals are bigger when they first make their appearance in the world than they are at any time afterwards. So it seems to be with some of our members—when they first join the organization they are bigger than after a year or so has

elapsed. Such should not occur; we should grow stronger every day; we should uphold the banner of brotherhood at all times and do to our brothers as we would have them to do to us. Let us ask ourselves candidly: Are we doing our full duty, and are we doing everything possible for the furtherance of and in support of our cause, or are we pulling down what other good brothers have built up?

We should confess that we have not been doing all that we could and should have done and make up our minds that from this time on we will earnestly endeavor to do better.

Here in our Local Union 1740 of Gwynn, Ark., complaints have repeatedly been made about some of our officers not doing their duty. Other members complain of having been put to much trouble in finding the officers after coming to our town. I could not say whether or not any of our officers are guilty of any offense or dereliction of duty, but I do say that any of our officers or organizers should show the members and the contractors that they are in for business on behalf of the membership, and not the members in for business in the interest of any officer or organizer. The time is fast approaching when we will need all the strength we have. We should therefore not waste our strength beforehand by petty quarrels or neglect of duty.

Let us understand each other and act in harmony with each other in the interest of all concerned. Let us accept the opportunities in due time that God is extending to us, for else we will be deprived of them. Let us get in the right way and press forward—the prize is always at the end of the race. May God help us is my prayer.

W. S. H. TALLESON,
Gwynn, Ark. F. S. L. U. 1740.

In Reply to Brother M. J. O'Brien.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to say a few words in reply to Brother Michael J. O'Brien's article published in the August number of our journal, wherein he severely criticises the arguments set forth in my letter, headed "Benefits Should Be Alike for Old and Young," appearing in the May issue. I absolutely repudiate the insinuation that I, for one, joined the union for what I could get out of it. I still believe it to be an injustice to demand the same amount of per capita tax from a superannuated and semi-beneficial member that a full beneficial member, below fifty years of age, has to pay. And as regards Brother O'Brien's remarks that I was criticising and finding fault with the union I say, God forbid it. I love unionism too well and have been a member of the union ever since it has been organized here in Key West, and still intend to stick to it as long as I live.

It is a well known fact that the young die as well as the old, and so it is in our U. B. My advanced age will certainly not keep me out of it, and if anyone has a right and a cause to object to the provisions of our Constitution pertaining to per capita and to benefits it ought to be the membership at large. For, while superannuated members pay the same amount of tax to headquarters they pay a smaller amount of dues to their local union.

In my case it is 30 cents per month, while the younger members of my local union pay 50 cents. Deducting the 20 cents per capita from my dues, there are only 10 cents left for the local union. I further repudiate the insinuation that ignorance on my part kept me from joining the union before my fiftieth year of age. At that time there was no union for me to join; but as soon as there was a chance to establish a union here in Key West, I became one of its organizers and promoters. As I said before, I intend to hold to the union as long as I live—I have it too much at heart to think of leaving it.

However, we can not expect to be all of the same mind, and as I am paying the same amount of per capita to headquarters that any other brother does, I thought it was but right and just that I should receive the same benefits. If the U. B. holds different views in the matter, that shall not cause me to abandon the union.

In my letter published in the May Carpenter I simply expressed my opinon on the distinction made in our Constitution between old and young members. I think it to be not more than right that I should form an opinion of my own, the same as any other brother in our U. B., and if that opinion differs from that of others, I don't

want to be called down as ignorant. Still remaining a brother in fraternity and unionism, I am,

Fraternally yours,
E. BAKER, L. U. 1137.
Key West, Fla.

The Seattle Building Trades Unions.

(Published upon request of special committee of Seattle Building Trades Unions.)

To All Business Men of Seattle:

We address you this communication with the belief that if you are not a member of the Citizens' Alliance, you have been solicited to become such.

As we understand the proposition, this is an organization fostered by large manufacturing interests throughout the country with a view of reducing the wages of the working people to the lowest possible level in order that said manufacturers may be more nearly able to compete with other manufacturing nations of the world.

If such be the case Seattle business men can not be greatly interested in giving support to such organization.

All business men must recognize the fact that it is owing to the good wages paid in this city that we are fairly prosperous.

From the time that the working men began to organize in Seattle business became better; do not be deluded with the idea that wages would be as good if there were no organizations, or that business would be as good if wages were half what they are now.

Good wages paid have far more to do with our prosperity than we imagine. This city is supported in the main by wage workers; cut in half their earnings and you cut in half the trade of the average business man.

Place wages back to where they were before there were any organizations among the workers, then see where your business will go; where there is one vacant house now there will be twenty then, and any reasonable person will concede that there are enough of them vacant now.

We are not saying to you that labor unions are infallible; we know that they often make mistakes; but we are doing all we can to work in harmony with the public and at the same time secure a recompense for our toil that will enable us to support our families in comfort.

It is all very well to refer to the "freedom of contract," "American citizenship," etc., but do not delude yourself with the belief that you can do that which will get us down to soup-house wages and that you will then have just as much good business as you have now.

Ask this question to yourself and answer it to yourself in a fair, square manner, "Am I so anxious to assist a hired man to promote the Citizens' Alliance that I am willing to sacrifice half my own business?"

Here is the proposition straight and plain: An agent for an outside concern with which you have no concern comes to you and requests you to assist in paying him a high salary so he can break up the labor unions and deprive you of half the money we are paying to you in trade; is it a good business proposition for you to support him? Is it?

We kindly request that you consider this carefully; we do not think this alliance is a good thing for you or for us; we have the indisputable evidence that it is not a good thing for the business people of Seattle; in a few days we will offer it to you for your own judgment.

Very respectfully submitted,
SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COM.,
Building Trades Unions.

Is it not far more appalling that in the midst of this unparalleled prosperity, while the wealth of Croesus is being added to the wealth of those who have, and the great majority of our workers are well paid, well fed and well housed, that there is still a submerged tenth of our people living in such grinding poverty and unwholesome want that it blunts their own intelligence and dwarfs and cripples both the minds and bodies of their children.

No matter how much trades-unionism may be abused and its leaders libeled, the fact remains undisputed and unshaken that the union is the uplifting factor of the working man and that the advancement of the toiler is directly the result of organization's power and influence.

News Notes from Local Unions

Red Bank, N. J.—Trade is still very dull around here and there appears to be no prospect for any improvement. One-half of our members, and some non-union, are away from here in search of means to keep their families from want.

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Ft. Worth, Tex.—As a warning to migrating carpenters we will state that, while the daily papers here have been advertising for more carpenters, the town is already full of idle men. We would advise all traveling brothers to stay away from here at present.

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Loveland, Colo.—Our local union is in good shape; we have taken in quite a number of new members of late; of course we have some kickers, but this will happen in any organization. Our journal, The Carpenter, is a grand book; surely the U. B. ought to feel proud of it.

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Bingham Canyon, Utah.—We have raised our wages from $4 per day to 50 cents per hour, or $4.50 per day of nine hours, and have established a weekly payday. Since we organized in July last we have succeeded in getting practically all carpenters in camp to join our local union.

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Ridgeway, Pa.—Hyde-Murphy Co., a firm doing business in this place, has entered into an agreement with L. U. 947 and is now fair to organized labor. These people have opposed unionism for the past three years, especially the Carpenters' Union. Now they have all of their carpenters in the union and will have no others on their work; hence, there is much rejoicing in our ranks. It has been a hard, long fight. But the results are well worth the effort. We have every reason to believe that this firm will now be as strong for us as they formerly were against us.

Brunswick, Ga.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away; work is fairly good, but builders' material is so scarce here and so difficult to obtain that as a consequence it is impossible for us to work full time. Migrating brothers are earnestly advised to wend their way to other fields for the present.

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Waterbury, Conn.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this city. Our members have been on strike for the past sixteen months against the open shop. Pay no attention to fake advertisements; those desiring reliable information as to conditions here should write to the recording secretary of our local union.

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Charleston, S. C.—Work here is not very brisk, and as we have as yet not altogether succeeded in establishing a decent minimum wage, all traveling brothers will confer a favor upon us by staying away. We have a D. C. embracing three local unions, 52, 159 and 577 composed of ship carpenters. We are working nine hours per day.

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St. Augustine, Fla.—We have had a good summer, every one of us being kept busy. Some of our boys thought when we established the eight-hour day on April 1 ultimo, that we were driving the work out of town and that we had to starve. On the contrary, we all had work for considerable time to come. The plumbers secured the eight hours on September 1 last.

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Cranbrook, B. C.—Local Union 1241 is getting along very well this season, thanks to the ardent endeavors of Brother D. D. McIntosh, our district organizer. He was with us on August 3 and initiated four new members. More have been added since and we hope to have all the non-

union men in town in the near future. Work is fair, with about enough men to fill the demand.

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Roswell, New Mexico.—Craftsmen are advised to pay no attention to advertisements from this town calling for carpenters, as we have a strike on here as a result of our difficulties with the firm of Pearce & Bixby; they are advertising for men. We have nearly all the men at work, but an influx of more men would jeopardize our cause, and the newcomers would certainly be disappointed in securing work on any union job.

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Mt. Kisko, N. Y.—The local union in this little town is doing fairly well. We have nearly fifty members on our roll, but we are sorry to say that it is almost impossible to get them to attend our meetings. We shall celebrate Labor Day by a clam bake, which, as far as indications go, bids fair to be a success. We must congratulate the editor and officers on the new cover and style of our official journal, The Carpenter. It is very neat and an up-to-date publication.

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Titusville, Fla.—Being well organized now, and our local union in good working order, we are turning our eyes to some of the surrounding cities, believing that with the assistance of a general organizer the craft in these localities can be organized also. Dayton, to the north, is organized, but Sanford, to the northwest, is not. Neither is Cocoa, Eau Gallie, Melbourn and Ft. Pierce, to the south of us. Sanford, we think, is large enough to get up a local union of their own. It is about forty-five miles from here. Ft. Pierce is about eighty-five miles to the south. It has several boat-building and wagon shops and enough carpenters to organize. Cocoa, Eau Gallie and Melbourn are about eighteen, thirty-five and thirty-nine miles, respectively, to the south of us, and while it may not be possible for any one of them to organize by themselves, they could combine together.

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Norfolk, Va.—Brothers will please take notice that it will require at least one year before any carpenters are wanted on the Jamestown exposition grounds. At present, though not a man is wanted, many men are coming here only to be disappointed, and the result follows—they are stranded and become a burden to our members of this city. If we are left alone for a while we will be in a position to take care of visiting brothers and at the same time secure an advance in wages. Stay away from Norfolk, Va., until further notice.

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Bradentown, Fla.—Conditions here at this time are so unsatisfactory that we must warn traveling brothers not to come on here, but rather give this place a wide berth. Work in this vicinity has been very scarce for some time, it is very slack even at present and no improvement in sight. Many of our best men are idle and some were compelled to take out clearances for other localities. We are in fear of trouble this coming fall. Stay away! We had a very nice parade on Labor Day and some very fine speeches by our distinguished guest, Brother Gratten. Notwithstanding the dull times, we are increasing in membership and there is scarcely a non-union carpenter in our little town.

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Missing Members.

Henry Klinkman of L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., is missing since July 22, 1905, and no trace has been found of him. He is fifty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs between 180 and 190 pounds, has dark hair sprinkled with gray, grayish blue eyes and sandy mustache. Any brother or reader who may locate him will render an inestimable service to his heartbroken wife by communicating with

CHAS. FRY, R. S.
4320 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Charles E. Perry, a carpenter by trade, who three or four years ago joined a Lake Placid local union, is inquired for by his son. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

HOMER H. PERRY.
58 Harlem Ave., Carbondale, Pa.

F. A. Haninger of L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., left town on June 30 in search of work and has not been heard from since. He is twenty-eight years of age,

5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs about 165 pounds, is smooth-shaven. Any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated and gratefully received by his sorrowing wife and mother. Kindly address MRS. F. A. HANINGER.

346 Sherman Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Caleb Day, a member of L. U. 240, New York City, is missing. Any one knowing his present whereabouts will please notify his wife, as matters of importance are awaiting him. Adress

MRS. CALEB DAY.

344 E. 77th St., New York City, N. Y.

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Notice to Carpenters.

Be on the lookout for John J. McLean, and in case he locates anywhere, kindly notify L. U. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J. He left his wife and four children without any means of support and L. U. 65 is anxious to see him brought to justice. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, quite slender, has black curly hair, smooth face, is quite smart-appearing and a good talker. He drinks heavily when he has the price. In case of locating him, kindly notify the local union and we will do the rest. J. L. DONEHUE, Bus. Agt.

9 Maple St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Beams Supporting Brick Walls.

When the masonry alone, without any floor attachment, is supported, the load on the girder will vary according to several conditions.

If the masonry is not thoroughly bonded together throughout, or if great inflexibility is desired, it may be necessary to consider the whole mass of wall as sustained by the girder.

If the wall has no openings, and the brick is laid with the usual bond, the material incumbent on the girder would be indicated by the dark line-height, one-fourth of the span. It is best to consider this a triangle, whose height equals one-third of the span, as in lower dotted line, and as the weight of brick wall is nearly ten pounds per square foot for each inch in thickness, from these data we find the bending stress on the beam to be the same as that caused by a distributed load, in pounds equal to 25 x square of span in feet x thickness of wall in inches.—National Builder.

How a Church Protects a City.

A leading furniture manufacturer of this city, a man whose shrewdness and farsightedness have given him and his family name more than a national reputation, long ago placed himself on record, writes Mr. E. A. Stowe of Grand Rapids, with the statement that if the furniture industry of Grand Rapids ever reached a point when it was dominated by the union the industry would be doomed and the growth of the city would be effectually checked. Happily, that condition is likely never to confront us, because of the uncompromising attitude of the Christian Reformed Church on the subject of secret societies and the interdict it imposes on its members taking the oath which every applicant has to register who joins the union. The Biblical injunction "Swear not at all" is an effectual barrier between the workman and the union, insuring industrial peace for Grand Rapids and continued prosperity for the manufacturer and worker alike.—Record and Guide.

Creditors Can Garnishee Wages.

Governor Higgins signed the Monroe garnishee bill on April 11. The measure got through after a long fight in the Assembly. This bill has been before the Legislature in one form and another for several years, urged by retail merchants. The salary of any person who receives a weekly stipend, salary, or wage of $12 or more, may be attached for debt. This bill will affect hundreds of thousands of wage earners throughout the State.—Record and Guide.

There was recently completed at Troyes, France, a church which was begun in the third century and has therefore taken 1,600 years to build. The foundations were laid during the lifetime of Pope Urban and though the structure has long been consecrated the last remaining stones were laid the present year. The church is said to be a gem of Gothic architecture.—Carpentry and Building.

Craft Problems

Craze for Metal Brackets, Pots, Stands, Etc.

(By George Rice.)

Cast iron, wrought iron, galvanized iron, brass, bronze and various other metal brackets, stands and classes of household ornaments may be found in service now.

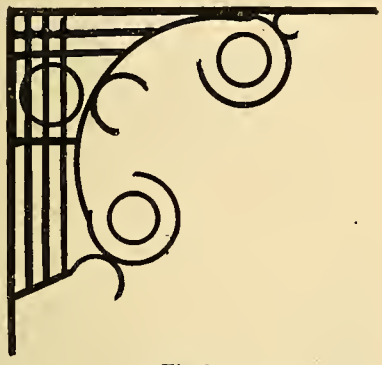


Fig. 1.

This is indeed the metal age in this direction. Your correspondent has undertaken to describe some of these simply constructed metallic house furnishings. Practically the majority of the articles are the old

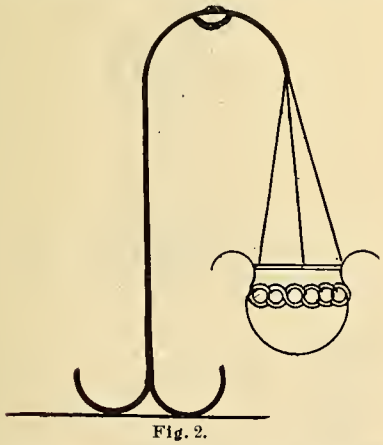


Fig. 2.

wood devices remade in metal. The common bracket, the artistic flowers support, the gong device, and the like, and modeled from metal instead of from the materials usually employed. The work of the designing is ordinarily done at the works where the articles are made. I called at some of these places and found that strips of wrought iron, half an inch wide and eighth of an inch in thickness were utilized for much of the work. These strips are bent cold on forms and the pieces are riveted or brazed together to form the de-



Fig. 3.

sign. This work is often done at home. The apparatus is simple. A few wood molds, a vise, a hammer and some cheap brazing tools are all that are required. Figure 1 is a drawing of one of the tpyical patterns of metal brackets constructed from the narrow strips of metal. These brackets, if made of iron, are usually col-

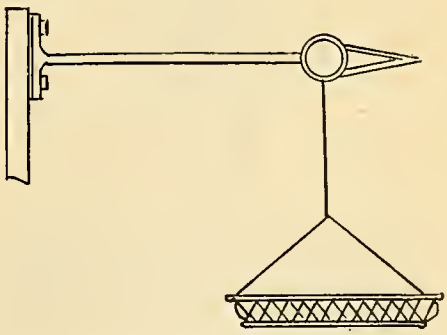


Fig. 4.

ored black. From two to four brackets are used for the supporting of the shelf. Then these styles of brackets are used for hanging a picture out from the wall, as is the custom in some of the modern artistically arranged rooms.

Figure 2 is a sketching of a three-footed supporting stand for a flower pot. These stands are made with the two pieces or three pieces of metal forming the supporting legs, riveted or brazed together up the full length of the upright shaft. This shaft is then looped over at the top and dropped down to connect with the supports of the pot as shown. It makes a

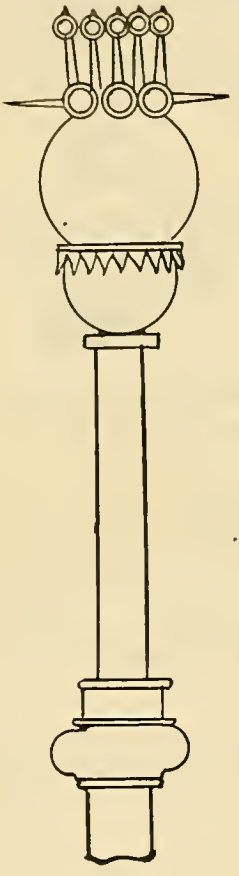


Fig. 5.

simple and neat affair. I noticed a number of oddly worded and designed signs of welcome in some of the ornamentally fitted modern rooms. One I observed stated that "Pa says the lights in the parlor must be turned out at 11 o'clock." The frame work of many of these signs is designed from metal. The metallic strips are shaped into ovals, angles and various descriptions of rooms and are adjusted so as to produce a frame for the inscription. That in Figure 3 is one of invitation. Other kinds are observed, some of which are very interesting reading matter. In fact, the host or hostess can produce many comical effects with these signs, as they are never taken seriously. I visited one house that

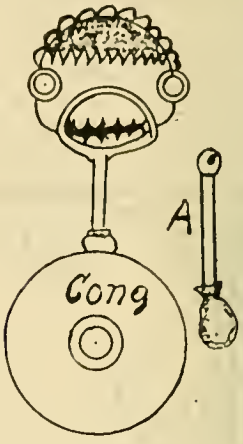


Fig. 6.

caused me merriment during the entire period I was there. Upon entering the parlor two electrical lights bloomed forth a greenish glare from the eye sockets of a skull over a picture. Another picture dropped forward as the door opened and a cord was released, exhibiting on the back of the picture, another view, representing



Fig. 7.

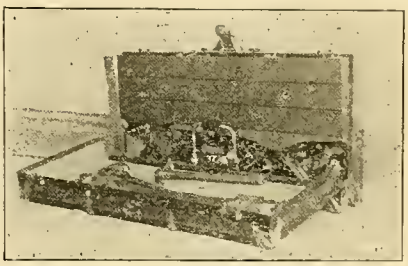
something just the contrary to that depicted on the front canvas of the picture. Kindred comical illusive suggestions cropped up and I felt highly entertained. Metal work is also utilized in the modern household decorative science as a means for hanging articles, as shown in Figure 4. The supporting fixture is made to be attached to the wall with screws, as shown.

Then to the end of the spear-point like affair is hung tne card basket or other articles. I entered one house, touched the electric bell, an arm swung out toward me, on the point of which was supported a card case and on the upper rim of the case was inscribed, "Not at home. Your card please." I deposited my card and stepped away and the supporting metal arm swung back of the door in position again. I turned to go, when I met the host on the steps and he invited me in to see how the thing operated. By throwing a lever every time he went out a clutch was put into connection with a rod joining a treadle affair under the door mat. Therefore, anyone stepping upon the door mat caused the mechanism to work, and the arm would swing around, exhibit the card basket and sign. Then as soon as the visitor stepped off from the mat the action of the mechanism caused the card basket to return to its place. Ornamental designs in metal posts, decorations for halls, arches, alcoves, and in fact all portions of the home may be seen in practical use in these days of intricate and strange artistic effects. Some of the designs are quite wild in their construction. But they serve to amuse the visitors a little while, and that is satisfactory to the host. I know of some well-to-do people who have spent considerable money on these iron and brass fixings, solely for entertaining purposes. I saw one clock that cost $600 to cause a stuffed dog to come out and bark when it struck the hour. Figure 5 illustrates one of the metal designs of posts I observed in the hall of the rich man. These were made of common cast iron, moulded. But the entrance ornaments were all gilded. The iron was colored a jet black, almost like enamel, and the round tips of the parts, the decorative work, the points, were all given a nickeled effect by a sort of a silver plate. Figure 6 illustrates a gong which I noticed hung to the front door of a residence. These gongs with the fantastic head effects for the upper portion of the affair are originally from the Philippine Islands. The Spanish and the Filipino use these gongs instead of the bells we are accustomed to in America. The native usually forges the gong from a brasslike metal and the gong possesses a hollow ringing sound that can be heard a long distance. The head or upper part of the gong is always more or less artistically decorated in metal effect as represented. The gong is then hung just outside the door with the stick near by. This stick is made with a skin-bound head, as at a, and with this stick the visitor pounds upon the gong until some one responds. Figure 7 is a sketch of a flower stand of metal strips. The hot house people have done considerable business in these types of flower stands. They are made of heavier stock than the flower stands of wire we are accustomed to see. Quite a large variety of designs are made.

A Sample Case Tool Chest.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having seen several "chests" in The Carpenter from time to time, I send the inclosed photo and description of my



"sample case ehest" for the benefit of the members of our U. B., should you decide it worthy of a place in The Carpenter.

It looks well, holds a surprising amount of tools and can be carried on the cars like a grip, saving expressage or excess baggage.

It is 32½ inches long, 16 inches high and 5 inches wide (inside dimensions); the three tills are each 2½ inches deep and 4 inches wide, leaving an inch space for saws buttoned on lid. The tills are supported by angle irons securely riveted to ends of box and are also held in place when chest is closed by a similar piece of angle iron one inch long nailed on the end of tills and protruding between lid and box.

The lid holds a pair of hand saws, compass and coping saws, with room for small

back or string saw securely buttoned in place with flush buttons.

The 24-inch jointer and stair router are hung upside down in the plane box, which also holds a fare, smoothe, block, rabbet, fluting, plow and butt router planes, besides a bench scraper, brace, square, hammer, hand ax and apron.

Brothers of the U. B. are welcome to the design, and if they can beat it, I would like to be shown how.

M'CLUER H. PARKER.

Denver, Colo.

Spacing Posts and Balusters.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)

As simple as it seems when once understood, it has bothered many a young carpenter to quickly and accurately space for posts and balusters, without resorting to the slow and unscientific way of repeated trials and guesses.

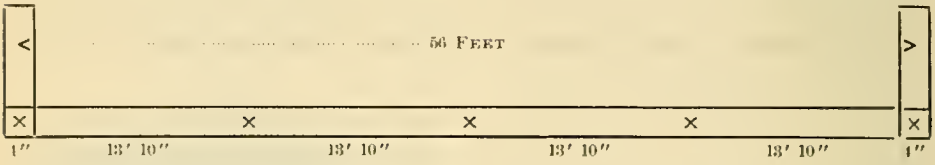


Figure 1 shows a barn sill 56 feet long, which is to have five 8x8-inch posts, spaced so that the stalls between posts will all be the same width.

Now with five posts there will be four spaces of 14 feet each. But if we begin at one end of the sill and space four 14-foot spaces, we will find that the distance between the corner post and the one next to it is less than the distance between the second and the third, or the third and fourth.

Why is thus? Because, if we begin measuring from the extreme end of the sill we shorten the distance between that and the next post by just half the thickness of the post. For in spacing we measure to the centers of the posts inside but from one side of the post at the end.

This would always cause a difference of half the thickness of the post in the first and last spaces.

Now to obviate this difficulty deduct eight inches, the width of the post, from the length of the barn, thus: 56 feet equals 672.8 inches equals 664 inches, 664 divided by 4, the number of spaces, equals 166 inches, or 13 feet 10 inches, the distance between the centers of all the posts alike. But in spacing off the sill for the post mark off the square for the corner post and begin measuring the 13 feet 10 inches from the center of that square, for it is now the centers we are getting and which makes all the posts equal distances apart.

Or to put the same thing in another form: The distance between the posts would be fourteen feet if the post had no thickness at all. But they do have a thickness of eight inches, so we divide the thickness of the post, 8 inches, by 4, which equals 2 inches.

Now subtract that from 14 feet, which leaves 13 feet 10 inches, the distance apart from centers. If the post is 6x6 inches, divide 6 by 4 equals 1½ inch, and subtract that from 14 feet, and so on, for any sized post.

This same plan will work for spacing balusters, if a given number is required. But where the distance apart is given which may be spaced approximately, then it is probably best to set the dividers to the given distance plus the thickness of the baluster, and begin stepping as far back on the post as to equal the thickness of the baluster and space through to the next column.

The last space should be the thickness of the baluster less than the divider is set for, which will give the same distance between the post and the last baluster as between all the balusters.

In stepping through this way it will be the farther side of the baluster that is found, and not its center, for we can not see to set a baluster squarely by a center point so at the stepping marks square across the rail and set the balusters to the near side of the marks which will give the proper spacing for all.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Gewerk- und andere Vereine.

Die Gewerkschaftler haben prinzipell gegen die Zugehörigkeit der Arbeiter zu anderen Vereinen, gleichviel ob diese Vergnügungs- oder Unterstützungszwecke verfolgen, nichts einzuwenden, um so weniger, wenn sich deren Mitgliedschaft aus Lohnarbeitern rekrutirt und ein engerer Verkehr mit Feinden der Arbeitersache ausgeschlossen ist. Wir haben aber alle Ursache, ganz energischen Einspruch zu erheben, wenn den Gewerkvereinen eine untergeordnete Rolle zugewiesen wird, d. h., wenn anderen Vereinen größeres Interesse und mehr Zeit und Geldopfer dargebracht werden, als dem Gewerkvereine.

„Der Mensch muß sein Vergnügen haben," ist ein altes und wahres Sprüchwort, an dem wir gewiß nicht rütteln wollen. Der Arbeiter und die Seinigen bedürfen nach des Tages Mühe und Last der Zerstreuung innerhalb und außerhalb ihrer Behausung. Sie bedürfen des gesellschaftlichen Verkehrs und der Unterhaltung mit Freunden, um nicht zu versauern und die Lebensgeister frisch zu erhalten.

Die Gewerkvereine aber, wenn sie ihrer Aufgabe gerecht werden wollen, können sich nur ausnahmsweise mit der Veranstaltung von Festlichkeiten und Bereitung anderer Vergnügungsgelegenheiten befassen. Daher kommt es, daß viele ihrer Mitglieder, die musikalisch veranlagt sind, Gesang-Vereinen angehören, und Andere Vergnügungs-Vereinen oder Clubs, die ihnen öfters Gelegenheit bieten, sich und ihren Familien für geringe Kosten einige Stunden der Zerstreuung zu verschaffen. Gegen die Zugehörigkeit zu derartigen Vereinen kann vom gewerkschaftlichen Standpunkte aus also keinerlei Einwand erhoben werden. Aber wir müssen die beklagenswerthe Thatsache konstatiren, daß es viele Gewerkschaftsangehörige giebt, deren ganzes Dichten und Trachten auf den Gesang-, Vergnügungs- oder Kranken-Verein gerichtet ist, die um keinen Preis eine Singstunde oder Club-Versammlung versäumen möchten, aber den Union-Versammlungen nur, wenn Nichterscheinen mit Strafe belegt ist, beiwohnen. Diese Mitglieder sind stets bereit, in anderen Vereinen ein Amt zu bekleiden, wenn sie aber in der Union für ein Amt kandidiren sollen, so machen sie alle möglichen Ausflüchte und zeigen sich als Drückeberger. Auch ist schon sehr häufig die Klage laut geworden, daß sich unter den Mitgliedern, die einem anderen Vereine angehören, ein gewisser Corpsgeist gebildet, unter dessen Einfluß die nichtzugehörenden Mitglieder, besonders bei dem Suchen nach Arbeitsgelegenheit, zu leiden hätten, d. h. daß sich die zugehörigen Mitglieder eifrig bemühten, dem Sanges-, Club- oder Logenbruder zur Erlangung von Beschäftigung behülflich zu sein, dagegen aber dem außenstehenden Bruder die kalte Schulter zeigten. Der Arbeits-Nachweis ist eine rein gewerkliche Frage, eine Pflicht, der sich ein jedes Gewerkschaftsmitglied unterziehen, und ein Recht, das Jedem ohne Unterschied zu Gute kommen muß. Ein solcher Corpsgeist steht im Widerspruch mit den Gewerks-Regeln und Prinzipien und ist somit von jedem wahren Gewerkschaftler zu bekämpfen.

Gegen die Zugehörigkeit der Gewerkschafts-Mitglieder zu Unterstützungs-Vereinen kann ebensowenig wie bezüglich Vergnügungs-Vereinen berechtigter Einwand erhoben werden. Denn einestheils wird von vielen Gewerk-Vereinen keinerlei Unterstützung in Krankheits- oder Sterbefällen gewährt und anderntheils ist da, wo eine Unterstützung gewährt wird, der Betrag so gering, daß derselbe im Krankheitsfalle des Mitgliedes nicht zur Bestreitung des Lebensunterhaltes desselben oder seiner Familie hinreichend ist und nicht hoch genug, um im Sterbefalle die Familie vor der bittersten Noth zu bewahren.

Unter diesen Umständen ist jedem Gewerkschafts-Angehörigen der Anschluß an eine Kranken- oder Sterbekasse sogar zu empfehlen. Aber wer hätte nicht schon die Bekanntschaft eines fanatischen Logenbruders gemacht, der in seinem Unterstützungs-Verein oder seiner Loge sein Ein und Alles sieht, der keiner anderen Frage, als einer solchen, die mit der Loge in Verbindung steht, zugänglich ist, nur hierfür Interesse hegt, den Gewerkschaftsfragen gleichgültig gegenübersteht, sich der Union nur dann

erinnert, wenn er beschäftigungslos ist und weidlich über die Union loszieht, wenn sie ihm nicht sofort Arbeit nachzuweisen vermag?

Wir wollen gerne zugeben, daß fanatische Logen-, Sanges- oder Clubbrüder in den betreffenden Vereinen keine Regel sondern eine Ausnahme bilden, immerhin aber beweist das Vorhandensein solcher Brüder, daß sich die Erkenntniß der Thatsache, daß der Gewerkverein für den Arbeiter die wichtigste und nützlichste aller Vereinigungen ist, in den Unterstützungs- und Vergnügungs-Vereinen noch nicht durchgerungen hat.

Umso erfreulicher ist es für uns, hier darauf aufmerksam machen zu können, daß in diesem Lande eine nationale Krankenkasse rein proletarischen Charakters besteht, welche sich bemüht, der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung dadurch Vorschub zu leisten, daß sie nur Mitglieder aufnimmt, die der Organisation ihres betreffenden Gewerkes angehören. Auch giebt es eine Anzahl Gesangvereine, welche die Mitgliedschaft in einer Union zur Aufnahme-Bedingung machen. Doch sind das nur löbliche und daher allen Arbeitern zur Nachahmung zu empfehlende Ausnahmen. Die meisten der Unterstützungs- und Vergnügungs-Vereine Amerikas sind aus heterogenen Elementen zusammengesetzt, aus Arbeitgebern, Geschäftsleuten und Arbeitern; es darf uns daher nicht Wunder nehmen, wenn in einer so zusammengewürfelten Gesellschaft auf Arbeiter-Interessen und die Arbeiter-Bewegung keine Rücksicht genommen wird. Nur ist es fast unbegreiflich, daß sich bei dem heute wogenden ökonomischen und politischen Interessenkampfe noch Arbeiter zu einer solchen Bettgenossenschaft herbeilassen können, bei der das Interesse für die Gewerksorganisation unfehlbar Abbruch leiden muß und vor der wir entschieden warnen müssen.

Es ist die höchste Zeit und die heiligste Pflicht aller Gewerkschaftler, die den Zweck und die Aufgabe der Gewerkvereine begriffen haben, den fanatischen Logen-, Sanges- oder Clubbrüdern klar zu machen, daß sie es der Gewerksorganisation zu verdanken haben, wenn sie in der Lage sind, einem Vergnügungs- oder Unterstützungs-Verein anzugehören, ihre Beiträge an dieselben zu entrichten und an den von denselben gewährten Vergnügungs-Gelegenheiten und anderen Vortheilen Theil zu nehmen. Ohne die Gewerks Organisation, welche dem Arbeiter höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit erkämpft, wäre dies unmöglich, und der Arbeiter, der die Interessen der Gewerksorganisation den Interessen anderer Vereine hintenansetzt, schädigt nicht nur sich selbst, sondern seine Familie und seine Gewerksgenossen.

Zu diesen Ermahnungen sehen wir uns schon deshalb veranlaßt, weil uns die Statistik der Unterstützungs Vereine, zu denen wir auch die Lebensversicherungen rechnen müssen, belehrt, daß deren Mitgliedschaft viel beständiger ist und die festgesetzten Beiträge, die zuweilen beträchtliche sind, viel regelmäßiger entrichtet werden, als in den Gewerkvereinen.

Nachdem wir im Vorangehenden die Nützlichkeit der Vergnügungs- und Unterstützungsvereine anerkannt und die Zugehörigkeit zu denselben, insofern sich deren Mitgliedschaft aus Arbeitern rekrutirt, befürwortet haben, glauben wir gegen den Vorwurf, daß wir der Nachlässigkeit gegenüber anderen Vereinen das Wort redeten, gefeit zu sein. Wir wollen hier nicht der Nachlässigkeit in irgend welcher Beziehung das Wort reden, sondern treuer Pflichterfüllung, und zwar in erster Linie treuer und strenger Pflichterfüllung gegenüber dem Verein, von dem unser und das Wohl unserer Familien abhängt, gegenüber dem Gewerkverein.

Wenn die Blätter fallen . . .

Wenn die Blätter fallen und die Bäume ihre dürr gewordenen Aeste gegen Himmel strecken, wenn das Quecksilber im Thermometer zusammenkriecht, weil die Luft rauh geworden, wenn die Sonnenstrahlen matt herniederglänzen, dann geht es wie eine große, leise Klagemelodie durch unsere belebte Welt. Der aufmerksame Horcher und überhaupt alle Jene, welche nicht gedanken- und empfindungslos an den bunten Erscheinungen der Natur vorübergehen, sie hören das Lied vom Werden und Vergehen der organischen Wesen. Das große Sterben in Feld und Wald, von jeher ein Lieblingsthema der Dichter, ist für den empfänglichen Menschen immer etwas Stimmungsvolles. Es drängen sich ihm Vergleiche zum Menschenleben auf, das geradeso dem Wechsel unterworfen ist, wie alles Lebende in der Natur. Er schreitet über das welkende Laub dahin und gedenkt der Zeit, da das Leben auch über unsere Gräber dahinschreiten wird, achtlos, gleichgültig und ohne Erbarmen. Was ist jeder Einzelne von uns, als ein kleines Blättchen im großen Menschenwalde? Eine handvoll Erde, ein leichtes Häufchen Stoffes, ein unsagbar geringer Theil jenes mächtigen Alls das wir um uns haben.

Und wissen wir nicht auch längst, daß der einzelne Mensch fast völlig machtlos und dem all-

gemeinen Geschehen gegenüber genau dasselbe ist, wie ein Blatt am Baume, das vom Winde bewegt wird? Gewiß, eines haftet fester am Zweige als das andere, und dennoch fallen sie alle herab und werden zertreten, verfaulen im Grunde, um den Stoff zu neuem Erstehen zu geben. Wie viele Menschen halten sich nicht auch tapfer gegen die Unbilden des Lebens, wie Viele trotzen den Stürmen und werden schließlich doch herabgerissen und zertreten.

Die Stürme im Walde entwurzeln oft den stärksten Eichenbaum, während die biegsame Fichte der Vernichtung entgeht. So auch zuweilen im Menschenleben: der sich dem Sturme trotzig entgegenstellt, sich nicht beugen läßt, wird gefällt. Und gerade im Arbeiterleben kommt das besonders oft vor. Die Unternehmerrache sucht sich zuerst die Hervortretenden, die Wortführer, die die Sache Aller zu vertreten haben und sich der Willkür entgegenstellen. Freilich verstehen sich diese in der Regel in Folge ihres Temperaments und beweglichen Geistes auch wieder am ehesten zu helfen. Der Bannstrahl des Unternehmers schlägt auch manchmal daneben ...

Und noch ein Beispiel. Wir schreiten über die Höhen und durch den Wald; da sehen wir, wie sich die geschlossene Masse gegenseitig schützt, sich die Einzelnen immer gleichmäßig entwickeln und zur Höhe streben. Welch ein prächtiger Anblick, so ein schöner Fichtenwald. Aber hier und da stehen auch einige Bäume vereinzelt in der Lichtung; wie zerzaust, wie verkümmert sehen sie aus. Die Stürme rütteln und schütteln sie unbehindert, wehr- und schutzlos stehen sie da und der nächste stärkere Anprall schmettert sie zu Boden.

So auch der Mensch, wenn er alleinsteht, wenn er sich nicht einfügt in die große Masse, wenn er glaubt, für sich allein leben zu müssen. Wehrlos und schutzlos steht er den Stürmen des Lebens gegenüber da. Und ist er gar ein Proletarier, wie wird er gerüttelt und zerzaust und wie bald streckt es ihn dahin! Fügt er sich aber ein in die Schaar seiner Klassengenossen, lebt er mit ihnen und für sie, so kann er, mag er noch so schwach sein, den ärgsten Stürmen trotzen. Wie sich die Bäume im Walde aneinander schmiegen und im Sturmesbrausen einer den andern stützt, wie der dichte, abgeschlossene Wald eine Wehr bildet gegen den heranstürmenden Feind, so ist auch das organisirte Proletariat groß und stark und von keiner Macht der Erde kann es vernichtet werden. Als Einzelne schwach und hülflos wie das dünne Fichtenstämmchen, schließen sie sich zusammen in der Organisation, schmiegen sich aneinander, stützen sich gegenseitig, und die tausend und abertausend Schwachen bilden zusammen eine unüberwindbare Einheit voll Kraft und Majestät, gerade so wie der rauschende Wald.

Die regelmäßigen Herbststürme treffen uns Alle, die wir zum Proletariat gehören. Möge Keiner daran vergessen, was er ist. Und möge Keiner glauben, daß er allein den Stürmen trotzen könne. Eine Weile mag er's aushalten, aber für Jeden kommt der Tag, da es ihn endlich doch niederschmettert, wie den stärksten Baum. Nur in der Vereinigung, nur in der Organisation ist die Kraft, die allen Widerwärtigkeiten des Lebens zu trotzen vermag. Nur das Zusammenfassen aller Kräfte gibt die Möglichkeit des Widerstandes, die Gewißheit des Sieges. Von unten herauf, aus jedem Einzelnen schwillt die Kraft, indem der Einzelne sein Leben dem Ganzen und das Ganze dem Einzelnen widmet. Einer für Alle, Alle für Einen! das ist das Losungswort des kämpfenden Proletariats und nur in diesem Zeichen kann es siegen.

Von unten herauf, aus der Erde treibt der Saft in die welken Zweige. Aus der Mutter Schooß steigt das neue Leben des Frühlings.

Auch der Völkerfrühling kann nur aus der Tiefe des Volkes heraufwachsen, aus den namenlosen Massen, die nichts ihr eigen nennen, als ihre Arbeitskraft, die aber erfüllt sind von dem Drange nach Freiheit und Recht, nach Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit.

Wenn die Blätter fallen, tönt's wie ein Klagelied um uns her. Aber auch ein Kampflied braust durch den Hain. Es ist der prophetische Sturmgesang des in der Tiefe der Erde sich vorbereitenden und rüstenden Lenzes. Eine Mahnung zugleich an alle Jene, die thatenlos dem Ringen und Kämpfen ihrer Kameraden und Klassengenossen zusehen. Das Volksreich der Zukunft steigt nicht wie ein Paradies aus den Wolken hernieder — es will in mühevoller, andauernder Arbeit aufgebaut werden. Trage daher Jeder hierzu: Balken für Balken, Stein für Stein! Und seine Grundmauern sind die festgefügten Gewerkschaften!

(„Glück auf!" Organ der österr. Bergarbeiter.)

Arbeiter-Organisationen auf den Philippinen.

Vor der Okkupation der Philippineninseln durch die Amerikaner gab es dort keinerlei Organisationen der eingeborenen Arbeiter. Die

Chinesen besaßen seit langer Zeit Zünfte, die gegenwärtig noch fortbestehen und eine stramme Kontrolle über ihre Angehörigen üben. Die Filipinos selbst haben das Beispiel der Chinesen nicht nachgeahmt. Zugleich mit der jüngsten Entwickelung ist jedoch auch im fernen Ostasien eine gewerkschaftliche und sozialistische Organisationsthätigkeit unter den Arbeitern zu merken. Die Ideale und Methoden der Arbeiter-Organisationen stammen aber, wie Dr. V. S. Clark schreibt (Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 58), weniger aus Amerika, als aus dem romanischen Europa; und sie werden so lange herrschend bleiben, bis der Strom des intellektuellen Einflusses, der noch aus Spanien kommt, versiegt.

In Manila wurden die ersten gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen im Jahre 1899 gegründet. In kurzer Zeit existirten solche der Tabakarbeiter, Buchdrucker, Barbiere, Holzarbeiter, Zimmerer und Handlungsgehülfen. 1901 wurde ein Verband der einzelnen Vereine unter dem Namen „Union Obrera Democratica Filipina" geschaffen. Den Anstoß zur Entwickelung dieser Organisation bildete vornehmlich die Entwertung des einheimischen Geldes nach der amerikanischen Okkupation und die dadurch geschaffene Nothlage, welche zu gemeinsamem Handeln drängte. Ein Jahr darauf waren in Manila und Umgebung an 20,000 Arbeiter in 150 Vereinen organisirt.

Der erste organisirte Ausstand, der unternommen wurde, war jener der Hanfarbeiter, dann folgten (1902) die Buchdrucker und die Tabakarbeiter. Dabei muß man bedenken, daß noch das spanische Strafgesetz in Geltung steht, welches organisirte Ausstände zu Zwecken der Lohnerhöhung und Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen verbietet. Als eine Folge davon wurde der Führer der Striker, J. de los Reyes, zu vier Monaten Gefängniß verurtheilt, jedoch vom Gouverneur Taft begnadigt.

Bald darauf folgte eine Reorganisation der „Union Obrera" unter ihrem neuen Führer, Dr. D. Gomez, wodurch der Beitritt von Einzelmitgliedern ermöglicht wurde. Ende Mai 1903 kam es jedoch zur behördlichen Auflösung des Verbandes, wobei es sich herausstellte, daß ihr Führer die vorhandenen Gelder der Organisation sich angeeignet hatte.

Die einzelnen Fachvereine blieben unbehelligt.

Ein Organisator der American Federation of Labor berief im selben Jahre eine Delegirten-Versammlung der Vereine zusammen, an welcher 400 Vertreter Theil nahmen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wurde ein neuer Verband, die „Union del Trabajo de Filipinas", gegründet, die noch besteht. Sie ist nach amerikanischem Muster konstituirt und von der Regierung genehmigt. Der Präsident dieses Verbandes ist L. Santos. Auch außerhalb Manila's wurden bereits Arbeitervereine gegründet. Die gegenwärtige Mitgliederzahl läßt sich nicht angeben.

H. F. (im „Correspondenz-Blatt der General-Kommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschl.").

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

Der Vorstand des Centralvereins der Bildhauer bereitet anläßlich der im nächsten Jahre fälligen Vierteljahrhundertfeier dieses Vereins die Herausgabe einer Festschrift vor.

Der Vorstand des Buchbinder-Verbandes veranstaltet unter den Mitgliedern des Centralvereins der Bildhauer ein Preisausschreiben zu Entwürfen für ein Verbandsplakat.

Im Handschuhmacher-Verband findet zur Wahl des Vorsitzenden, dessen Amtsdauer bis zum 1. Oktober reicht, eine Urabstimmung statt, ein Modus, der sonst in keiner anderen centralisirten Gewerkschaft üblich ist.

Das Organ des Central-Verbandes der Maurer, der „Grundstein", hat mit seiner No. 36 eine Auflage von 175,000 erreicht, was einen Zuwachs von 35,000 in diesem Jahre bedeutet.

Die Leitung des Tapezierer-Verbandes unternimmt energische Schritte gegen die Verwendung gesundheitsschädlicher Tapeten, indem sie die Mitglieder zur Einsendung von Proben zwecks Untersuchung auffordert.

Der Vorstand des Deutschen Werftarbeiter-Verbandes beruft zum 9. Okt. eine außerordentliche Generalversammlung nach Bremerhaven ein mit der Tagesordnung: Auflösung des Verbandes und Uebertritt der Mitglieder zu einer anderen Organisation. Es ist das Verdienst der Werftindustriellen an der Unterweser, durch ihre Massenaussperrungen die Werftarbeiter zur Konzentration ihrer Kräfte, zum Anschluß an größere Gewerkschaften belehrt zu haben. („Korresp.-Bl.")

Der internationale Bergarbeiterkongreß, welcher in Lüttich (Belgien) vom 7. bis 11. August tagte, hat die Errichtung eines internationalen Bergarbeiter-Sekretariates beschlossen. Letzteres wird seinen Sitz in England haben und hat seine Thätigkeit am 1. Sept. d. J. begonnen.

Die Verbände der Maurer und Zimmerer haben mit dem Arbeitgeber-Verbande für das ganze oberschlesische Industriegebiet einen Arbeitsvertrag, gültig bis zum 31. März 1907, abgeschlossen, der die Arbeitszeit für die Zeit von Januar bis 15. März auf 7½ bis 10 Stunden, vom 16. März bis 30. Sept. auf 10½ Stunden und vom 1. Okt. bis 31. Dez. auf 10 bis 7 Stunden regelt, sowie einen Stundenlohn von 34 Pfg. bis 31. März 1906 und von da ab auf 35 Pfg. festsetzt.

Der Ausstand der Arbeiter der Singer'schen Nähmaschinen-Fabrik in Florisdorf, Oesterreich, der nun schon seit einigen Monaten im Gange ist, dauert zur Zeit noch fort. Die Strikebrecher werden von Polizisten in die Werkstätte eskortirt, arbeiten aber nur von 8 Uhr Morgens bis 3 Uhr Nachmittags. Die Polizisten helfen der Firma aber auch auf andere Weise: In den Wohnungen der Ausständigen erscheinen zwei bis drei Sicherheitsbeamte fast täglich, um sie zur Aufnahme der Arbeit aufzufordern.

Der Tischler-Ausstand in Bern (Schweiz) ist nach viermonatlicher Dauer mit dem Erfolge der Arbeiter beendet worden. Der neue Vertrag bestimmt die 9½stündige Arbeitszeit, einen Minimallohn von 48 Rappen pro Stunde; eine Lohnerhöhung von 8 Prozent. Der Vertrag ist auf die Dauer von drei Jahren abgeschlossen.

Ein Gesetzentwurf über den Arbeitsvertrag ist von dem Institut für soziale Reformen in Spanien kürzlich veröffentlicht worden. Derselbe erstreckt sich auf die Arbeitsbedingungen der Arbeiter in öffentlichen Diensten, sowie der in Industrie, Handel, Gewerbe und Landwirthschaft thätigen Arbeiter und endlich auf die Dienstboten. Besonders ins Auge gefaßt ist die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit der Frauen und Minderjährigen. Ferner sind darin Vorschriften über die Lohnzahlungen enthalten; die Löhne sollen wöchentlich, mindestens aber alle zwei Wochen, den Dienstboten mindestens monatlich ausgezahlt werden.

Arbeiter-Solidarität. In Dänemark hat ein ganz eigenthümlicher Streit zwischen Kapitalisten und Arbeitern, nachdem er ungefähr sechs Jahre lang gedauert, unlängst seinen Abschluß gefunden. Es zeigt sich jetzt, daß die betreffenden drei Kapitalisten, unter denen sich auch der Justizminister Alberti befindet, durch diesen Streik einen Verlust von 1,100,000 Kronen (über eine Viertel-Million Dollar) gehabt haben. Hiermit verhält es sich wie folgt: Vor längerer Zeit bildeten der damalige Rechtsanwalt Alberti, Fabrikbesitzer Cloetta und der Maurermeister Schioldan eine Aktiengesellschaft unter dem Namen „Gesellschaft Kopenhagener Hausbesitzer" und kauften in einem der entlegeneren Stadtviertel 26 Häuser, eine ganze Straße, welche fast ausschließlich von Arbeiterfamilien bewohnt waren. Die Miethe betrug damals rund 159,000 Kronen jährlich. Als aber während der großen Arbeitssperre im Jahre 1899 die erwähnte Gesellschaft mit größter Strenge gegen diejenigen Miether verfuhr, die mit ihren Zahlungen in Rückstand kamen, und sie erbarmungslos exmittiren ließ, beschlossen die Arbeiter, künftighin die betreffende Straße zu meiden, welche dann unter dem Namen „Die Straße des Todes" bekannt wurde. Infolgedessen erlitt die Gesellschaft einen Verlust von rund 100,000 Kronen jährlich, demnach in sechs Jahren 600,000 Kronen, und bei dem kürzlich erfolgten Verkauf der minderwerthig gewordenen Häuser verlor die Gesellschaft eine weitere halbe Million Kronen. („Holzarb.-Ztg.")

Der Pionierkalender für das Jahr 1906

im Verlage der „New Yorker Volkszeitung", 184 William Str., New York, der soeben erschienen ist, ist entschieden eines der besten in Amerika erscheinenden Jahrbücher, dessen Lektüre allen Gewerkschaftlern zu empfehlen ist. Der Kalender, welcher hauptsächlich im Interesse der deutschen Arbeiter dieses Landes herausgegeben wird, zeichnet sich dieses Mal besonders durch Reichhaltigkeit des Inhalts, durch Illustrationen, wie auch durch Ausstattung aus. Von den Bildern sind hervorzuheben das Titelbild „Russische Ordnungs-Retter an der Arbeit", ferner „Steinklopferin", „Frauen in der Revolution" und mehrere andere. Aus dem reichhaltigen Inhalt sind besonders zu nennen die Novellen, Erzählungen und Skizzen: „Nach dem Ende" von C. Wilbrandt, „Molly" von Hebe und „Salome" von Edna Fern. Von historischen Arbeiten sind zu erwähnen: „Ein deutscher Arbeiter-Verein in New York von Hermann Schlüter und „Die revolutionäre Entwickelung Rußlands" von S. Ingermann. Von besonderem Werthe ist eine kleine Skizze von Karl Eugen Schmidt über „Soziale Skulpturen". Ueberaus zahlreich sind die kleinen Abhandlungen, Gedichte, Sentenzen, Anekdoten u. s. w. Der „Pionier-Kalender für 1906" ist zum Preise von 25 Cents durch den Verlag zu beziehen.

Departement Français

Les Conseils de Prud'homme en Europe.

Il existe en France, depuis la création du code civile, appelé "Code Napoleon" en 1806, un tribunal special, dedi! aux différends pouvant subvenir entre patrons et ouvriers. Le même genre de tribunal existe en Allemagne, et date, autant que nous avons pu en avoir connaisance, depuis 1865 à peu de chose près. Les pouvoirs de ces tribunaux sont les mêmes, et leur but et résultat se ressemblent dans les deux pays.

Le nom de ce tribunal en Allemagne est "Gewerbeshiedsgericht," tandis qu'en France nous l'appelons communément "Conseil de prud'hommes," et pour raison de leur resemblance dans les deux pays nous continuerons de leur appliquer ce dernier nom, lorsque nous en parlerons dans cet article.

Ces tribunaux, destinés à régler les différends de moindre importance entre patrons et ouvriers ont à peu près le même but que les tribunaux de commerce, qui tendent à protéger les intérêts speciaux des commerçants en général, et qui exercent également le droit en dernier ressort dans les causes disputés devant les conseils de Prud'homme en manière de cour d'appellation, si les sommes involvés sont d'une suffisante importance. Cette importance se limite en France généralement à 200 frs., tandis qu'en Allemagne la hauteur de la somme réléguée devant la cour de commerce est de 100 mark, c'est à dire 125 frs. Le salaire étant bien plus élevé aux Etâs Unis d'Amerique qu'en Europe, il va sans dire que la compétence d'un Conseil de prud'homme chez nous devrait se monter à une somme bien plus élevée, disons 100 ou 150 dollars. Malgré cela, cette dernière question est plutôt secondaire; dès que ce genre de tribunal ouvrier se trouverait introduit dans les moeurs et coutumes de notre pays, ces questions de details se régleront tout seule.

Les lois dans ces deux pays ne créent pas absolument ces tribunaux, ils autorisent les villes ou plus tôt les conseils municipeaux, d'établir ces Conseils de prud'hommes, si leur besoin se fait sentir. Mais ce besoin ne se fait sentir qu'á mesure que la class ouvrière comprend la necessité de s'organiser en chambre syndicale, et ce sont ces chambres syndicale, autrement appelée les "unions ouvrières" qui se chargent d'en faire la demande aux conseils municipeaux de leurs villes respectives. Cela n'empêche pourtant pas les ouvriers non-syndiqués, d'avoir et de profiter également de cette bienfaisante institution.

Voyons un peu les cas divers qui pourront être porté devant ces tribunaux. Le plus souvent ce sont des cas concernant les salaires. Un patron se refuse, pour une raison quelconque, de payer l'ouvrier; soit qu'il n'ait pas l'argent necessaire, soit qu'il renie le prix stipulé pour un travail fait ou encor à faire; ou alors qu'il prétend que le travail n'est pas éxecuté dans les conditions convenues. S'il s'agit d'une somme de 5, 10 ou même 20 dollars, l'ouvrier perdra plutôt cette somme, que d'aller en cour civile, parceque l'avocat qu'il sera forcé de prendre, et la perte de temps que ca lui occasionera, lui couteront bien plus que la somme qu'il aura à réclamer. Bon nombre de patrons, speculant la dessus, volent leurs ouvriers, profitant de cette impunité, causé par la pauvreté de leurs employés. Il existe d'autres cas. Une échelle de salaire (scale of wages) étant introduit d'un commun accord entre patrons et ouvriers, est très souvent mise de côté, simplement par la volonté, ou plutôt le mauvais vouloir du patron. Le Conseil de prud'homme est appelé à régler ce différend, et par cela même previent fort souvent une grève, prête à éclater. Dans les métiers qui permettent aux façoniers d'emporter et de faire leur tra-

vail chez eux à la maison, ces cas arrivent plus souvent que chez ceux, qui s'éxèrcent à la fabrique ou à l'atelier. Bien souvent nous avons vu des ouvriers se mettre en grève pour protester contre le traitment indigne que leur fut subir, soit le patron lui même, ou un de ses employés, contremaitre, superintendant, ou tout autre butor, appelé communément "nigger driver" chez nous. Cette cour de travailleurs se charge également de réglement de difficultés survenant entre ouvrier travaillant dans un même contrat, ou pour toute autre raison. Chaque cas est prévu et comme chaque cas est porté devant une cour ou un parti compétant on peut être sur que chaque différend est au préalable pris en sérieuse considération. Encor faut il considérer, qu'avant de s'ériger en juges, le Conseil de prud'homme agit d'abord en conseil de conciliation. Combien de cas avons nous connus, qui auraient pu être réglés amicalement, si une pareille cour de conciliation aurait existée avec un pouvoir officièl, donnant autorité aux juges d'agir en vertue d'une loi, tel que donne cette loi sur les Conseils de prud-homme en Europe, et dont les juges sont non seulement compétents mais encor impartiais.

(A continuer.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le mouvement syndical en France.

Les Grèves en France.

C'est un fait notoire que, malgré ses progrès incessants, l'organisation ouvrière en France n'a pas encore atteint les développements qu on est à même de constater dans d'autres pays, notament aux Etats-Unis, en Angleterre ou en Allemagne. L'esprit qui anime nos groupements, les méthodes d'action employés sont à plus d'un point de vue, opposés à ceux qu'on rencontre à l'étranger. Faut-il voir là le produit de notre caractère national? Faut-il, au contraire prendre cette situation comme un stade de l'évolution de l'organisation ouvrière qui promet plus encore pour l'avenir qu'elle n'a jusqu'ici tenu chez nous?

L'expérience seule répondra à ces deux interrogations et mettra d'accord les doctes professeurs et siences syndicales qui se prononcent "ex cathedra" sur tous ces sujets. Le présent nous montre que les groupements ouvriers sont en perpétuel mouvement de transformation et, dans bien des cas l'erreur d'hièr est devenue la vérité d'aujourd'hui. Je n'en prends pour témoins que l'attitude des syndicats relativement aux cotisations élevées et au service accessoires, telles que caisses de chomage et de secours; beaucoup de ceux qu'il n'y a pas longtemps, fulminaient à leur endroit, en sont devenus les zélés partisans. Ainsi va le monde.

Ceci étant donné, il ne sera que plus curieux d'examiner les résultats qu'avec son organisation actuelle le prolétariat français obtien par la grève. L'ouvrage que vient de publier le ministère du commerce sur les grèves et les recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage en 1904, va nous permettre de les apprécier. Les ouvriers français n'hésitent pas, malgré la faiblesse de la plupart de leurs organisations, à engager la lutte, à abandonner le travail quand ils se jugent molestés ou lorsqu'ils estiment que leurs droits sont méconnus. C'est ainsi que l'année 1904 a vu naitre 1026 grèves englobant 271,097 grèvistes occupés dans 17,210 établissements et occassonnant 3,934,884 journées de chômage. Il est bon d'ajouter que la multiplication des conflits soulevés par les travailleurs agricoles, nouveaux venus dans l'action syndicale, et les différents qui ont resulté de l'application intégrale de la loi sur le travail des femmes et des enfants par laquelle se trouve limitée la durée du travail pour tout le personnel des établissements visés, il est bon d'ajouter que ces deux causes ont été pour beaucoup dans l'accroissement anormal des grèves au cours de l'année dernière.

Sur les 271,097 grèvistes il eut 223,930 hommes, 37,942 femmes et 9,225 jeunes gens. Tous ces conflits obligèrent 37,943 ouvriers non grèvistes à cesser le travail, lesqueles subirent de ce fait en chomage moyen de 18 jours et demie alors que pour l'ensemble la durée moyenne du chomage pour chaque grèviste n'a été que 11 jours. Les résultats de ces conflits peuvent se résumer ainsi.

Réussités 28.95 pour cent.
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Placés en regard de ceux fournis par les statistiques étangères, ces chiffres donnent à première vue et dans plusieurs cas une

certaine avance à la France en ce qui concerne la proportion des grèves heureuses. Quelques camarades n'ont pas manqué d'en inférer que c'était la démonstration indéniable de la supériorité de la méthode française. Il y a là à mon avis, une exagération involontaire et une erreur d'appréciation. Chez nous l'intervention du syndicat proprement dit, est généralement nulle auprés du patronat au moment de la présentation des revendications. Il est considèré par lui comme une quantité négligeable. Ce n'est qu'après la grève déclarée, à la suite du refus du patron, qu'il finit par s'imposer à son attention et l'oblige à compter avec lui. Il en resulte que rares sont les amélioration obtenues par la seule intervention amiable du syndicat et que la lutte seule peut procurer aux ouvriers les satisfactions qu'ils sont en droit de réclamer ou leur permettre de s'opposer aux mesures portant attainte à leur dignité ou à leurs salaires. De là le nombre des grèves. De là peut-être également la cause de cette proportion des succès, toutes ces rèclamations n'étant pas d'une importance capitale pour les patrons, n'entrent parfois en lutte avec leurs ouvriers que pour leur montrer qu'ils sont les maitres. Ou'un syndicat gagne en puissance, qu'il soit affilié a une fédération bien disciplinée et disposant des ressources suffisantes pour engager et soutenir la bataille, qu'il parvienne ainsi à s'imposer aux patrons avant, pendant et après la grève. De ce fait la situation ne se trouvera-t-elle pas modifiée complétement? Les conflits n'en deviendront-ils pas moins nombreux? On peut répondre hardiment oui et étayer cette affirmation par de faits.

Parmi les groupements ouvriers français, la Fédération du livre est celle qui par ses traditions, son administration, sa façon d'opérer, se rapproche le plus des organisations étrangères. Elle a une ligne de conduite bien définie et traité d'égal, égal avec la Fédération et lès syndicats patronaux. La puissance est indiscutable et n'etaient les conditions dans lesquelles se débat l'industrie depuis trente ans, il est certain qu'elle aurait déjà modifié de fond en comble le system de travail. Mais qu'est-il resulté de cette force qu'elle représente? C'est que les grèves y sont beaucoup plus rares que dans les autres corporations, et que les conflits auxquels elle participe donnent une proportion d'échecs plus elevée que celle fournie par les autres catégories. Et cependant les typographs n'ont jamais cessé de formuler de nombreuses réclamations et de s'opposer à tout mouvement en arrière, toujours appuyer par leurs syndicats auprès des patrons.

Les grèves sont relativement rares en face de ces réclamations parce que le syndicat est assez puissant pour solutionner une foule de différends par de simple négotiations, le patron reculant souvent devant la perspective d'une bataille. D'autre part, les échecs y sont plus nombreux pour cette saison que le patron n'accepte le combat que lorsqu'il est à peu près convaincu qu'il aura la victoire, les statuts de la Fédération du livre obligeant, dans certains cas, ses adhérents à engager la lutte et n quitter les ateliers quand bien même la partie est perdue d'avance. Autrement le patron n'hésite souvent pas à accepter les revendications. De là cette rareté de grèves, de là cette proportion d'insuccès.

Examinée de près, cette situation, décele, en définitive, une plus grande puissance de la catégorie des travailleurs qu'elle intéresse.

Et je me demande si le cas n'est pas le même en ce qui concerne le parallèle à établir entre les résultats des grèves français et les résultats des greves étrangères?

(A continuer.)

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. Septembre, 1905.

L'union fait la force et l'organisation assure la puisance. La force seule commande le respect à nos employeurs. L'ouvrier no syndiqué n'inspire aux patrons que pitié et mépris. Seuls les ouvriers organisés et syndiqués sont aptes à discuter et à defendre leurs intérêts.

C'est le comble de la folie de plaider pour un taux ou cotisations faible. Plus la cotisation est faible, moindres sont les avantage, plus grand sera le nombre de défections, de démissions, de retardataires dans le payment des cotisations.

Seulement le travailleur qui vit comme une brute au lieu de vivre comme une créature humaine ne voit nulle necessité de fair partie de l'union de son métier.



Our advertisers will please take note of the change in the number of our postoffice box, which will henceforth be No. 187. All orders for advertisements in this Journal and all changes in standing advertisements must reach this office not later than the 25th of the month in order to assure insertion or change in the following month's issue: Address Frank Duffy, box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

The New Universal Square.

In regard to the delay in supplying the trade with the larger sizes of their squares, The Duby and Shinn Mfg. Co., of New York, desire to explain that the reason is due to the fact of its being necessary to have a specially prepared steel, which when they began manufacturing they did not know would be needed. To make matters worse for them their order was placed at a time when the steel mills were taking stock, and making repairs. This forced them to wait more than two months for a supply.

They have, however, now completed a large number of all sizes, and will soon have caught up on their back orders, and be in a position to supply all demands.

The Brotherhood Pin.

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

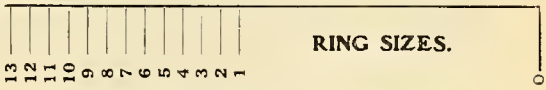
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Steel Giants.

At the New York Hippodrome building at Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue are incorporated four steel trusses, weighing forty-four thousand pounds apiece. A steel truss one hundred and fifteen feet long and twenty feet wide seems a hard monster to manage. Yet a big crane lifts these giants seventy-five feet in the air as easily as if they were feathers, and they are put in place with less fuss than most of us make in driving a tack.—"With the Procession."—Everybody's Magazine for April.

Death Roll

STARK, MRS., wife of Lyman B. Stark of L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

SEIPLE, GEORGE H., of L. U. 463, Philadelphia, Pa.

DUNNING, JOHN W., of L. U. 487, Linton, Ind.

The Times Temple of Journalism.

Although the monumental building of the New York Times has now been up and open for weeks it is still a piece of news in the building world and never will be sufficiently overshadowed to lose its interest. In the March issue of the Architect and Builders' Magazine the leading article, occupying twenty pages of letter press and fine illustrations, describes the Times building from the concrete under the foundations to the top of the flagstaff. The architects of New York's towering and famous temple of journalism were Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz and Andrew C. McKenzie and the engineers Purdy and Henderson.

The Times building is the highest in this city. Its extreme height is over 476 feet. Nearly half of the work and its most wonderful part is underground. There is a pumping plant sixty-one feet below the curb, and all records in structural steel tonnage were broken in its construction. Its steel frame is the strongest and stiffest structure of similar dimensions ever erected, and the sub-structure is on a base more than three times the size of the building lot. In the construction of the building many unusual engineering problems were solved. It has the heaviest steel frames and the thickest walls ever put into a high building, and in its construction 80,000 field-driven rivets were used. It contains a thirty-ton girder, the largest in any office building, and a nineteen-ton section column. Six systems are used to brace a mass of 40,000 tons. The structural iron in the building weighs, in round numbers, 7,000,000 pounds, the brick 19,000,000, cement and mixed mortar 14,000,000, terra cotta 3,500,000, wood 1,500,000, terra cotta arches and partitions 5,000,000, limestone 2,500,000, rubble masonry in back fill exclusive of 2,000,000 pounds of cement, nearly 15,000,000 pounds, so that with the other figures the whole weight is brought up to the tremendous total of 82,923,000 pounds. There is a smokestack 389 feet high, and the highest lift of water in America. All the cleaning is by vacuum process, and the water used throughout the building is filtered at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. In the building electric currents are carried over seventy-four miles of wire and through twenty-one miles of conduits. The possibilities of a fire making any headway in the building are reduced to a minimum, as regards both its construction and its equipment for fighting the flames.—Record and Guide.

Under a Chained Bear.

This House doth bear a bear who bears a chain;
Bear and forbear will save us all much pain! —National Builder.

A verdant youth who had just completed his apprenticeship as a carpenter, dropped into a jewelry store and, after looking at some fraternity pins, asked: "How much is this one with square and compasses on?" pointing to a Masonic pin. "Five dollars," said the dealer. "You haven't got one with a hand saw on, have you? I'm just out as a carpenter and jiner, and I'd like to have something to wear so people would know what I am doing. I'll take it, though I'd like to have one with a hand saw, but I guess this one's plain enough. The compass is to mark out our work, and the square is to measure it out, and every gol durn fool knows that G stands for gimlet."—Exchange.

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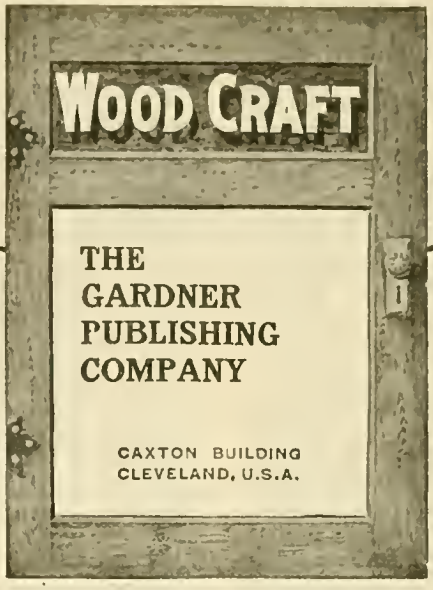
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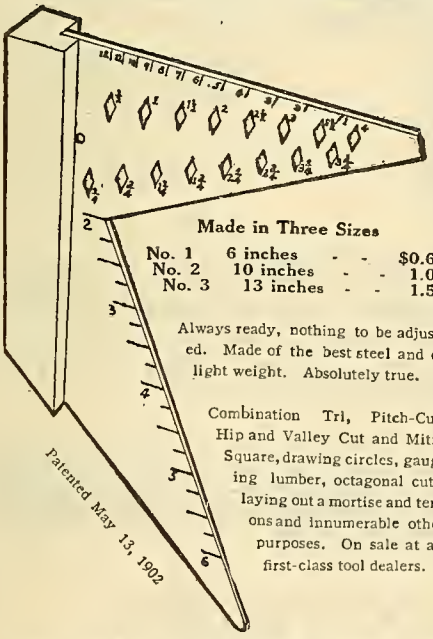
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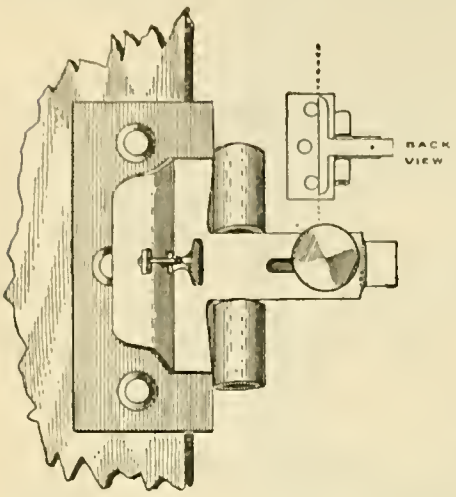
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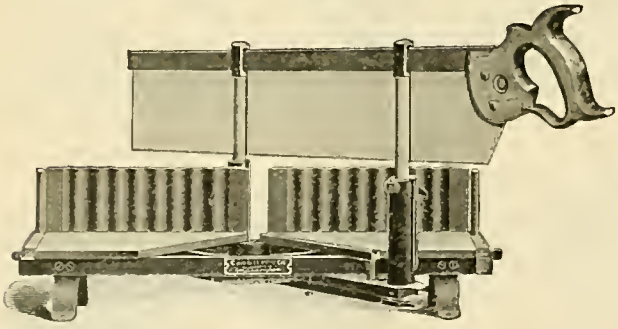
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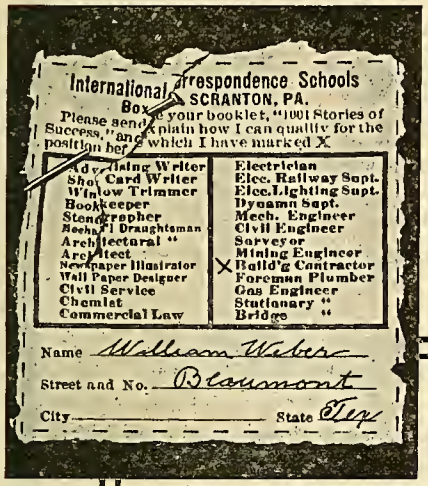
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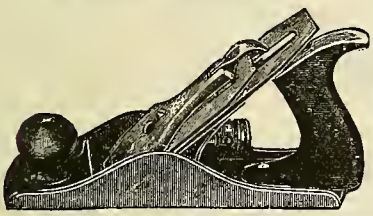
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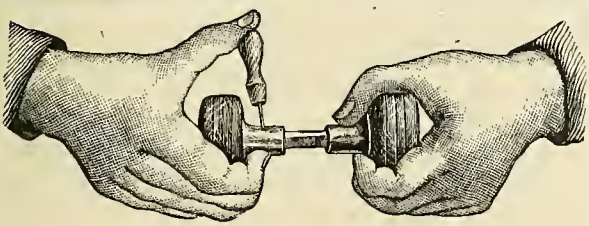


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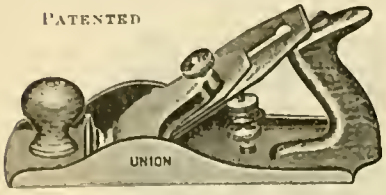
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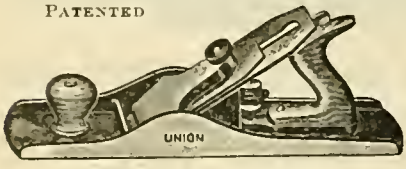
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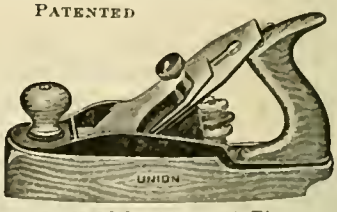
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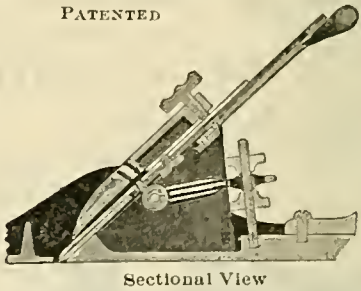
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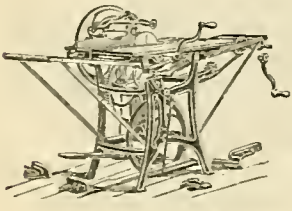
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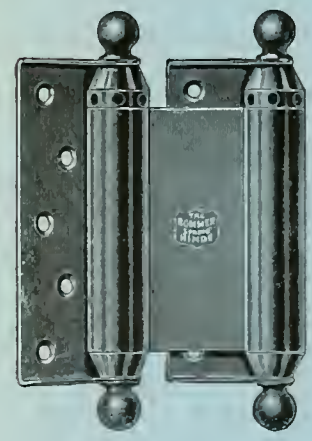
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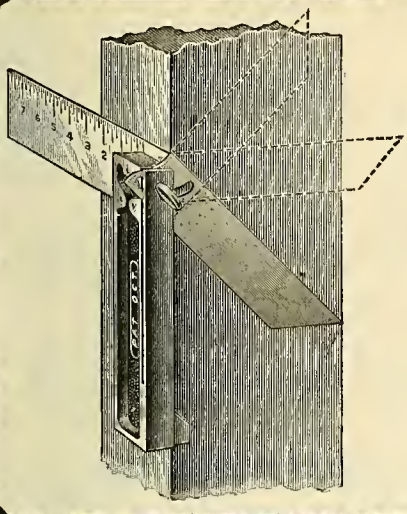


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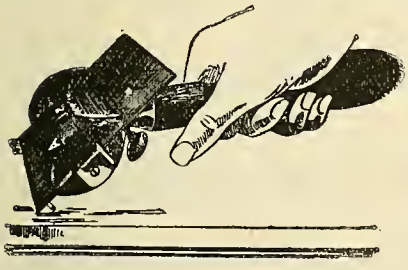
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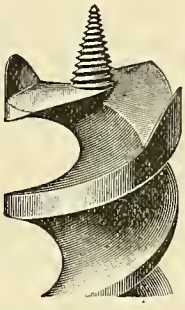
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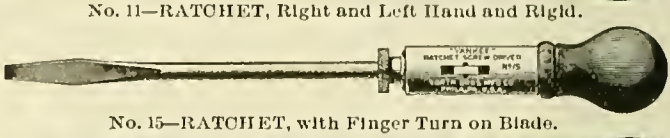
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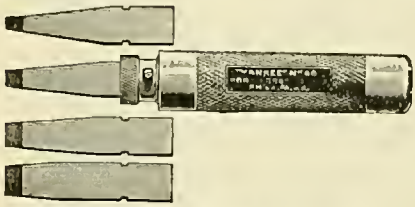
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



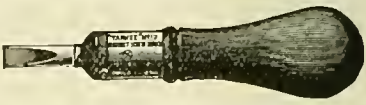
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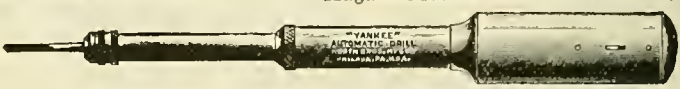


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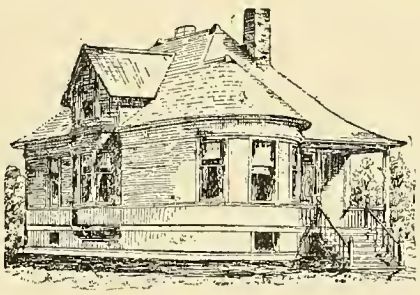
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A few of the interesting articles in the last issue are the following: "Cubing Buildings to Estimate Their Cost," "A New Art Room," "My Square and How I Use It in my Work," "Some Lessons in Brick Work," "Beams Supporting Brick Walls," "Doors," "Hollow Block Molds as a Factor in Producing Good Stone," "Beech for Flooring," "Fireproof Concrete Blocks," "Building Construction for Cottages," "Arches," "Fire Resistive Construction." Matters of inestimable value pertaining to various phases of building are published in the columns devoted to correspondence of subscribers.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 11 **INDIANAPOLIS, NOV., 1905** **One Dollar Per Year**
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Comedy and Tragedy

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THROUGH the city's lights and shadows
A reporter chanced to stray,
For his paper's columns seeking
Current topics of the day;
First he took the notes of fashion—
Then the news of church and state,
And he made a memorandum
Of the ultra rich and great.

He had seen the homes of plenty—
Mansions grand on Easy street,
Where the cleanliness and beauty
Made the whole scene fair and sweet;
Where the dainty little children
Shielded well from want and blight,
Romped in glee among the flowers
From the morning till the night.

He had made a faithful record
As society had planned,
Of the clubs and fads and functions,
And the toilets fine and grand;
Now he'd write another story
That required no special art,
Where the highways and the by-ways
Furnished actors for each part.

Next he visited the state house—
Heard the wise men making laws,
And the bill about child-labor
Met defeat 'mid their applause;
Bartered by a greedy senate *
For the manufacturers' gold,
Bodies, minds and souls of children
Were in textile bondage sold.

To the nation's idol—Mammon,
Human sacrifice was made,
And the helpless little children
On wealth's altar blindly laid;
O, the pathos of the picture!
O, the poverty and woe!
That the favored child of fortune
Never felt and can not know.

From the pleasant realm of fashion
To the grimy haunts of care,
From the atmosphere of plenty
Into hovels foul and bare;—
Far he went from wholesome sections
To the squalor of the slums,
Where in tenement and cottage
Toilers find their crowded homes.

Out to the mill every morning—
Yes, out at the break of day,
To toil in their factory prison
Till the daylight fades away;
Though for thrifty politicians
Law's farce comedy pays well,
For those helpless little children
Life is tragedy and hell.

And the world of leisure wondered,
As the news that day it read,
Why a host of pale young children
Should be toiling for their bread;
Wondered at their chosen statesmen,
Who had met in wise debate,
To defeat child legislation
And disgrace their native state.

* Child Labor Bill in Georgia, after passing the House of Representatives, was defeated by the Senate.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SOME GOOD THINGS THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

(By Alf Madden.)



IN the creation it seems a set of unchangeable laws were laid down by an infinitely wise Creator for the government of man. These laws man has not largely deviated from for two reasons: (1) Lack of desire and (2) inability to escape the consequences of a departure from their plain teachings. Chief among these laws is the one directing communal living, i. e., man was not made to live alone. It is not possible for him to lead the life of a recluse, only in exceptional cases, but he must dwell in touch with his fellows while dwelling anywhere. Hence the ties of mutual interest in contiguous territory out of which nations are born affect all alike. Every act of nations and of men attest community of life—secret societies in their ramifications girdle the earth—church organizations send their influences wherever man is found. We have capitalistic organizations that are always carefully feeling the pulse of every dollar in circulation throughout the world; not only this, but watching for a prospective dollar not in circulation. We have boards of trade, chambers of commerce, merchants and manufacturers' associations and Citizens' Alliances. There is a college yell understood by the initiated everywhere, as well among people of different tongues as among those of the same tongue; the weary willies have a strong organization to which everyone who solicits back-door sandwiches must belong if he would remain in good standing with the profession. All these, and a host of others, clearly point to the communistic inclinations of man. Most thoroughly do they prove that he is unwilling to live alone. They also remind each that in combination there is both respectability and strength. In this partial analysis of organization labor unions have been overlooked not with intent to ignore, but with the purpose to declare them the best of all organizations known to man; best for the amelioration of bad social conditions which have from earliest history made serfdom an inheritance for 85 per cent. of the race. Labor unions since their advent in the industrial world differ from some other organizations in never having taken a retrogressive step. Always onward ever upward has been the motto of trades unions, and what wonderful changes have they wrought in conditions of life for the toilers. How much better the state of working men and women has been made through and by the existence of these unions is not difficult to perceive. In the matter of usefulness the trades union is irreproachable and will always be found delivering heavy blows to the enemy of man's advancement. Not alone in the interest of its own will it be seen fighting, but in the interest of all humanity.

The great battle is against conditions that for centuries handicapped the wage-earning serf; yea, evn now, after the noble work accomplished by the unions, cast their mantle of despair over thousands of lives. But that serfdom is best understood by those who have not assumed the responsibilities of membership in a union of their craft. As civilizing agencies the trades unions stand without a peer—they even surpass the Citizens' Alliance. No other organization among men ever accomplished anything which will compare for good to the race with this great work carried forward by the unions. Trades unions are conservers of peace, and one of their objects is to make it universal. First, peace among themselves and membership; second, peace between the employers and employes; third, peace between the employers

and their competitors, and last, as makers of peace that shall become world-wide, they stand prominent; through fraternizing individuals they will eventually fraternize nations. Then will war be a thing of the past and only loom up as a forgotten memory. Let it be remarked here that if this much-desired millenium ever prevails the labor unions will have been the chief factors in its establishment. Unions personify liberality and are in no way friendly to selfishness. Labor unions have entered the political field and results have been very gratifying, but in the field of legislative enactments their achievements have shown with greatest splendor; laws directing the use of safety appliances on our numerous railways; others stipulating the hours men may be allowed to work in responsible positions; the factory laws by which fixed rules are applied to labor within them; laws compelling the shielding or housing of machinery in order that operatives may not be caught and mangled; establishing rules under which female labor may be employed in factories; abolishing, or attempting to abolish, child labor; laws safeguarding the lives and limbs of miners; indeed, the lives of all who delve underground for a livelihood. All these, and many other good enactments, have been the direct results of agitation by labor unions. Everywhere along the line of legislative work the power of trades or labor unions are unmistakably felt, and this power makes good for humanity. No known association in the world is so prolific in good works as these unions.

There is no agency that stoops so low to lift the fallen, no power works so energetically to broaden the minds of men and dissipate selfishness; nothing so much encourages men in the distribution of life's equities as labor unions. With them all good is possible, but without them working people would soon experience to the full that individual liberty so much eulogized by the Citizens' Alliance, eulogized as a panacea for all the ills of laboring people of themselves believe it is serfdom of a most unpromising kind. The commercialism of the age would quickly forge the shackles of slavery upon us should the sophistical doctrines of the Citizens' Alliance become generally prevalent. A proclaimed intent of that association is the utter destruction of organized labor. But thanks to its recognized usefulness among the people organized labor has come to stay and all the power of a plutocratic world will not prevail against it. The shafts of that world's derision, when aimed at labor unions, will fall harmlessly short of the mark and yet spur to redoubled energy in the way of further organization. Unions stand in the breach between great wealth and poverty, challenging the cupidity of one and educating the other in how much shall be received for its efforts. As educational institutions they surpass all the colleges in existence because they reach the classes among men that colleges are never endowed to educate—those who have come to be generally spoken of, especially by educated people, as the submerged part of society; men who work for a living, but after all God's noblemen. They, too, need education and the labor union opens the way.

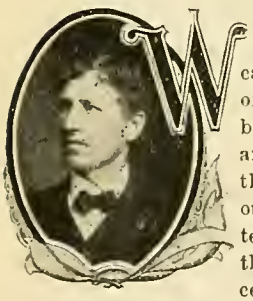
Let it be remembered that unions have graduated some students who are thoroughly competent to hold their own with the proudest possessors of sheepskin ever turned from the doors of a college. Wealth, as a general rule, has no use for a working man's union, for the reason that after a time the unions will have made the working man as intelligent as the colleges have made the progeny of those who control the dollars now understand the ultimate tendency of unions better than they. Reasoning from cause to effect it becomes plain to them that the condition of the toilers will improve as the years roll on, unless the labor unions can be crushed. And this improvement will mark a corresponding decrease in the power of wealth over four-fifths of humanity. A few of the wealthy class have recently become frantic in their desire to abolish unionism. Preparatory to this they are preaching a doctrine called industrial peace and individual liberty; humbuggery is the texture, through that with the open shop as a side show, they make serious inroads to the ranks of the workers. They would have man believe that it is actually sinful to attach oneself to a union. Already they have educated many working people up to a belief that it is disloyal, if not high treason, for them

to even think politically. Politics is not discussed largely in our unions, so far as we know, anywhere in this country. How different is this from the action taken by trades unionists in Great Britain. There for half a century and more every act of Parliament has been criticized or praised, every public question has been debated and every aspirant for political honors submits to examination by the labor unions before his eligibility, or even his qualification, is recognized. A chief result of such watchfulness on the part of our English cousins is an entire freedom from graft and from acts of public officials such as disgraced the state of Colorado in the recent past.

Finally it is a well-defined duty of every man who works for a living to join a union of his craft, whatever that may be. In case there is none existing, then he should have his co-workers join him and they should organize one. In such event it will not be long until the union is recognized as a source of pleasure and a shield of strength. Let it be repeated, working people everywhere need organization for the sake of self-protection; how very little do they realize the solidity of the combinations against them. The subtle power behind these associations is, indeed, wonderful, and all of it is exerted against the aspirations to a higher life and better living among the working people. Through labor unions we are taught by each other, both in and out of session, to know our rights, and from numbers we derive the courage to sustain them. The prime object of labor unions is, or ought to be, a more equitable distribution of the products of labor. The best argument in favor of their existence is the high social, moral and intellectual life they inculcate. And last, they are the only weapon a working man has in his possession for resistance to the assaults of capital when it encroaches upon his rights.

A FEW WORDS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U. B.

(By Wm. Ball.)



WHILE I feel that all, or nearly all, I can say on the subject of organized labor has been repeated over and over again, and that I am threshing out the same old matter, yet I feel that there should be no cessation in our efforts to contribute to the aid of our fellow-workers, and especially to lighten the burden which we placed upon the shoulders of our executive officers when we chose them to take up the leadership of our fight for better wages, better hours and the improvement of our conditions generally.

We of the rank and file probably never stop to consider that the placing of a member at the head of our organization, either locally or nationally, means a great many sacrifices and untold forbearance on the part of him thus chosen.

Nor do we stop to consider the amount of responsibility we are thus throwing off our own shoulders onto those of our chosen leaders, and we go away feeling satisfied with ourselves and thinking what good brotherhood men we have shown ourselves to be by thus condescending to choose a leader and then, like the Arab of old, "Quietly fold our tent and steal away," leaving the burden and care to him.

There is not a doubt in my mind but what the greater portion of our membership are partially, if not totally ignorant, of the objects and needs of our U. B. in general.

We take for instance the fraternal and beneficial features attached to the U. B. While there is no gainsaying the fact that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. carry fraternalism as far in its teachings as any of the solely beneficial societies, yet I am sorry to say our brothers as a rule do not deem it of importance enough to be interested in the general movement of the order.

We have our sick benefits, which are controlled locally and of which any brother should feel justly proud, and which are financially equal to any of the fraternal benefits.

We have also our death and disability features, which are looked after by our general officers, and which, when considering the returns for the money invested, are equal, if not above and beyond the reach of any of the benevolent societies.

We pay a per capita tax of 20 cents a month per member to the General Secretary and in return expect him and those in touch with him to so handle this as to always be ready to meet the claims of disabled brothers or their heirs; we further expect them to carry on the general business of our U. B., keep a corps of organizers in the field, look after the interests of the oppressed brothers, see to legislation and lawsuits, donate to sister unions in trouble, advance our interests generally, keep in touch with the entire membership, keep up the growth of the U. B. and to further see that our treasury grows fatter, and all on our 20 cents per month, a paltry $2.40 per year.

When we take all these things into consideration—the growth of our organization, the increasing death and disability consequent to such growth, and considering the amount of insurance both to ourselves and wives, all for the 20 cents, in proportion to the amounts carried in the fraternal societies—we should begin to realize the need of a larger per capita tax, and I sincerely trust that the rank and file will soon become so convinced.

It is a public secret at the presnt time that a great many of the benevolent societies and insurance concerns throughout the country are, by stress of circumstances, being compelled to rerate their membership; or, in other words, they are setting a new and higher rate of assessment or dues, as they may be called, simply because they are face to face with the fact that to continue business in the old stand they must increase the income, or as the miner says, "go up the flume."

Now when we, who belong to these societies or insurances, get our notice of the new and higher rates to be paid we simply bow to the inevitable, grin and pay the new rate for the sake of that already invested. On the other hand, we are asked by our General Office to tack on an additional 5 cents a month to the per capita tax and we raise a hue and cry and beat the bushes up for material to defeat said proposition, while in our inner hearts we are satisfied of the justness of the request.

As I said before, I trust the rank and file will be able to see its way clear to assist our General Officers to procure the needed funds without resort to the objectionable special assessment plan.

I would like to say a few words about the new journal, or rather the form of our journal, to express my appreciation of and the pride I feel in the same. We can well feel proud of our journal in its new dress, and while I do not wish to complain of the old form, which has helped carry to the point of present standing, yet I feel gratified with the general appearance, makeup and tone of the same, and find a great pleasure in perusing the subject matters between its covers, and I feel safe in saying our editor has done himself proud in its conception.

We have been asked to pay 25 cents per member a year and have the new journal sent through the mail to every member's home, and yet I am sorry to say we turned down this proposition also.

I would like to ask for what reason?

Do we not consider the matters contained therein worthy of our consideration? If so, I would like to ask the brother so thinking, has not the discussion and perusing of these matters helped to bind our organization together and perfect the plans which have brought it up to its present standing, of one of the foremost of the labor organizations? Or further, is the general welfare of the U. B. of no importance to you? If so I would like to ask what has brought your conditions as a carpenter up to the present standing? Are the articles contained therein of no interest to you? If so I would like to ask, is it not necessarily a fact that any subject concerning the welfare of a man's existence, and the making and holding of better living wages and working hours of interest to you? Or is it the old, old story? Are we ashamed to let our fellow-men and

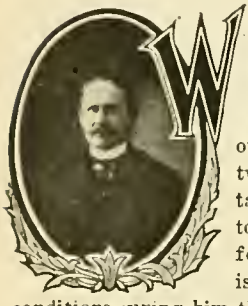
neighbors know that we belong to a labor union?

Now, brothers, I think it about high time that we set aside all these old-time notions, run the bogy man out, and in his place set up a new man in the shape of a good, live, hustling union man, and "get busy" putting the chronic kicker and knocker out of business, take more interest in your local affairs, read your journal more regularly, and you will soon realize yourself as one of the many atoms which go to make up our grand organization of carpenters and joiners.

Again I hope more space will be taken in this journal by the advocates of the push-forward movement and hope the stay-at-home brother will wake up from his trance and assist those endeavoring to advance our interests.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE PEOPLE.

(By H. Gillespie.)



WITHOUT arbitration, and the influence of public opinion, and without controlling power over the relations between labor and capital, these latter factors are mere brute forces. The employer is trying to establish conditions giving him the privilege of choosing the price of labor, which the working man must accept or starve. Being in possession of the means of production, and having an almost unlimited power of money, he can do this in abrogation of the natural law of supply and demand, thereby creating artificial conditions, that place the working man at his mercy and without money. As the worm will turn when trod upon, so labor will organize. First for self-protection and then for aggression.

Any effective union or labor organization controls labor just as the corporation of employers or capitalists controls money, both labor and capital are holding their goods from the market to prevent loss or to increase gain.

Men do not always join the union for love to fellow-man; in many instances they do so to secure a job. A problem of the union is therefore to get the members materially interested in the union and show them that it will be to their financial advantage to be loyal and not drop out or offer their labor for smaller wages in times of scarcity of work.

A man may have as great a grievance against his union as he may have against an employer, still it is clear that even when work is plentiful, were it not for the union he would be working from 10 to 50 per cent. cheaper. When work is scarce, or a prolonged strike is on, a certain class of men fail to see that it is not to their advantage to leave the union, or steal a job by working for less wages. Lack of principle and egotism on the part of these men is the inherent weakness of the union, which, with hunger and cold as the ally of capital, is the most dreaded enemy of honest labor.

If a man leaves the union the chances are that in a short time he will be a poverty-stricken "scab" among the secretly organized "strike breakers," or we find him located in some place where unions are unknown and wages a mere pittance.

Unions include but a small fraction of the working people in the United States, but within the sphere of influence of each local branch that fraction is increased to an extent that non-union men are in the minority and are obliged to join or be placed under an odium and live on such wages as they can get on short jobs and long hours. Wages of the open shop and non-union men are often raised by the standard set by the union scale and may, if demand for labor be great, equal union wages, but can not remain so, nor exceed them; if they could unionism would lose one of its greatest advantages.

In trades like locomotive engineers, who are classified and voluntarily paid per mile run, and where there is practically no surplus labor, the closed shop is not needed to uphold or gain a fair wage, but in vocations like carpentry or unskilled labor,

where classification is impossible and the employers disposed to pay each man the least he will work for, there is nearly always a surplus of men of varying ability and skill. Under such circumstances the closed shop and minimum rate per hour or piece is the only thing that will go; it is a case of fire that fire alone will overcome.

Capitalists are often unscrupulous politicians, seldom statesmen and almost never philanthropists or reformers, and they think that the man who works is just as unscrupulous and will shirk. The workmen may not be the most broadminded nor the most competent to discern good from bad—the poor education he receives, toil and surroundings, do not make him the other way—yet many object lessons have made him think that employers have not the least consideration for his health, prosperity or happiness. Hence it is obvious that he would have a fraternal regard for his fellow-tradesman. This sentiment can, however, not be depended upon in a severe test; with him the supreme law is the survival of the fittest.

The church has utterly failed to teach the laborer the law of non-resistance, or to endure injustice and starvation without retaliation. It does not convince him of its disinterested friendship, nor does it comfort him when oppressed. It appeals to him as an arbitrary critic upon his conduct, with a blank book for the man with the horny hand or store clothes.

The church does not instill into the mind of his employer the existence of a Master in heaven, with whom there is no respect of persons. Of this shortcoming the laborer is reminded most every day, seeing the hand that passes the sacrament one day fall down upon him like iron on the next. Therefore he regards the ordinances of God no more than others—in his union or out of it. The church that reaches workmen must have a higher standard of Christian living than now prevails.

Violence is inevitable in acute labor troubles; it is caused by tyranny of capitalists acting upon untutored labor, or by frenzied leaders of both classes. Unionism is their unwilling and unfortunate instrument, and the struggle may end in the overthrow of a whole nation.

It is as useless to try to avoid clash of interests, or to adjust grievances by "crushing the union," as it is for a handful of strikers to oppose government troops.

If the union is crushed labor will organize again, and if the "professional strike breakers" should gain the ascendency they and their masters would evidently stop at nothing to gain their selfish ends. Every strike broken by them is a greater menace to capital and to government than trades unions can ever be.

This is the labor situation as it is—unionism is the real friend of the laborer; it alone contends for better conditions of working men and women; it resists and withstands oppression of capital; but it has passed that state of development where it may be considered solely as an agent for self-preservation and must accordingly adopt broader views and methods. It must be as well an educator of the non-union laborer and the public as of its own membership, and should exert all legitimate political, not partisan, influence possible if it is to continue its advancement of the just contention of labor for its rights.

Unionism must, therefore, depend upon public sympathy and a general understanding of its purposes and methods, and for this reason become an open organization. Let us dispense with pass-words and guarded doors. One of the greatest menaces to unionism is the increasing belief of the people that it would oppress the public and ruin hapless individuals, an error that requires our closest attention. There is also the idea prevalent among the people that unions are fostering a "socialism" bordering on anarchy. Open meetings would clear the unions in this respect.

Public opinion is the greatest power for justice in the world; but in order that it may be correct in its views and judgments, it must have an opportunity of obtaining information at first hand and not through the paintings of spies hired by the employers or a venal press.

The rights of labor for which the union stands are so clearly just, and the wrongs it opposes so serious, that the greatest possible publicity would become the most effective medium by which the sympathetic co-operation of the public would be assured and unionism enabled to fully establish and maintain labor's inherent rights.

THE NON-UNION MEN IN THE UNIONS.

(By Perra Novean.)

THIS may seem a paradoxial heading, but the writer believes it is a correct one and as charitable a one as can be applied to the class of men in the union that it refers to.

The writer does not enjoy reproaching his fellow-members in the unions, but would rather speak words of praise of them and be able at all times to defend them against the charges made by the enemies of unionism.

But there are times when it is a necessity to give vile tasting medicine to reach deep-rooted disease, and the surgeon's knife has to cut deep and give pain to effect a cure.

If this article is read by any of the class of union members referred to in it and cause them to utter the prayer contained in the bard of Avon, "Oh, would some power the giftie gee us to see ourselves as others see us" (a prayer that all of us may at times use with propriety), this article will have served some good purpose.

The working card and membership card of a union should be a certificate of good character, honesty and skill in the craft to which the member belongs, but how often we find it is used for a dishonest purpose. Some hold it to secure employment from employers that they know will not employ a man without it, when, if left without the support of the union, either through incompetence or dishonesty in not trying to give value for the wages received but rather to see how much they can shirk and often compel their honest helpmate to do more than his share. The writer believes that so long as the present wage system prevails and a union man agrees, either himself or through his union, that he is to receive a certain wage for a given number of hours' work, he should give his employer the best of skill and the most that he can reasonably do.

Years of observation has shown the writer that the unskilled and the shirker will eventually find their level. They retain their job with any employer only a short time and drift from one to another and from place to place until they are oftener idle than employed, and then they become soured with the union because it does not find them employment and charge the members who retain their jobs with having a pull or being suckers and knockers. And here let me digress by saying if there is any man that deserves to be despised and held in contempt by every honest man it is the man who is known to be what is commonly termed a sucker or a knocker.

And let me say further that no honest employer will be deceived by the fawning of the one or listening to the tales of the other. The skilled and honest workman can retain the confidence and respect of an honest employer by doing his duty and minding his own business and letting the employer or foreman find out the defects of the other fellow.

There is another class in the unions that are among the loudest in proclaiming their unionism and demanding that their particular craft be supported by all union men—that the union label be on all goods in their line used or purchased by other union men. But how little do they apply this doctrine to other crafts. Ask them if the union label is in their hat, shoes or coat and they will either get angry or try to find some miserable excuse for not being able to show it there; ask them for a chew of tobacco and they will produce a plug of Star or some other scab article, or they smoke trust-made cigarettes or make them from Bull Durham or other scab tobacco; how many men in the Brotherhood of Carpenters wear sweatshop aprons or overalls and use tools made by firms under the ban of organized labor, and they are not the only guilty ones in this respect.

There is another class that I sometimes think are a greater menace to the growth and upbuilding of unionism than the ones named. They will tell you they are as good a union man as you are, but where do you find them on meeting night? Not in their union oftener than once or twice in three months to pay their dues, and some of them not then, but will send them by some other brother. If they are ever

caught in the meeting and asked to serve on a committee or fill an office, they promptly decline; or if by any possible chance they get on a committee you can always depend on their being absent when the committee meets. At any other time if you meet them on the curbstone, resting against a liquid refreshment stand, or during the noon hour, and sometimes when the boss is paying them for working, they will tell you all about how the union ought to be run, find fault with everything that others do and tell you there is a clique or gang running things. Some of them will take special care that the boss is around when they grow eloquent in telling what the gang is doing at the union or council, and the boss pumps him dry and thereby finds out all he requires to know, and a large portion of this knowledge is the imagination of the reciter, and then the employer tells his associates and the public that it is only a few hot-heads and agitators who run the unions and cause all the trouble, and they believe it.

The question is often asked, Why do these men belong to the unions?

The answers may be "legion." Some are there because the union can control them better in than they could outside; some for a selfish motive only, because the union has given them better wages and better conditions; that is all they care for unionism. They leave it to others to do all the work, quietly submit to all the abuse they receive from them and the employers so long as they receive some benefit. Some are either too dull or indolent to think for themselves and are content to let others think for them.

Others do not act with any vicious intent, but do so without thought; they require educating to the true intent and purposes of unionism. But whatever may be the reason of their being in the union, or the motive actuating them in their conduct, they are a source of grave concern to those who are trying honestly to build up unionism and better the condition of their fellow-men.

If all members in the labor unions would be guided by and realize the truth of that ancient verse in the book called the Bible, "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself," how much sooner would true unionism become universal or give place to a system that will do its work better. Let every member of the union realize that he can become useful to the organization, however limited his education or circumscribed his sphere and opportunities. Let him realize how it encourages the officers of his union and those who bear the burden of the work, spending their days and nights, with little or no financial remuneration, to see a well attended meeting and all the members taking their share of the work. Let them realize that carrying a union card and paying their monthly dues is not all of unionism. Let them learn that trades unions ought to be and is a great co-operative brotherhood for bettering the physical, mental, moral and financial condition of the toiling masses. Then will the time have come when we will not have non-union men in the union, when each will feel that he is an indispensable part of a great and powerful organization against which all the puny attempts of citizens' alliances and unjust employers' associations will be powerless to disrupt, when they will meet the representatives of working men's organizations as their equals and deal with them as such.

Notice to All Local Unions.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the firm of George W. Gibbons & Sons, printers, of Philadelphia, Pa., is circularizing all Local Unions of this U. B. offering to furnish supplies for less than they can be purchased from this office. It will also be noticed that the parties ordering supplies from said firm will have to pay the express charges on same, while all supplies sent from this office are prepaid by us and delivered free of cost to the party ordering.

The attention of our local unions and members is directed to the provisions of Section 60 of the Constitution, which is printed below in full, and we hope they will strictly abide by the same:

"Section 60. All Constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S., per order of the F. S. of any local in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent to the G. S. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U."

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

SOME ELEMENTS IN THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

(By John Franzen.)

UNFORTUNATELY the time is not yet here when every citizen can be a soldier and every soldier a citizen; and, unfortunately, I dare not prognosticate that a time will come when a soldier will be a citizen when it so behooves him, and vice versa. As long as different national governments exist; nay, as long as different races of humanity exist, so long is a national defense necessary. The idea of individual property is a law of nature, and fight it as hard and as long as you may it will remain until the earth shall cease to roll.

Ambition and jealousy are its children, and from ambition and jealousy come war and murders. We learn from the scriptures that jealousy was the cause of the first bloodshed. History leaves ample record of how this brotherly hatred continued for thousands of years to soak whole fields and tint the crystal streams with human blood. Jealousy and selfish ambition opened the veins of Hellas and Persia on the fields of Marathon; but all the blood of Hellas, of Persia, of Macedonia, of Rome and Carthage could not purchase the element so seriously needed for civilization. The extensive marches and countermarches of conquering armies awakened the idea of commerce. This strengthened the idea of individual property and of defense. The war power and the money power became the ruling elements of government.

Nominal toleration has been secured to man. The world is filled with inventions that defy time and space. Destiny at this stage of progress assigns the scepter of the money power to the power of brains and intellect whose mystic force blood and money power have called into activity. Still, the brain power is not yet the ruling element. If it were the Russian inferno would not exist today as it does. Religious toleration was established more than three hundred years ago, but Armenia still suffers persecution. More than four hundred years have passed since Spain thrust her parasites into the West Indies, but Cuba still bleeds. The veins of Hellas were opened more than two thousand years ago, but the heart of Greece is throbbing still. But is the mission of soldiery and war established? What sayest then Armenia? What reply do I hear from Cuba? What is the voice of the oracle of Delphi?

Government in the proper form and with a good head is indispensable. It is a law of nature, which is illustrated by the existence of some form of government among the savage tribes and among the animals themselves. Every student of physiological, psychology and of civil government knows the remarkable similarity between the construction of the human brain and the construction of the government of a nation. I will not admit, however, that there is much similarity between the construction of the human brain and the Russian bureaucracy. Such a monarchy is founded upon greed and cunning on one side and ignorance and fear on the other. Greed and cunning are the two lowest faculties of the human mind, and what better government can you then expect?

The decision of Judge Milton A. Shumway of Danbury, Conn., a gist of which follows, may set a few people thinking that it is not a real good thing to counterfeit:

"A decision in the case of Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, vs. Charles H. Merritt & Sons, to restrain the defendants from using an alleged counterfeit of the union label of the United Hatters, was handed down a few days ago by Judge Milton A. Shumway of the Supreme Court, in which the Judge makes permanent the temporary injunction previously granted, restraining the defendants from continuing the use of the labels in question, and orders the defendant firm to make an accounting to the United Hatters of the profits arising from hats sold by means of these labels."

The freest government can not long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent.—Daniel Webster.

THE CHINESE MUST NOT COME.

(American Federationist.)

THERE seems to be a well-defined policy of interested parties to induce Congress at its forthcoming session to let down the bars to the hordes of Chinese coolie laborers so that they may come into the United States and its possessions. Some ministers of the gospel also are consciously or unconsciously giving their services to this venal project. If consciously, they appear to be more concerned in the welfare of the Chinese than of the American people. If unconsciously, they should study the facts and the history of Chinese immigration into the United States and other countries.

Of course, there is reason for complaint against the indiscrimnate immigration of peoples from other countries, and all realize that some better regulation and restriction are essential in regard to this, but such classes of immigration can not be considered on parallel lines when discussing the immigration of Chinese laborers.

The Chinese are unassimilable. Their civilization is entirely at variance with that of the American people. The Chinese and the Caucasians can not live, prosper and progress side by side in the same country. The whole history of Chinese immigration to any country on the face of the globe in appreciable numbers has demonstrated this time and time again. They have dominated wherever they have entered, unless they have been driven out by the force of arms or excluded before their numbers were permitted to attain an overwhelming influence. Their domination is not because of higher attainments, but because of their subtlety, their lack of wants, interests, or desires; because they are cheap laborers and cheap merchants, and thus industrially and commercially freeze out their competitors, the American workmen, and even the American business men. This has been demonstrated on the Pacific coast and in the Sandwich Islands, as well as in the Philippines.

American working men realize the great danger, not only to them and their interests, but to all the people of our country. Business men, students and observers are in entire accord upon this question of the necessity of excluding Chinese laborers from coming to the United States.

Workmen are second to none in their regard for their fellow men without consideration from whence they hail; but they would be less than human did they disregard the lessons of the past and the dangers which would threaten not only their standard of life, but every hope for the safety of themselves in the present and those who will come after them.

The economic, social, religious and political life of our entire people is at stake in this question and they will not tamely submit to a false sentimentality to please the few sordid profit mongers who, for a slight momentary gain, would endanger the future of our republic. Aye, they will not submit even to the possibility of this backward movement though it ruffles the sentimentality and vanity of a few ministers of the gospel who, by the way, might better devote their talents and energies to the effort for the uplift of the workers of our own country.

The so-called Chinese boycott of American products, the activity of the sugar planters of Hawaii who have again evinced their love for the Chinese, the subtle tactics pursued in certain quarters by employers antagonistic to organized labor, the effusions of some preachers—all bear the stamp of a carefully concocted plan to "modify," with the hope of ultimately nullifying, the entire policy of the American people to keep the Chinese from coming to any place where our flag flies.

The American workmen, the American people, must be equally, if not more, alert than those who would, either for the greed of gain or a false sentimentality, undermine our civilization.

The bars must not, and will not, be let down for the Chinese.

Humility is the source of all true greatness; pride is ever impatient, ready to be offended. He who thinks nothing is due to him, never thinks himself ill treated; true meekness is not mere temperament, for this is only softness or weakness.

SHOULD WE BE THANKFUL?

(By Frank Duffy.)

SOON we will read in the public press the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart a certain day of the present month to be known as Thanksgiving Day. Thanksgiving usually brings with it good cheer, rejoicing, family gatherings and a sense of gratitude for the benefits, privileges and blessings received during the year just closed. Yet many of us will ask: Why should we be thankful? Have we not been out of work last winter and spring from two to five months at a stretch through the severity and inclemency of the weather? Did we not run "head and ears" in debt to "keep body and soul" together during that time? "Starvation" knocked at our doors, the "world" seemed bleak, our "lives" were devoid of sunshine, and all around looked dismal. Why, then, should we be "thankful?" What have the wage workers—the poor white slaves—to be thankful for? Have they better homes to live in, better food to eat and better clothes to their back than formerly? Have the bosses been more considerate to them than they used to be? Did they increase their pay or reduce their hours of toil voluntarily? Has child slavery been abolished, has the sweatshop system been done away with, has poverty been driven from the land? Are we not still despised, ridiculed and laughed at because of our "attempts" to "organize" and make this "old world" better than we found it? Have we secured recognition at all during the last year? If not, then why should we be thankful?

Ah, my friends, we have many things to be thankful for. We have allowed our "imagination" to run away with our "feelings" until we believed we were the most "abused" people on earth. We should be thankful that things are not worse than they are. When the bleak winter passed away a glorious spring and summer followed, prosperity was ours, work was plentiful, wages good, hours reasonable and conditions in most instances agreeable. Is that not something to be "thankful" for?

We should be thankful for "good health," a "sound mind" and a "clear conscience;" we should be thankful that labor is organizing, combining and consolidating its forces in an effort to obtain greater achievements later on in an "honest" and "legitimate" way. We should be thankful for the privilege accorded us of being able to take an active part in that great movement so that in years to come our children and our children's children may give "thanks" that their fathers and forefathers set the pace for the "emancipation" of the wage workers from the conditions of slavery under which they worked in an age when it was supposed that "all men were equal." Look on the bright side of things and you will agree with me we have something to be thankful for after all.

A "BUTTER-IN."

(By J. D. D.)

In every place you'll always find
A butter-in.
You can't escape—so do not mind
A butter-in.
On the street, on corner, or on the square
Talk to a friend—he's always there
He'll follow you most anywhere
A buttin' in.

You seek seclusion, there he goes
A buttin' in.
Your home or club will each disclose
A butter-in.
You may go to Russia or Japan,
United States or Hindoostan,
You'll always find one of this clan—
A butter-in.

If I had a goat I'd let him butt
A butter-in.
Until no longer he could strut
A butter-in.
If I did this I am afraid
A great mistake would then be made
For to each of us the crime is laid
Of buttin' in.

Those who desire to improve the press
By buttin' in.
Can save the editor much distress
By buttin' in.
To all subscribers who owe him still
He'll welcome with a joyous thrill—
When they come in to pay their bill
(and say) "I'm a buttin' in."

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 187 - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1905.

For the past four months General President Huber has been almost continually on the road in the interests of this organization, at the request of our local unions and district councils. So great has been the demand for his services to adjust difficulties of one kind and another, to address mass meetings and settle disputes that it has been utterly impossible for him to comply in each and every instance. We hope, therefore, that our members will exercise a little patience with our General President; it cannot be expected that he can accomplish impossibilities. If he does not come to you right away you can rest assured that he is attending to more important matters than yours, and under the circumstances he should be excused. He will attend to your requests and wants just as soon as he can conveniently do so. If he cannot come in person he will send an able representative at the first opportunity.

It must also be remembered that General President Huber has many other duties to perform at this office which takes up much of his time. He superintends the work of organization; lays out the work of the organizers; scrutinizes their reports every week, as well as their bills; passes on all appeals and grievances, except in the case of disapproved death and disability claims; approves or disapproves all local by-laws, and attends to his regular daily mail. This is as much as any one man can accomplish in a workday of eight hours. Yet he is willing to inconvenience himself and work day and night if necessary in order that this organization may grow and flourish.

If you want his services you should let him know sometime beforehand, in order that he may make arrangements accordingly. If he should happen to be away from the office for any length of time and his mail left unanswered or acknowledgement delayed, he is found fault with, and if he does not go on the road when requested, he is also found fault with; so you see he is found fault with either way.

In the future be a little more lenient with your General President; as the old saying goes, "He has troubles of his own." Give him a kind word, now and then, and you will be doing more good than you are aware of. It is not a sinecure, neither is it a snap job to hold such a responsible position as that of General President of the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the known world.

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The annual report of our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, has just been issued and copies forwarded to the local unions. This report is a document containing vast information and data on the numerical strength, benefit system, growth, etc., of the U. B., and is of great interest to each and every one of its members.

The past fiscal year, says the report, has been an eventful one, contests between em-

ployer and employe have been waged bitterly on all sides, with the result, that as far as the U. B. of C. and J. of A. is concerned they were successful in the majority of instances. The report gives a complete list of all local unions chartered and local unions lapsed within the last fiscal year, and shows that on June 30, 1905, the U. B. consisted of 1,759 local unions, with a total membership of 161,217.

A large number of the membership having been thrown out of employment for months, through the severity of last winter, it is estimated that about 50,000 members fell in arrears and remained so until building industry revived, when they paid up their arrearages and again became beneficiary members.

The territory covered by the U. B. of C. and J. of A. includes today the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

Of the 1,759 local unions on June 30, 1905:

Fifty-seven local unions are composed of cabinet makers, bench and machine hands, with a membership of 7,851.

Nine local unions are composed exclusively of stair builders with a membership of 911.

Six local unions are composed exclusively of parquet floor layers, with a membership of 273.

Six local unions consist of millwrights with a membership of 315.

Four local unions are composed of car builders, with a membership of 193.

Four local unions are composed of ship carpenters and joiners, with a membership of 119.

Two local unions are composed of wharf and bridge carpenters with a membership of 141.

Two local unions are composed exclusively of framers, with a membership of 576.

The balance are carpenters' unions and are composed of members following any branch of the trade as specified in Sections 61 and 62 of the General Constitution.

The benefits paid in the last fiscal year on 1,510 claims, amounted to $185,632.80. The amount expended in support of strikes and lockouts during that period was $75,440.37.

The report winds up with a detailed statement of all money received and expended from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, and a recapitulation of total receipts and expenditures each month.

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The eight-hour movement inaugurated by the International Typographical Union is a sweeping success. At this time of writing 254 local unions in as many cities or towns, are working under eight-hour agreements, while in fifty-one cities or towns strikes are on, the unions having secured partial contracts only. A proposition to levy an assessment of 50 cents per week on all members working in support of the men out is being voted on, and apparently carried by an overwhelming majority.

We again call on our local unions to use their utmost vigilance and caution in awarding any contracts for printing. See to it that your printing matters bear the union label, refrain from dealing with any printer who has not signed the eight-hour agreement of the International Typographical Union.

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In the proposed trade rules for carpenters and joiners of the London, England, district extending over a ten-mile radius from Charing Cross, now being voted on by the contracting parties, the working hours are stipulated as follows: On jobs in summer the hours shall be fifty per week for thirty-nine weeks. During thirteen weeks of winter, commencing on the second Monday of November, the working hours on jobs to be forty-four hours per week. The daily working hours on jobs to be:

Summer—For Thirty-nine Weeks.

First five days of each week, 6:30 a. m. to 8 a. m.; 8:30 a. m. to 12 noon; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Saturdays, 6:30 a. m. to 8 a. m.; 8:30 a. m. to 12 noon. Equal to fifty hours per week.

Winter—For Thirteen Weeks.

First five days of each week, 8 a. m. to 12 noon; 12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 noon. Equal to forty-four hours per week.

—In Shops—

The same as on jobs, but the employer to have the option to open his shops at 6:30 a. m. in winter and observe summer hours throughout.

Overtime, when worked at the request of the employer, but not otherwise, shall be

paid at the following rates, namely: From leaving-off time until 8 p. m., time and a quarter; from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., time and a half; after 10 p. m., double time. No overtime shall be reckoned until each full day has been made, except where time is lost by stress of weather. On Saturday the pay for overtime, from noon to 4 p. m. shall be time and a half; after 4 p. m., and Sunday, double time. Christmas Day shall be paid for the same as Sunday. Workmen engaged on a night gang shall be paid 1d. per hour in addition to the ordinary rate of wages.

As the above time schedule shows, the daily working hours of carpenters and joiners in the London district are nine per day, except on Saturday, when the half holiday is observed, which has been established nearly half a century ago. A half hour for breakfast, from 8 a. m. to 8:30 a. m. also appears to be still the rule in London.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Dayton, O., October 23, 1905.

To Our Affiliated Internationals and Local Alliances—Greeting:

Early autumn is usually the season of the year when the building operations are at the top wave. This fall is no exception to the rule, indeed activity in the building industry is accelerated to a point almost unknown before.

We have at last come within sight of our hope to realize the theory of trade unionism, viz., that when the labor market ceases to be a competitive field; when there are more jobs open than men to fill them, then the wages of the working man will voluntarily rise and improved conditions prevail without "a resort to arms," as it would be described in military vernacular.

Many instances of bettered conditions are present this year that have been secured at the volition of the employers who, finding that mechanics are scarce, have gone one and sometimes two better than the scale.

By constantly striving to reach this end the Structural Building Trades Alliance has played a significant part, and while it is not intended that we lay full claim to the improvement in trade conditions, still it can be said without egotism that the alliance has been a factor in the case. Still greater progress could be shown were the local bickerings to cease and trade jealousies and disputes give way to perfect concord and unanimity of action. These are the cause of the progress of the building men being held in check, and when the Structural Building Trades Alliance has secured the elimination of these, as it certainly will, then the advancement of the mechanics following the building industry will be upward and continuous.

Four new charters have been granted since the issuance of our last bulletin to the cities of Hot Springs, Ark.; Englewood, N. J.; Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., while definite action in making application is being temporarily deferred in several other of the most important cities of the country.

Unfortunately the application for a charter to be located at Boston, Mass., had to be returned by direction of the General Board of Governors because of the division existing among the building trades, but the hope is entertained that the contending elements will adjust the existing controversy in the near future and thereby make possible the thorough solidification of all branches of the building industry in one united organization.

For some time past a serious dispute has been pending between our Norfolk and Newport News (Va.) alliance over territorial jurisdiction on the Jamestown exposition that threatened to impede the progress of construction work and prevent an agreement being negotiated with the exposition commissioners. President Kirby is now on the ground and will no doubt arrange a basis of settlement between the alliances and a general agreement covering the work on the fair grounds.

The lockout in Jacksonville, Fla., still continues and traveling members in all building trades are urged to not only "stay away," but to prevail upon all others to give that city a wide berth.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER.

As we are going to press we are informed by Secretary-Treasurer William Spencer that the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers have decided through a referendum vote to affiliate with the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1905.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 9, 1905.

Pursuant to adjournment the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. met at the General Office, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on the above date. Chairman Schardt presiding and Sullivan, Walquist and Pimbley present.

Following telegram received:

"Edmonton, Alta., October 9, 1905.

"Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Impossible to come to Board meeting. Important matters detain me.

"WM. A. DEYL."

Appeal by Middlesex D. C. of Woburn, Mass., from decision by the General President, ordering affiliation of Local Union No. 1379 of Somerville with the Boston D. C., said local at present being affiliated with the appellants. The decision of the General President sustained, inasmuch as the geographical limits of the Boston D. C. extend beyond Somerville, and further than that the evidence shows that fully 80 per cent. of the members of Local 1379 are working in Boston proper.

Tuesday, October 10, 1905.

Brother Deyl and McCarthy absent.

Correspondence relative to appropriation by the Milwaukee Convention for Cripple Creek, Telluride and Trinidad, Colo., taken up and the Board reaffirms its former decision in this matter.

Appeal by Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of the G. P. in case of assessment levied for the purpose of paying the debt incurred in the strike of 1903. Action postponed, awaiting further information, which the General Secretary is instructed to write for.

Wednesday October 11, 1905.

All except Deyl and McCarthy present.

Appeal of J. W. Belch from decision of the G. P. in dismissing appeal of Belch vs. Ohio Valley D. C. of Wheeling, W. Va., on the ground that appeal was not filed within thirty days after notification of action by the D. C. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by Union No. 306 of Newark, N. J., from decision of the G. P. in case of G. Gueth vs. Newark D. C. Inasmuch as the decision complained of was rendered against the D. C., no appeal can be entertained by the Board unless made by the D. C. The General President is authorized by the Board to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce his decision in this case.

Thursday, October 12, 1905.

McCarthy and Deyl absent.

Appeal by John J. Nelson from decision of the G. P. in case of Nelson vs. 147 of Brooklyn, N. Y., for suspending him for non-payment of strike assessments. The decision by the G. P. is concurred in by the Board and appeal dismissed.

Following telegram was received:

"Boston, Mass., October 11, 1905.

"Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Local 1379 has appointed delegate to G. E. B. session. S. FARQUHARSON."

Appeal by No. 606 from decision of the G. P. in case of No. 53 vs. 606, Board cannot entertain appeal until such time as the decision of the G. P. in the case is complied with by appellants, and the G. P. is authorized to suspend No. 606 unless his decision is complied with immediately.

Appeal by G. A. Jennings from decision of the G. P. in case of appeal from action of L. U. 903 of East St. Louis, Ill., in fining appellant $4.00 for failure to parade in uniform on Labor Day, as was ordered by the union at a specially called meeting at which the members were notified to be present. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dis-

missed. In the matter of Local Union fining members for failing to attend a called meeting, as no decision has been rendered by the G. P. the same is referred to that official for review.

Appeal by C. O. Vincent from decision of the General President. In this case the appellant was tried in the Manhattan Borough Committee for an alleged violation of Section 164 of the General Constitution, being charged with slandering the business agents. The Board decided that this case should have been tried in Union No. 381, of which appellant is a member, and the decision of the G. P. is therefore reversed and the appeal sustained.

Appeal by Stanislas Vezina from decision by the General President in case of Vezina vs. L. U. 96 of Springfield, Mass., in the matter of the admission to membership by said local of Joseph Leford. General President sustained and appeal dismissed.

Friday, October 13, 1905.

Appeal by Local 993 of Miami, Fla., from decision of the General President in disapproving two sections of by-laws adopted by appellants; said sections providing that all moneys received by the union should be divided into two funds, one of which should be known as the sick benefit and emergency fund, to be used for the payment of sick benefits and making donations. The decision of the General President, that no part of the dues or initiation can be placed in a contingent fund, is sustained by the Board.

Appeal by H. Theissel and Wm. Ossterhaus from decision of the General President in case of above named appellants vs. E. J. Sprague, in Local 13 of Chicago. General President sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application by D. C. of Kansas City for financial assistance. From the papers submitted it is evident that the money is wanted to pay salaries of business agents, and the Board cannot make appropriations for this purpose. See standing decision of January 11, 1896. The G. P. is requested to look into the matter of organizing work in that district.

Communication from D. C. of Pensacola, Fla., acknowledging receipt of check for amount appropriated to that D. C. by the Board in month of September, was read and filed.

Application by D. C. of Jacksonville, Fla., for further financial assistance in support of men on strike. Board appropriates sum of $200.

Communication from Union No. 419, Chicago, relative to system of employing organizers, and also withdrawing from the A. F. of L. In the matter of organizers the Board endorses the reply of General Secretary Duffy to the communication. Relative to withdrawing from the A. F. of L. the Board does not favor submitting question to the membership for referendum vote.

Communications from L. U. 10 of Chicago, No. 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., No. 971 of Reno, Nev., and No. 635 of Boise, Idaho, requesting that the monthly financial statement be published in The Carpenter. The Board does not deem this advisable. L. U. may have the desired number of copies of the statement forwarded to them each month upon application to the General Secretary.

Application by the D. C. of Hammond, Ind., for part of the money appropriated by the Milwaukee Convention for organizing purposes in that district. Inasmuch as $100 has been forwarded by the General Officers, no action by the Board is necessary.

Application by D. C. of Worcester County, Massachusetts, for appropriation for Local 823 of Webster on account of their recent strike. As this strike lasted only five days the application is denied.

Saturday, October 14, 1905.

All members except McCarthy and Deyl present.

Application by Chicago D. C. for financial aid in organizing the millmen of that district. General Secretary requested to communicate with the D. C. and inform them that before the Board can act the information requested by him under date of August 24, 1905, must be furnished.

Application by D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., for financial aid in organizing the millmen in that city. The General Secretary is requested to communicate with that D. C. for information as to the methods to be used in their work, and further action is postponed awaiting receipt of information.

Communication from D. C. of Newport News, Va., requesting decision on jurisdiction limits between that D. C. and Local 887 of Hampton. Referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Communications from the D. C. of Cincinnati and L. U. 1078 of Fredericksburg, Va., and 1213 of Mystic, Ia., relative to mailing The Carpenter direct to each member of the U. B. at their home address were read and filed.

Request of L. U. No. 300 of Austin, Tex., for ruling on matter of members leaving jurisdiction of L. U. without taking out clearance cards. As Section 21 of the General Constitution provides that all points of law should be decided by the General President, the matter is referred to that official.

Appeal by E. Baumeister from decision of the General Secretary in disapproving claim for disability benefit. G. S. sustained, as the abstract of ledger account and membership book show that the brother fell in arrears on June 1, 1904, and did not square up in full again until August 15, 1904, while the accident occurred August 10, 1904.

Monday, October 16, 1905.

Appeal by No. 919 of St. John, N. B., from decision of the General Secretary in claim for benefit on the death of the late C. R. Gibbs; decision of the G. S. reversed and claim ordered paid.

Appeal by 325 of Paterson, N. J., from action of the G. S. in disapproving claim for benefit on the death of John H. Voorhis. As the abstract of ledger account and membership book show that the deceased brother fell in arrears October 1, 1904, and did not pay up in full, including the current month, until De-

cember 21, 1904, and therefore would not again be in benefit until March 21, 1905, the decision of the G. S. is sustained, as the death occurred February 22, 1905.

Brothers Wm. V. Segee and Stephen J. Bezanson presented credentials from the Middlesex D. C. and requested that the Board set a time for them to be heard relative to the appeal of the Middlesex D. C. from decision of the G. P. Two o'clock p. m., October 17, is set for the hearing.

Appeal by 810 of San Diego, Cal., from decision of the G. S. in disapproving the amount of $33.00 in the bill for funeral expenses of the late Brother Joseph Leffelmann, same being for headstone and flowers. Decision of the G. S. reversed and claim ordered paid, as the total expenses do not exceed the amount of death benefit.

General Secretary Duffy turned over to the Board his bond with the U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co. for $20,000, which expires August 15, 1906, also insurance policies on the office furniture, supplies, etc., with the Buffalo Commercial Insurance Co. for $2,000 and the Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia for $3,000. The bond was placed in the American National Bank by Chairman Schradt and the insurance policies were returned to the G. S.

Appeal from the decision of the General Secretary in claim for benefit on the death of J. J. Voorhees of L. U. 700 of Corning, N. Y. Decision of the G. S. reversed and full amount of $200 ordered paid, as the papers show the deceased member to have been over twelve months in good standing and had at no time been three months in arrears for dues, fines or assessments.

Appeal by L. U. 51 of New York City from decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for benefit on the death of the wife of Andrew Hanrahan. This appeal is based on an agreement alleged to have been made between the U. B. and the New York City carpenters at the time the latter organization was granted a charter as L. U. 724, of which the said Brother Hanrahan was a member. As there is no evidence that any agreement whatever was made, and the member being over fifty years of age at the time of admission to the U. B., the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by L. U. 478 of New York City from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for benefit on death of J. E. Lynch. As the records and papers in the case show that the deceased was in arrears in payment for dues and assesssments a sum amounting to more than three months' dues, the decision of the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by Wm. Schapp from decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for wife funeral benefits. Decision of G. S. reversed and claim ordered paid.

Tuesday, October 17, 1905.

All members except McCarthy and Deyl present.

Appeal by Henry Steckinreiter of Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., from decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for disability benefit. G. S. sustained, as the brother was not a member of the U. B. the required length of time prior to the accident.

Appeal by Geo. W. Casner of L. U. No. 246, New Brighton, Pa., from decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for benefit on wife's death. G. S. sustained, as the papers in case show member to have been over fifty years of age at time of initiation into the U. B.

Appeal by Union 1774 of Norfolk, Va., from decision of the G. S. in case of claim for benefit on death of the late A. W. Yohanson. G. S. decision reversed and amount of $100 ordered paid, as the deceased had been a member for more than six months at time of death and had not been three months in arrears at any time within three months prior to death.

The G. S. laid before the Board the correspondence with the D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa., relative to furnishing receipts from the members on strike for moneys paid them in strike benefits from the donations made from the General Office. Action is postponed.

Correspondence between President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and General Secretary Duffy relative to the A. W. W. controversy was laid before the Board and the action of the G. S. was approved. The following report of the committee appointed by General President Huber to tabulate the return of votes on the amendment to Section 55 of the General Constitution submitted by the Board at the July meeting, 1905, was read, and the amendment having received the necessary two-thirds vote, it was decided that the same should go into effect October 1, 1905.

(For report of Committee on Tabulation see Pages 14 to 18 of October issue.)

Committee from the Middlesex D. C. were admitted and presented arguments on appeal by the said D. C. from decision of the G. P., ordering affiliation of L. U. 1379 with the Boston D. C. The matter was laid over to be considered later in the October session.

The General President requested that one member of the Board accompany him to Dayton and Columbus, O., to address mass meetings. It was decided that Chairman Schardt should accompany the G. P.

Wednesday, October 18, 1905.

Sullivan, Walquist, Post and Pimbley present, Chairman Pro Tem. Post presiding.

Audit of the books and accounts was taken up.

Thursday, October 19, 1905.

Deyl, Schardt and McCarthy absent.

Audit continued.

Application by the D. C. of Indianapolis and vicinity for appropriation of $400 for organizing purposes. Committee consisting of Brothers L. H. Taylor, S. R. Cook and George A. Hughes, appeared before the Board in behalf of the D. C. Matter was laid over to be considered later.

Friday, October 20, 1905.

McCarthy, Deyl and Schardt absent.

Audit continued and occupied entire day.

Saturday, October 21, 1905.

Brothers Deyl and McCarthy absent. Chairman Schardt presiding.

Application by D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind., for appropriation for organizing purposes was again taken up by the Board. Appropriated $300 to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Communication from D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., stating that they would not need further assistance in organizing the millmen than the work now being done by the General Office. Therefore, no further action by the Board on the application by that D. C. is necessary.

REDEMPTION.

Certificate that receipt 1722 for taxes for 1902-04, on lot 16 of block 12 of Nederland, Tex., had been filed in the office of the controller of that state was read, and the G. S. was instructed to have same recorded in the deed records of Jefferson County, Texas.

Communication from Brother McCarthy, under date of October 16, giving reasons that he is unable to attend this meeting of the Board, was received.

Application by the D. C. of Los Angeles, Cal., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for eight-hour workday in shops and mills. As there is no evidence that the district is in better state of organization than at the time the Board disapproved movement on January 31, 1905, the application is therefore denied.

Application by Ship Carpenters' Union 577 of Charleston, S. C., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day in the shipyards of that city, to become effective January 2, 1906. Sanction granted, financial assistance, if necessary, to be considered later.

Further information received from the D. C. of Chicago relative to their application for financial aid in organizing the millmen. The matter was again taken up; motion was carried that this Board approve of the action of the D. C. in organizing the mills of Chicago and agree to pay one-half the expenses incurred by the said D. C. as soon as results will justify same, and that an itemized bill of such expenses be submitted to the General Office each week. This expense to cover the organizing of mill only.

The appeal of the Middlesex D. C. from decision of the G. P. and ordering affiliation of L. U. 1379 with the Boston D. C. was again taken up. Inasmuch as the evidence submitted by the committee representing the D. C. of Middlesex and Union 1379 of Somerville does not justify the changing of the decision formerly rendered; therefore the same is reaffirmed. The Board decided, however, that inasmuch as the Boston D. C. has not rendered Somerville the assistance to which it is justly entitled, that they be instructed to render more assistance to all local unions in the outlying district under their jurisdiction in the future.

Brother Post requested that he be excused from further attendance upon the session of the Board on account of sickness in his family; he desired to return home. Request granted.

Monday, October 23, 1905.

Chairman Schardt, Sullivan, Walquist and Pimbley present.

Matter of bonding of local financial officers having been considered at the April and July meetings, and at the latter the G. S. was requested to obtain all possible information and report at this meeting, which request has been complied with. The matter was laid over until the January, 1906, meeting.

Appeal by Local Union 109 from decision of the G. P. in matter of assessment levied for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness incurred in the strike of 1903. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Audit of the accounts was again taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

Tuesday, October 24, 1905.

Chairman Schardt, Sullivan, Walquist and Pimbley present.

Audit continued and completed in the afternoon.

The Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to meet in the General Office January 22, 1906.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.



Report of General President Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

In making this report I am pleased to inform you that our organization has made splendid progress in the last three months. Our membership has increased, new charters have been granted to the number of forty, and we, as an organization, have much to feel proud of. Our members are taking more interest in the affairs of the U. B., which secures them a better living than they ever enjoyed before. I am prompted to make this assertion by the increase in the correspondence, and the reports of the organizers. In most localities there is plenty of work at prices above the minimum scale set by the locals and the D. C.'s and the outlook is good for the coming winter.

My visit to the New England States, as per your request, is one which will be long remembered for the cordial welcome I received from all members and locals that I had the privilege of meeting. I made a thorough investigation in Boston in regard to affairs of Locals 629 and 1379. The D. C. called a conference of committees from both locals and the D. C. in order that I

might get all the facts in the case and ascertain, if possible, who was in the wrong. In the past they have had their own peculiar way of doing business in that district, a sort of go-as-you-please plan, taking in members of any local no matter if they had been fined for some violation of the rules of some other local, without first getting the consent of the local to which they formerly belonged; some locals going so far as to take members in for less than the initiation fee called for in the laws of the district, and doing many other things that were detrimental to the best interests of the organization. I advised them to change their system, and get together and work in harmony. I have since learned that they have taken my advice in part, inasmuch as they have changed their business tactics, but the "harmony-and-get-together" part will come in the near future, as there are in all the locals men who have the interest of the organization at heart, and are ready to do and sacrifice if necessary almost anything to bring about success to the trade movement in that city. I look for the very best results in the near future. It may be that in order to do all that is required they will need some financial assistance from the general office. When that time comes, if it does, I trust that all the necessary help in that way will be given if our funds will warrant the expenditure, as it means much to our organization, not only in Boston but also in the surrounding cities. We must get in shape to enforce that decision of the umpire, which is one of the best decisions ever handed down by any arbitrator in a trade dispute. Our Boston members are to receive, on and after October 1, forty-one cents per hour, eight hours on all work, both on the outside work as well as the mills, half holiday from June 15 to September 15, and other minor matters were decided in our favor, which, if carried out by the D. C., will need all the attention that it will be possible for that body to give it in order to bring about the desired success, which, I feel confident, is assured by its present working system.

Relative to the dispute between Local 1379 and the district council, I find upon investigation that L. U. No. 629 of Somerville, where both locals are located, was affiliated with the Boston D. C., according to the orders given by me. I ordered 1379 to affiliate with that D. C. rather than the Middlesex D. C., owing to the fact that both locals, as stated above, were from the same city, and the evidence presented to me was that eighty (80) per cent. of the members of both locals in that city were working in Boston proper.

Local 1379 has so far failed to comply with my orders and have now appealed from my decision to your honorable body. Local 1379, Somerville, is taking in members, who should join locals in the city of Boston, for an initiation fee lower than called for by their laws. I ordered them to cease doing this at once, but from communications which I have received, and which will be placed before you, it will be seen that they have also failed to comply with that order. Boston is surrounded by many small cities affiliated with the Boston D. C., and, in my opinion, they should be, as the men from those localities are working in Boston proper, reaping the wage and hours that city has worked hard to obtain.

There is also one other local situated in Milton that is not affiliated with the Boston D. C., which comes in the jurisdiction lines drawn by the D. C. of Boston years ago. They so far have failed to affiliate with that body after my requesting them to do so. I will leave it to the Executive Board to decide what your humble servant shall do in this case, laying all papers relative to the case before you for your consideration, trusting that whatever is done will be done for the best interest of our organization in that vicinity.

I visited many of the cities surrounding Boston, and found them all in a prosperous condition, especially Brockton and Lynn, where it is hard to find a non-union man of any description in the building trades.

Being delayed in Boston longer than I thought I would, it necessitated my cutting out some of the locals that I had been invited to visit, and had intended to while East, but owing to pressing business at the General Office I had to forego that pleasure and start for home. On my return trip I visited New Bedford, where I found the local unions not in the best of shape, owing to the lack of interest of the members themselves. In Hartford, Conn., I met with a fine reception, and the hall was filled to

overflowing with men making preparations for the Labor Day parade. I visited Albany, Troy and Utica, N. Y., and in the last-named city I found the boys wide awake to their own interest and doing fine. In Syracuse I was unable to meet with the local unions, but did meet the district council and had a talk over the affairs of our organization of that city relative to the mills and other important matters, which I believe will bring our organization of that city up to where it should be in the near future. From there I went to Buffalo, where I was taken sick and was compelled to stay a day or two prior to coming to the General Office.

I appointed a committee to tabulate the vote on the proposition sent out amending Section 55 of the general constitution, asking for an increase in the per capita tax from twenty cents to twenty-five cents. The vote was 27,637 in favor and 11,760 against, which being the necessary two-thirds vote, it now becomes the law of the organization. I believe that with as good management as we have had in the past few years of this organization, unless visited by some unforeseen epidemic, we will now be able to meet all financial emergencies which may confront us in the future.

In closing this report I desire to thank the officers and members of all locals I visited for the many kind expressions and good wishes extended both to myself and the other General Officers and for the future success of this organization.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

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SPECIAL—FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

Our official monthly Journal, The Carpenter, has become so popular since its change from the old form and style to that of its present makeup, that almost every mail brings requests for more copies, or if more cannot be sent under its present mode of distribution, if they could be secured and sent to the homes of the subscribers direct if paid for in advance.

Many of our members are both anxious and desirous of having the Journal delivered to their homes, and for that privilege alone are willing to pay for it. They claim that the Journal is of so much importance and contains such good reading matter, that it is an absolute necessity to every man following the carpenter trade or any of its many branches.

In order to comply with these and similar requests we have decided to furnish a copy of our journal to every member of this organization, each and every month, at the subscription price of 50 cents per year, paid in advance.

Each member, therefore, who wants to have the Journal delivered to his home must send to this office, in advance, a postal or express money order, made payable to Frank Duffy, General Secretary, together with his correct name and postoffice address, and the number of the local union with which he is affiliated.

This special offer is for members of the U. B. only. To outsiders the subscription price is $1.00 per year. During the last few weeks eleven members from Terre Haute, Ind., sent in their subscriptions; also six members from Columbus, O., and one member from Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Nashville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Buffalo, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Owosso, Mich.	Bradentown, Fla.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Washington, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Williamsport, Pa.
Miami, Fla.	Santo Rosa, Cal.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Vandalia, Mo.	Pinole, Cal.
New Orleans, La., 2.	Wellsville, N. Y.
Bisbee, Ariz.	Bergenfield, N. J.
Taylor, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Clifton Forge, Va.	Fayetteville, Ark.
Washington, D. C.	Rockville, Conn.
Thomasville, Ga., 2.	Stellarton, N. S., Can.

Total: 16 local unions.

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Expulsions.

A. A. Alexander of Local Union 61, Columbus, O., has been expelled for embezzlement of money collected on applications while serving as organizer under direction of District Council.

Thomas F. Butler of Local Union 36 Oakland, Cal., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

J. D. Cowper.

During the time intervening between this and my last report, which appeared in the August journal, I have attended forty-six meetings, fourteen of them mass meetings. Having been assigned to Middlesex, North Shore, Merrimac, Norfolk, Waltham and Newton districts, I divided up my time between them according to urgency and situation. On the 17th of July our men of Attleboro struck for eight hours, every union man in town and sixteen non-union refusing to work nine hours any longer. We succeeded in placing all the men out at Brockton and other places on eight-hour jobs and 50 cents more pay. By this time most of these men have returned to Attleboro, where they are now also working eight hours per day, while those who refused to stand up for their rights are still working nine hours.

By special request I attended the convention of locals in southeastern Massachusetts held on July 16 in Mansfield. About twenty-four local unions and district councils were represented at this convention, which has fulfilled its mission with marked results, the delegates claiming an increase in membership of 300 per cent. since last meeting. In the Middlesex district we have held some interesting mass meetings. The members have been working with me with a determination and zeal that can only produce good results. At my request they have elected a man of untiring energy as a business agent, who is rapidly gaining control of all the forces, and ere long our men will be in position to dictate the terms desired by that district.

Our men of the North Shore district are blessed with the services of an able, energetic and fearless business agent, Brother William Swanson, who does his duty well and faithfully at all times, though he has an extra large territory to cover. His every effort is ably seconded by that indefatigable worker and business agent of L. U. 595 of Lynn, Richard A. Stevenson. Lynn herself stands as a living monument of the energy and devotion to the cause of the old veterans, who largely compose and make up her splendid organization. Her motto is "Advance," and her watchword "Onward" to 41 cents per hour for 1906.

The Norfolk district has not received the attention or care that I would have liked to give them, but in the near future I hope to be in a position to render them more effective assistance. However, they have many good and faithful workers in their ranks, and under the careful supervision of their D. C. I expect to see them come forward with leaps and bounds.

An unprecedented interest is being displayed at the present time by the men of the Boston district, owing to two prominent incidents of late occurrence in this locality. One of them is the visit of our G. P. to this section of the country, whose very presence seems to fire the hearts of the men and arouse them to greater efforts. The other incident is the decision of Judge George L. Wentworth of Boston who, by his sweeping decision, gave to the men of Boston and vicinity five points out of six in dispute, one of them being that 41 cents per hour shall be the minimum scale. Credit is due to Organizer Shields, the secretary of the D. C., and the various business agents for the able and efficient manner in which they handled this affair that resulted in the recognition and establishment of the union wage scale and other advantages.

In response to a telegram received from our G. P. I met him in Boston on September 9, stayed with him while in this vicinity and accompanied him to Haverhill, Salem, Lynn and Newton and other places, where he was received with that fervent

pleasure which can only emanate from the heart of the worker and with the grasp of brotherly love that is only felt by the men loyal to the principles of the Brotherhood. On the 19th I bade him good-by, prepared to start for the land of Evangeline. Going by train from Boston, my first stopping place was Truro, N. S., where I found that our local union had disbanded some months ago. I talked with some of the men, but found them to take interest neither in their own affairs nor in anything else. From Truro I went to Stelliton, New Glasgow and Pieton. Most of the carpenters having gone to the United States or the great northwest of Canada, there were but few men left at these places. I spent a couple of days in Avendale, going from there to Sidney, where I found a large number of carpenters, many of them having known me in Boston and Lynn. They hailed my coming with joy and I had to listen to their tale of woe. Three years ago they had an organization in Sidney; the first year they obtained the eight hours, the second year they received an advance of 25 cents. Then they began to drop out of the organization and the sucker began his work. The bosses came next in the work of destruction by taking away the hour as well as the 25 cents obtained through the union, and cut them down another 25 cents besides as an object lesson.

The men implored me not to leave them until I had organized a local union of the craft, which I intended to do at all events. I proceeded to Glace Bay, another thriving city, looking out upon the broad Atlantic, where similar conditions prevailed. I stopped here a day, aroused the men to action and returned to Sidney, calling a mass meeting and distributing my fliers in both cities. This meeting was well attended and great interest in unionism manifested. The men from Glace Bay, fourteen miles away, came over to Sidney with their money, thus enabling me to send in to headquarters the fee for two charters and the money for outfits and supplies for two local unions.

While awaiting these supplies from headquarters I proceeded to North Sidney, going from there to Broughton, a new town just being built by English capital. I succeeded in stirring up some of our craftsmen in these places, where I hope to organize two more unions shortly.

I also visited Port Marion and Lewisburg, sowing the seed of trade unionism to yield a harvest later on.

Returning to Sidney, I had to wait about two days for the charters, taking them out of the custom house, through which they had to pass. I then called the men of Glace Bay together, completed their organization, initiated it as Local Union 1278 of the U. B. and installed their officers. On the ensuing night, going through the same procedure in Sidney, I had occasion to congratulate the new Local Union 1588 on the bright and intelligent set of officers they had elected. The president of L. U. 1278, Brother Joseph Steele, is a man of high attainments, who reads and writes English and French fluently. I instructed him to look after the new local unions in my absence and communicate with me if the services of an organizer in these or other places should become necessary.

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Wm. B. Macfarland.

During the past month I have worked in and about Buffalo, N. Y. In an article appearing in the August issue of our journal I stated that the locals represented in the Buffalo District Council had submitted to a referendum vote the question of raising our dues 25 cents per month. I have to report that Local Union 132 of the mill hands voted adversely. They were requested by the District Council to comply with the law that had been adopted by referendum vote of the locals represented in the District Council. This they refused to do. They were again instructed by the General President to comply or stand suspended. A special meeting was called and they voted to return their charter. I was informed of the action of 132 immediately and notified General President Huber and was instructed to take possession of all moneys and other property that belonged to the U. B., which I did. I then notified all members of 132 (many of which had not been notified to attend the called meeting of 132) desirous of transferring to other locals of the U. B. in this district to appear at the District Council for that purpose. I am pleased to report that a ma-

jority of the best mechanics took clearances and deposited them in locals of the U. B. in this district, leaving the dreamers to work by themselves ten hours per day, 20 and 22½ cents per hour and dream of the sweet by and by, while the trade unionists are working nine hours per day and a minimum of 30 cents per hour. On Tuesday evening, October 3, L. U. 1345 moved into its new hall and held a good old-time house warming. Speeches were made galore and all went home feeling well repaid for the trip to the South Park Local. No. 1574 has consolidated with 1345, and that local promises to be one of the most progressive locals in the Buffalo district. Trade is good and there has not a week passed by in the last two months but what there have been ten to twelve applications taken. So far as the carpenters are concerned we are in good shape, but in the mills we have an uphill fight against the dreamers, who love to work long hours and for cheap wages in order that the workers may be starved into submission to their pet theories. I leave for Wellsville, N. Y., Monday morning, October 9, to put another local into the U. B.

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James A. Gray.

Directly after my last report I organized the carpenters in Ukiah and last week ordered charter for Pinole.

On August 7 Millmen No. 1279 of Los Angeles went on strike for eight hours and closed shop. At that time I was in San Francisco and conferred with Brother McCarthy, who thought it best for me to return at once to Los Angeles to assist the boys, which I did, and this action also met with the approval of General President Huber.

At the time the boys went on strike there were eleven mills that remained fair, and we have since added two more to that number. We have about sixty contractors signed up to use no more material from unfair concerns after the contracts that they at that time had are filled. Several of the mills that have their old contracts cleaned up are doing practically nothing now.

All art glass workers and putty glaziers working for H. Raphael & Co., one of the largest concerns in the city, went on strike in support of the carpenters and the enforcement of the card system of the building trades. The manager of that concern has just returned from the East, where he went immediately after the trouble started in an effort to secure art glass workers, but which effort proved unsuccessful, as he did not secure one man even.

One of the largest contracting concerns, Henry R. Angelo & Co., who have about half a million dollars' worth of contracts, and who have declared for the open shop, stating that they will never settle with organized labor, will, I predict, in a very short time, have nothing to settle but a lot of bad bills. Last week thirty of their scabs, together with the foreman, quit the company's employ. And it is generally conceded by other contractors that a very few months will see the end of that company.

I would advise all carpenters coming West to give Los Angeles a wide berth. As the winter months bring so many to southern California, the boys have a hard fight to maintain their scale.

Brother McCarthy came down here and spent a week with the boys, and his advice and efforts have proved very valuable for all concerned. Through his efforts the Building Trades took up the fight and are financing the same by paying 25 cents per member on all members affiliated with that body.

The strikers are all working now except about twelve glass workers and the same number of machine hands of the Carpenters' Union. We are receiving a large number of applications at the present time.

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Harry L. Cook.

When rendering my last report I was engaged in the work of reorganizing Columbus, O., and vicinity. I am now in a position to say that results have been very favorable. The boys who so nobly fought the employers' pet scheme, the open shop, have won a complete victory for themselves and the U. B. The scheme has been defeated all along the line and a new local of 285 members has been instituted.

The old cry of "unfair trim" reaching me from Cincinnati with a request to come to that city and attempt the unionizing of

the Meader company mill, I responded to the call.

Very little has been accomplished in this matter even at this time of writing, though our men in Philadelphia and Greater New York laid down their tools and remained in idleness rather than handle non-union material that would demoralize conditions in factory and building. The firm named is now busy selling out their furniture business, with a view to take up building construction in its entirety.

A long-felt want has been satisfied by the organization of the new local union at Price Hill. That vicinity has for a long time been neglected, but now the interest of the boys has been thoroughly aroused and the D. C. and members attend strictly to business, and nothing short of success can crown their efforts.

I have visited several locals throughout the state and attended a picnic given by the local branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance at Dayton, O. We may well feel proud of Wm. J. Spencer, the secretary of the alliance, through whose untiring efforts the occasion was made a complete success; all trades were well represented and the day thoroughly enjoyed by all.

I was called to Terre Haute, Ind., where I found trade conditions very unsatisfactory owing to an undue influx of idle carpenters from other cities, where apparently attention is paid to fake advertisements intended to lure craftsmen to Terre Haute for the sole purpose of demoralizing conditions and pave the way for the open shop. The union scale calls for 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work. This is little enough, still, some of the contractors of the master builders' type would like to see our organization disrupted, pay but 15 cents an hour and pocket the 20 cents balance. This is not only open shop, but also open pocket. At my suggestion the D. C. called a special meeting, and I may state that every delegate was present, and no wake being held either. They are a body of earnest workers as can be found anywhere. It was decided to hold a special joint meeting of L. U.'s 205 and 1068, which, when it took place, proved a general turnout. The speakers of the evening were so numerous that I will not attempt to name any of them; most everybody had a kind and cheering word to offer and the occasion, with your humble servant in the chair, was enjoyed by all.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since July 1 I have devoted most of my time to Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity in an effort to get the union men to enforce the trade rules and to establish better working conditions in general. Kansas City had been granted dispensation to reduce their initiation fee to $5, with good results; the boys are now drawing the line closer than ever before with visible effect, and members in arrears are paying up. Work is fairly good with prospects for a continuation during the winter and spring season, but there are enough carpenters on the ground to do the work and some to spare. A number of the superfluous ones are leaving for the South and I would advise all migrating brothers who may be headed this way to change their course and give us an opportunity to straighten up this city.

The following cities were visited by me during the month of September: St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lawrence, Kan., and Topeka, Kan. L. U. 110 of St. Joseph is just recovering from the effects of the fight with the Employers' Association two years ago. Ninety-five per cent. of the craft being organized in St. Joseph, a little closer observation of their trade rules by their membership will resecure L. U. 110 their old stand in the front ranks of organized labor.

The Leavenworth local union has had a hard struggle for several years, with a few contractors doing government work at the Fort. V. K. Kelly is the principal actor in this contest. The men are holding together well and every time Kelly gets a job the boys give him a hot time. In Lawrence our men are getting along nicely; they are all busy, but are too lenient with non-union men. If they would refuse to work with non-union men and more strictly enforce the trade rules they would do much good for themselves and the movement in Lawrence.

Owing to the large number of non-union men on the premises, our organization in Topeka is in poor shape. Though the mem-

bers are standing faithfully by the union and the scale of eight hours and 35 cents per hour, the non-union men work all hours and far below the union scale.

This section has recently been visited by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, he being the principal speaker on Labor Day in Electric Park, Kansas. Brother Duffy addressed almost every one of the various local unions located within a radius of 100 miles from Kansas City, the D. C. of Kansas City and several mass meetings. He was well received everywhere. His visit appeared to be a very successful one and we may be looking for good results.

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R. E. L. Connolly.

Owing to pressure of business in connection with a lockout in Jacksonville, Fla., I was unable to write my report for the October issue of The Carpenter, so I will return to where I left off in August.

From Richmond, Ky., I went to Danville, where I again found business at a standstill, and a couple of days in that town convinced me of the futility of trying to organize a local. I next visited Somerset, where we have a young local.

I found considerable building going on, but the work is cheap and of an inferior grade. Piece work and botch work prevail — saw-and-hatchet carpenters coming in from the country willing to work for any old price. I spent a couple of days going over the town in company with some of our members and attended a meeting of Local No. 752.

After going over the situation carefully, we agreed that owing to the county fair being in progress it would be wise to defer our work for a few weeks, so I journeyed north, with the intention of stopping again at Somerset on my way home, but unfortunately, as you will note later on, I was unable to do so.

I then went to Lexington, where I found a world of work in progress, good work, too, and a scarcity of carpenters, but much to my surprise the members of our organization were unable or unwilling to grasp the situation and take advantage of this splendid opportunity to better their condition. They were working ten hours a day and were receiving the munificent sum of from $2.25 to $2.50 per day.

Many of their best men were going to Cincinnati in search of better conditions instead of building up the wages and shortening the hours at home. I attended a meeting of Local No. 1650 and attempted to show them the necessity of doing something for themselves—not to run off to other cities to take advantage of what other men had won, but to buckle down to business and win something for themselves at home. I had arranged to assist them in a campaign for a shorter workday, but two days later I received a telegram from our General President to leave at once for Jacksonville, Fla. While at Lexington I took a short run by trolley to Winchester, where I found considerable work and the men seemed ready to organize, but I was obliged to return South before I could get the movement started.

Arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., I found a lockout of all the building trades owing to an attempt on the part of our craft to enforce a $2.50 minimum. The Builders' Exchange, in retaliation, had declared for an "open shop." I had a conference with the president of the exchange, also with their executive committee and later with individual members, and we finally submitted to them this proposition—that if the exchange eliminate the "open shop" we would submit all other questions in dispute to an arbitration committee.

This proposition of ours brought forth the reply that nothing less than an "open shop" would satisfy them, and that that was final.

Up to this date we have the situation well in hand, with two-thirds of our members at work and the contractors unable to find competent men to do their work.

Unfortunately many of our members are not supporting this movement as they should, and if eventually they should be beaten back they can place the blame to their own indifference and shortsightedness. I believe we have the fight won right now, and it remains to be seen whether or not our men will hold it. The contractors are basing their hopes for success upon what they call the "snow birds"—the union carpenters who usually come here during the winter from the North. I trust that no union man will come here this winter until we win this fight and re-establish

a closed shop. We have a right to ask this of every union man, and we do ask it; stay away from Jacksonville, Fla., until this thing is settled. We will not quote the Constitution; we appeal to your manhood and your sense of right and justice not to act as tools for unscrupulous employers in the destruction of trade unionism in this city. I also took a short run since coming here to Atlanta, Ga., where I find our members again on the upward grade and making a gallant fight to organize that pest hole of non-unionism.

They are working hard; are holding open meetings frequently, and on the 28th of this month I have been invited and expect to attend and address an open mass meeting. I also visited No. 144, Macon, Ga., but could only spend one night with them.

Macon is still in a bad way, due to the fact that but few of their members take any interest whatever in the movement. I doubt if the word "movement" can be properly applied to Macon, as they appear to be at a dead standstill. I stopped at Fitzgerald also to attempt to organize that town, but work is dull there at present. Let me repeat in closing, stay away from Jacksonville, Fla.

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W. J. Shields.

Report for month ending October 20, 1905:

The time represented in this report has principally been used in furtherance of the new trade conditions gained through the decision of Umpire Judge Wentworth to the carpenters, coming within the jurisdiction of the Boston and vicinity D. C. Included in this territory are eleven distinct cities and towns in which we have organized twenty-four local unions. These, with the amalgamated branches, constitute the D. C. The district contains a carpenter population of at least 7,500. Our agreement represents in it two parts—the Carpenters' Builders' Association and Boston and vicinity D. C. The said Builders' Association represents but about twenty-six leading concerns, while we have in our territory not less than 650 employing carpenters. To round up and interview with the purpose of getting this mass of unorganized employers to agree to the new trade conditions in the short time allotted has represented a considerable task. Added on to this we had the mill question, and those who understand what is represented in this problem of taking it up in a practically unorganized condition can form a conception of our situation. The results achieved has exceeded our expectations.

Boston, Brookline and Cambridge have agreed and our men are enjoying the satisfaction of knowing the new conditions safe in their respective communities. In the other places there is yet much to be done. Some will fall into line by December 1, others by January 1, and by the coming spring it is our ambition to clean up the territory with the one general condition covering all carpenters. To do this it will require the co-operation and persistent work of each and all, and if success attend our efforts it will represent the greatest accomplishment in the history of the carpenters' organization of this section. In the mill situation we have entered our wedge to the effect of getting seven of the manufacturers to agree to operate the machinery on the eight-hour basis, beginning January 1, 1906, and to pay the same wage per week as at present paid for the nine-hour day. We propose to extend this list among the employers and to use this agreement in our work of organizing the men who man the machines. The carpenters employed in the mills are enjoying the eight hours and 41 cents per hour wage, and to a small extent are members of the U. B. The conditions made possible for them by our organization should lead to their coming in without much urging. The opportune time is with us to do for the mill men, also the carpenters employed in the mills, and when they are put to the test of being asked to join with us my belief is that they will show the intelligence of knowing a good thing and of being willing to accept the same when offered to them. We have a commendable work ahead of us—a work that not only represents good for the men in the Boston district, but in its radiating effect much progress will be realized, and in the method of doing it we should be tolerant to each other's opinions. Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no assurance, no care are required to set up in the grumbling business, but those who are moved by a

generous desire to do good have little time for murmuring and complaint. The above is commended to the consideration of all of us. The proper application of this principle would go a long way in aiding our efficiency as trade unionists and in elevating the standard of the U. B.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report I have spent six weeks in Kansas City, Mo. On my arrival there I found our organization in an awful condition as a consequence of lack of discipline among the members and laxity on the part of the D. C. Thanks to the energy of a number of our old war-horses in that city, stricter methods in dealing with the membership have since been adopted and the trade rules rigidly enforced. As a result of this new departure the membership increased several hundred. It has been my experience for years that where a D. C. does not enforce its laws the membership grows careless and indifferent, and some even drop out, which will not occur where the membership is disciplined and the laws lived up to. By inaugurating a lively propaganda in the interest of the U. B. a great deal of good was accomplished for our members in this district, and I hope and trust that after my departure they will keep up the good work and place Kansas City in the foremost ranks of organized labor. Considerable assistance was also rendered the shop and mill men of Kansas City. Our label is used in a number of shops doing the best class of work, and ere long we will be in a position to control every shop and mill in the city.

On October 10 I arrived in Boston, Mass., and on that night visited L. U. 441, Cambridge, accompanied by Brother Watson, secretary of the Boston D. C. I was accorded a hearty welcome. I found that our members in the far East of this country are ardent workers in the cause of unionism. Judge Wentworth's decision in the controversy between the Master Carpenters' Association and the journeymen has created the best of feeling between fair employers and employes, and now it is only a matter of time when the irreconcilable contractors will be brought to terms. Fifteen mill owners also have agreed that on and after January 1, 1906, their plants shall be run eight hours per day with present wages.

With Brother Shields I have visited other mill owners, among them some of the largest in the city, and they also spoke favorably of the reduction of working hours in their mills to eight per day after the above date. The outlook in the city of Boston at this time is bright, indeed, and if all our members do their share there is nothing to hinder them from making our movement in the entire district a grand success.

In conclusion let me say a word in favor of the employers: All these I visited were perfectly willing to confer with labor representatives; they did not show the arrogance and narrow-mindedness so common among business people; they treated us with the utmost consideration and courtesy.

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Phil. Carlin.

This being my first report for our journal I hope that in my endeavor to make it both brief and interesting I may strike the right chord.

I visited every shop and factory in Minneapolis in an effort to unionize them and get union conditions for their employes. I have met with the latter at noon hour and evenings and held open meetings for them each week. We succeeded in obtaining about forty members; the best we could do at that time. Accompanied by Business Agents B. A. Fish and McCort we visited several buildings on the outside, where non-union men were at work; we induced them to join our local. I next went to Stillwater and had a meeting with L. U. 957. I found them in good condition, but failed to get any of the men employed in the factories to join or form a local union of their own.

I then visited Redwing, Minn., where, by covering each job, I succeeded in obtaining about sixteen signatures to a charter list and money for a charter fee. From there I went to Faribault, Minn., where I organized a local union.

By order of G. P. I proceeded to Dubuque, Ia., and found Local Union 1289 in a deplorable condition. At a conference held with the officers of L. U.'s 1289 and 678 I ascertained the cause of the trouble. L. U. 678 called a meeting, inviting the

members of L. U. 1289 to attend. There was a large crowd at the meeting and everyone seemed to take great interest in all that was said. As demonstrated by this meeting, L. U. 678 was in fairly good shape, but L. U. 1289 just the reverse. When I began examination of the finance books of the latter local union I became filled with awe at the many discrepancies and irregularities I discovered. I called the officers to account for the tangled financial affairs and demanded that they straighten them out, which they did, and thereupon L. U. 1289 seemed to take new life. In this connection great credit is due the local's F. S., Brother George William, for the valuable assistance rendered me in adjusting the financial difficulties.

I then visited some of the factories and feel confident that quite a number of the men employed therein could be induced to join.

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Joseph H. Carroll.

I am pleased to report that we have been successful here in Philadelphia in bringing a large number of non-union men into our organization. And this in spite of the fact that we have to contend with a rival union, which, as a factor, is giving us no concern, but which for some personal feeling or imaginary wrong saw fit to break away from the U. B. to which they had pledged their allegiance. By so doing these seceders have simply stood in their own light and prevented the condition which would otherwise exist here at present, namely, increased wages and the Saturday half holiday all the year around. However, we have been able to break into their ranks on account of the dissatisfaction of their rank and file, they beginning to realize that only united in one single body and through harmonious action can we obtain what we are justly entitled to. Through the assistance of our outside carpenters and our men working in the mills we have been successful in making several of the wood working mills strictly union, particularly the firm of George H. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia, where we had the support of our New York City boys. There is much work in the mills and we propose to give this branch of carpentry as much attention and devote to it as much time as possible. It is uphill work, though, in the mills, from the fact that most of their owners, presuming that we are not sufficiently backed up by the outside men, treat us with indifference, and in some cases refuse us permission to go through their plants even at noon hour.

Nevertheless improvement of conditions prevailing in the mills and improvement of the condition of the mill workers will be the result of our work here.

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N. Arcand.

In summing up my work done during the past month, I desire to say one word more on the situation in Montreal. We were under the impression that the strike would come to an end on the day all our men involved would have found employment in fair shops. This has proved erroneous; the strike is still on, though the affected bosses acknowledge publicly that it is cheaper to employ union men at 30 cents an hour than incompetent scabs at 20 cents an hour.

The Builders' Exchange is still holding out against us, although they have not the slightest chance of being triumphant in this contest.

On September 15 I went down to Three Rivers to visit L. U. 1793. I found them to have some difficulty about local matters, and after ascertaining its cause, settled the trouble. I addressed an open meeting of all carpenters and after adjournment the local union decided to enter into a campaign of education and organization and to call special meetings every week for that purpose. On the 19th of September I proceeded to Quebec and addressed L. U. 730 in the evening. This local union is often hampered in its progress by that dual organization, the National Union, but this organization is losing ground little by little; their decline, in the face of the firm and steady growth of our U. B., is the more noticeable.

Quebec also intends to open a campaign of organization this fall. From here I went to Fraserville, where I made arrangements for a meeting on the 22d. It came off well attended, many arrearages were collected and new members initiated. I then visited St. John, P. Que., on the 26th. L. U. 460 is in perfect standing and improving constantly. One of its officers was

recently found guilty of dereliction of duty, suspended and immediately replaced. I attended the funeral services of Brother Poutre. A clause in the by-laws of L. U. 460 makes it obligatory for a member to attend the burial of a deceased brother or pay $2.50 to the widow in default.

Going to Hyacinth next, I found conditions unchanged since my last visit. This place has as yet not got over the stagnation in the building industry of last summer, and L. U. 108 had enough to do to hold her own. On October 3 I went to Buckingham, where fifteen men were ready to be organized into a local union. I failed to collect the charter fee, however, that evening, but the secretary pro tem. will send it to headquarters shortly.

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M. C. Hughes.

After organizing the cabinet makers and mill men at Omaha, Neb., I proceeded to Fremont, Neb., as per instructions from G. P., to investigate a disability claim of which I submitted a report to Brothers Huber and Duffy. While at Fremont I canvassed all non-union jobs and visited the brewery. At the latter I found five non-union carpenters at work, and my efforts to get them to join the union being of no avail, I waited on the manager, who promised redress.

I attended the meeting of L. U. 1395, but found them rather slow in building up their organization. Next day, along with Brother Hensen, I canvassed several jobs and obtained some promises from non-union men to join at the next meeting.

I attended the meeting of the D. C., which body is composed of a good bunch of wideawake delegates.

I next went to Hastings, Neb., where I organized L. U. 1708. They have the best material in town to start with, their members showing the right spirit.

In response to a call from the G. P., I proceeded to Denver, Colo., to investigate books and accounts of L. U. 55. Arriving there I found that the Amalgamated Woodworkers had sent an organizer to town for the purpose of reviving their L. U. No. 3. He failed entirely, as the bench and machine hands have come to the conclusion that they are better off in the U. B. L. U. 528 of Denver is growing in membership right along. Transient brothers cannot too often be reminded of the necessity of having their clearance coupon properly filled out. I have found several of our men working on scab jobs who refused to send for their clearance. It is pretty hard to get over these cases, for most of these men are scabs at heart and union men only when they have to be. Such men ought to be watched and looked after more carefully in the future.

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J. W. Shrader.

Since my last report I visited North Yakama, Wash. On my arrival in that city of about seven thousand people I found the carpenters were favorable to an organization. After looking around for a hall to have a meeting I was told by one of the good citizens to see the chief of police of that city and get the city hall. Having had some experience in other cities it caused me to be somewhat doubtful as to my getting the city hall, but to my surprise I was told, "Yes." I held the meeting with good success, got the boys interested, left the charter application with them. I addressed another meeting in the same hall a week later, and they had forty names to the charter and I installed their local. In Ellinsburg, a city of about five thousand, the carpenters are the only labor organization in the city, and the boys are holding together, and some of the best union men in the local are contracting and competing against contractors that are hiring non-union men and working long hours for short pay, and these same union contractors are doing more to maintain wages and hours than some of the journeymen—something that is certainly commendable. In Tacoma the local union is recovering from the trouble they were involved in a year ago, and I believe in a short time they will take their place with the strong locals of the U. B.

Aberdeen and Hoquiam, are cities located on Gray's harbor, four miles apart, and unquestionably this is the best-organized locality that I have had the pleasure of visiting. I addressed two meetings of the carpenters and one of the Trades Council. There is no non-union men in either of these cities, and I believe that much credit is due the carpenters for the healthy condition of organized labor in this locality. A few

years ago the carpenters conceived the idea of starting a paper and they selected a member of the U. B. for editor, and, in my opinion, had they canvassed the entire coast they could not have found one better fitted for that position than the one they selected —Brother J. W. Clark. He is a polished scholar, a man who is broad and generous in his views and one whose heart beats in sympathy with those who toil, and he has at all times tried to show the business men of this locality that if the wage workers are not given good wages and good conditions that business can not be prosperous. If they expect to sell their goods to the wage workers they must assist them to get wages that will enable them to buy.

There was also another incident in Aberdeen that demonstrated to me the true union spirit that prevailed there. On the 29th of August a member of the local fell from a building and was killed. On the day of burial there were about fifty members who left their work to attend the funeral and pay their respects to a departed brother. As this local has only 114 members this is a record they can well feel proud of, and one that every local of the U. B. should try to emulate.

A Carpenter's Vice Invented by a Scab.

Decatur, Ill.—Local Union 742 of this city hereby calls the attention of all union carpenters to the fact that the first attachable and detachable carpenter's vice ever patented and soon to be placed on the market has been invented by F. M. Gray, a carpenter who in May last scabbed on L. U. 742. Discriminate against this scab article.

The Sacramento (Cal.) Lockout.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that a short history of our lockout will be found interesting reading by the brothers of the U. B., I desire to relate the following:

On March 19, 1904, all unions affiliated with the Building Trades' Council were locked out amid great and tumultuous hurrah for the open shop and Citizens' Alliance. The carpenters affected by the lockout were L. U. 506, with 220 members, and L. U. 1618, with sixty members. Immediately after the lockout was declared a large number of the members involved went into the contracting business in order to decrease the strike roll and relieve the strain on the treasury. The Building Trades' Council purchased and run a planing mill, which helped us along somewhat. It must be stated that the open shop concerns did considerable business in the first few weeks of the lockout. Our members, however, were not discouraged, being confident of ultimately winning out. The membership of both local unions stood pat and only eight members deserted our flag and cause. The B. T. C. acted wisely in instructing all members to win the fight on merit, and consequently no disturbance or breach of peace occurred.

Today L. U. 586 has 309 members on roll, while L. U. 1618 has the same number of members as before the lockout. The open shop proved to be a bugaboo and a fake; those of the public who have patronized them are disgusted by the loose and bungling manner they turned out the work. They are now our best friends and stanchest supporters. The membership of affiliated unions also have stood like a man by the carpenters; they refused to complete any job that had been contaminated by the open shop in spite of many requests and offers of flattering wages. The open shop is dead in Sacramento, a statement to that effect having even been made within the ranks of the Citizens' Alliance, and before many moons the town will be restored to the same conditions prevailing previous to March 19, 1904, with not a non-union workman in the building industry of the town. Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF L. U. 586.

We are ruined by borrowing—by borrowing trouble even more than by borrowing money.—J. L. Spalding.

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and thought.—Persian.

If only we might realize that the good God loves us more than we love Him—more than we love ourselves!—Joseph Roux.

The slander of some people is often as great a recommendation as the praise of others.

Correspondence

A Voice from Atlantic City.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having seen anything in the columns of our esteemed and much improved journal, The Carpenter, from our city, I thought I would write a few lines and state how the U. B. is progressing in this city.

In the beginning of this year Local 432 woke up to the fact that we were not in the swim as far as wages were concerned, so we appointed a committee of our best and most conservative members to formulate a set of trade rules who performed their work nobly and formulated a set and sent them to the General Office for approval. They in due time were returned by General President Huber with his sanction. Thus fortified with our commission as it were we were prepared to go forth and meet the enemy which we did on the 13th of March. Previous to this time, however, we had written to General President Huber requesting that he send us a general organizer which he did in the person of Brother A. A. Quinn. Brother Huber also granted us a dispensation for about six weeks, which we, together with the valuable assistance rendered us by Brother Quinn, made good use of by open meetings and distribution of appropriate literature and by considerable missionary work among the boys, thus building up our local to the number of nearly one hundred new members.

Now, being equipped with the sinews of war, we, on the 13th of March, made a demand on the bosses for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours, which resulted in a great many of our men being thrown out of employment. Some of the bosses conceded the demand until they completed what contracts they had under way and then laid off all hands.

An organization known as the Central Labor Union was organized in the meantime, composed of delegates from all organized crafts in the city, and through its influence on certain councilmen a resolution was passed by the city council authorizing all city work to be performed by organized labor at $3.00 per day. This was the very best move that could have been for Local 432, as it was the means of putting a number of their men to work who had quit the city; also of forcing those to join who were working on city work and who were forced to go down into their jeans and shell out $10.00 for initiation fee and a fine of $15.00 being placed on the union men who had not come out when the demand was made, which has since been granted, thus making a very material increase in our finances which we were sorely in need of.

The action of city council was a great boon to Local 432, as it was the entering wedge in our demand for an increase of wages. The bosses, following the action of the city council, though with a very bad grace, conceded our demands, so that today we are receiving $3.00 per day for eight hours with very few exceptions and all without any financial assistance from the General Office.

In August of the present year a movement was inaugurated looking to the formation of another local, which was successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. A charter was granted by Brother Duffy signed by twenty-five non-union applicants and the officers were installed by an officer of Local 432 and the new organization started off with a hurrah and with the best of prospects that it has come to stay. Having elected and installed a good, capable and efficient set of officers there can be no doubt as to their staying qualities. The new local which is numbered 1704 has now a membership in excess of 150 and will soon leave old 432 in the shade.

Our next step was the formation of a D. C. which we were required to do in accordance with constitution so that now we have a full fledged D. C. in first class working order, having issued working cards for current quarter and also put a business agent in the field.

Our great trouble in this city is the great

number of floaters who come to town annually in the fall and winter months, and who persistently refuse to bring their clearance cards. We are at a loss to know what we are to do with these brothers, as we are loath to bring charges against them, and we are also opposed to excessive fines, as they do no good and are the means of increasing the great army of non-union men or of increasing the ranks of non-affiliated bodies of carpenters.

A word as to trade conditions and I will encroach on your valuable space no longer. Work in this city at this writing is not very brisk. We have quite a number of our men walking the streets, but the prospects are good, so that if any of the brothers contemplate their annual pilgrimage I would advise them to stear clear of Atlantic City for several months at least, and when they do come they had better come armed with their clearance cards, as we propose to make it warm for them the coldest days this winter as we have had a severe lesson lately, and we propose to do as we have been done by others.

T. C. WATTS, R. S., Local 432.

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From Sydney, C. B., Canada.

Editor The Carpenter:

Once more the U. B. of C. and J. of A. has extended a helping hand of fraternity to the craft here in Sydney, in the person of J. D. Cowper, the general organizer. No doubt, Brother Cowper found the craft in this section of Canada fast falling into decay. With wages ranging from $1,65 to $2.25 for ten hours, it is a foregone conclusion that labor's dignity will lose all standing and labor's rights become ignored and unrespected. The more so, when these deplorable conditions have been brought about by the workmen's own instrumentality, by their indifference and lack of principle. Trades must organize; true unionism is neither tainted with or controlled by the spirit of so-called equality. Common sense teaches us that equality is a physical, mental and a moral impossibility; the natural superiority of one intellect over the other prevents all men from being equal. It was ordained thus by One greater than man. It is one of the varying laws of nature just as true as the sun rises and sets. Some are born to rule and some are born to serve, but no man, according to sound law, has the right to rule or to serve unjustly or to the disadvantage of his fellow man. Unless varying natural laws are regulated by natural equity, there must be conflict between natural forces. The worm will turn, the slave will strike for liberty. This will follow when the unnatural force seeks to circumscribe and crush the rational.

Now that our craft is jointly sailing before the breeze on the unruffled waters, I hope and trust the spirit which animates her crew will be the self-same spirit twelve months hence, irrespective of conditions. Though storms and gales confront him, let him bear in mind the maxim, "For this a truth, the hand of the diligent maketh rich; for a perseverence which knows no discouragement is bound sooner or later to have its own reward, for all things must yield to industry and time."

A few more visits from such men as Brother Cowper to preach the gospel of justice and unionism to our craft, would soon find us among the foremost in the labor movement. Any one possessing the intellectual abilities to discuss the problems, as well as the economical conditions of the twentieth century, is a credit, not only to the craft, but to his country as well. I hope that the labor movement of our country will prosper; that the tyrants and oppressors of trades unionism will dismantle their brows of antagonism and labor's inalienable rights be placed on the mantle of justice; for justice is one of the principles of British American freedom.

J. M. NEIL, L. U. 1588.

Sydney, C. B., Canada.

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A Voice from the Canal Zone.

Editor The Carpenter:

There are a great many union men down here in Panama working for the government on the canal, and from all appearances there will be many more coming in the near future. This is a lengthy job that Uncle Sam has undertaken and, as his men must be housed, the carpenters are bound to get their share of the work. Quite a number of members of the U. B. are here in Ancon, which is United States territory, and they are all agreed that they should be granted the privilege of establishing a local union on the premises. We hold that

the existence of one or two local unions here in Panama would be a means of keeping many brothers in the union who would otherwise drop out. Socially, it would be a great benefit to us, as things are rather dull here at present during our leisure hours and we have no opportunity for entertainment of any kind.

The daily press in the states are doing a great injustice both to Panama and the canal commission in their statement about conditions obtaining here; their reports are very misleading. Of course, what suits me may not suit others, but speaking for myself, I say, Panama is all right. A call has just went out for 200 carpenters. As for yellow fever, there has just been one case on all the Isthmus in the month ending, and those most susceptible to fever here are generally the "booze fighters."

Please send me a copy of our monthly journal, The Carpenter, from September number on. Yours fraternally,

BRUCE TAYLOR,

Member of L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

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From Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1756, never before having been heard from in The Journal, I would inform the brothers that we are alive and still in the field with a larger membership than we ever had. About two years ago, when our first attempt at organization was made, we were compelled to work for $1.50 to $2.00 per day of ten hours, and we being helpless in our disorganized condition it looked as if things were going to get even worse. It was then that thirty-five or forty able-bodied carpenters thought it was necessary to get in line and fight for freedom and rights and L. U. 1756 was organized on October 8, 1903.

Later on we made a demand for more pay. The employers were taken rather by surprise by this unexpected move on our part and scratched their heads, but finally conceded. Within one year we gained an advance in wages of 15 cents per hour, and we feel thankful to the organization for it.

When I hear a man say, "What do I want to belong to the organization for?" "What do I get out of it?" I say that he is a big fool; because, if it wasn't for the organization he would have to work longer hours for less pay; he would have less opportunities to secure employment and be at the mercy of the employer. If these few points are not evidence enough for him for the value of organization and the benefits by being organized, then I say he is a fool and let him stay with the rest of the fools. Yours fraternally,

HARRY HURWITZ,

F. S. L. U. 1756.

Cleveland, O.

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Our Dues Should Be a Dollar per Month.

Editor The Carpenter:

While reading recent issues of our journal, The Carpenter, I noticed some interesting articles in regard to the financial system in vogue in the U. B. In my mind this is a very important subject, one that should be seriously considered by each and every one of our members.

My individual views in the matter may be fairly represented by reiterating the saying, "You can not get something for nothing." I would say to the brothers that it is only a matter of time until something will happen.

Just think of it, we pay 20 cents a month per capita to the General Office. From this amount you are paid a death benefit from $50.00 to $200.00, next a disability benefit from $100 to $400. Should there be any lockout you expect $1.00 per day; the same amount per day should the craft decide to go out on a strike, and all this out of the meager amount of 20 cents per month we are paying to the general fund. This amount of per capita may have been increased by the referendum vote just taken, to 25 cents per month. But, even in the event of the result of the referendum vote being thus favorable, it would in my judgment not materially alter the situation. Yet some of us will say: "Oh, the General Office is receiving too much money." I would ask these brothers, did you ever take into consideration that in order to pay into the general fund, at the rate of 20 cents per month, an amount equal to the $200.00 death benefit allowed you, not to speak of other benefits, you would have to be a member of the U. B. for over eighty-three years? Brothers, what you want is protection! Now, how are you going to get it? My answer is, by

protecting the U. B. with our money. How much will it require? Not less than $1.00 per month per member, payable into the fund of your local union, will do it. Out of this dollar we should pay a per capita of from 35 to 45 cents per month into the general fund, 15 cents monthly per capita to the D. C. and 40 cents per member per month into our local fund. Let me ask you, what is nicer than to have a substantial bank account, something to fall back upon in cases of emergency? This is a matter we should consider very seriously.

The U. B. is one of the greatest organizations in existence and rapidly growing in strength. It is one of the greatest means of holding in check and bringing to terms the money powers. What would our earnings be today were it not for organized labor? One dollar and fifty cents per day. Yet we could accomplish a great deal more would we command over well-filled treasuries, local and general, and the sooner we get together and make our dues $1 per month or at least the per capita tax to the general fund 45 cents a month, the better for all concerned. If we don't do it, it will be only a matter of time when the bottom will fall out of our organization. On the other hand, if we pay more money into it, we can make it a still more effective and protective organization, and we will obtain better conditions. Brothers, prepare for the devil before he comes.

Yours fraternally,

H. HARRIS, Pres. L. U. 255.

McKees Rocks, Pa.

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Eight Hours in Richmond, Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am pleased to report that on or about August 1, the Richmond, Va., D. C. conceived the idea of making a demand for the eight-hour day and on August 12 this body issued a circular to all boss carpenters notifying them to that effect; the shorter work day to take effect on August 15. The employers having been given but three days to consider the proposition there was a little friction, but we have come out all right. Each and every member was instructed to work out his own destiny either for success or failure, which course, as the situation proved, was a wise one. I will endeavor to relate some of my own experience in this eight-hour movement. In March last I went to work for a company with the purpose of making it a union job, as most of the men belonged to the union. I got the non-union men to join, but the day when the eight hours were to take effect the company declared open shop and nine hours, and we walked out. After five weeks had passed the firm sent for me, having conceded the eight hours and the closed shop. I now feel like a rooster who flew up on the fence, flopped his wings, but has not crowed yet for fear that something might mar his pleasure.

You will see from this report that Richmond, Va., is entitled to be listed among the eight-hour cities. This will doubtlessly surprise every person that is acquainted with conditions here, and knew how much hard work it required to accomplish our end. About 75 per cent. of the carpenters are now working eight hours, the balance working nine and some ten hours. They feel ashamed of the situation; however, they are anxiously looking for a reduction and appreciate our good luck. With best wishes for the U. B., I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. S. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1180.

Richmond, Va.

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First Call for "The Carpenter" to be Sent to Member's Home Address.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy:

The members of L. U. 258 have asked me to inquire of you why The Carpenter has not made its appearance among us of late. I can assure you that it is a welcome guest in our midst and the number allotted to our local union is gobbled up so quickly that sometimes I get left. To prevent that in the future I herewith send you $1.00 so that I can have the journal sent to my house. When does the year's subscription begin? I would like to get a copy of all issues published from the time you gave The Carpenter its new suit, as I not only like its fine appearance, but also appreciate the heart and brain which is manifested in every issue of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

OTTO W. ANDERSON, Treas. L. U. 258.

News Notes from Local Unions

Wichita, Kan.—Local Union 201 of this city is in good shape and flourishing. We have all our men at work at present and no one idle.

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Bingham, Utah.—At present there is plenty of work here for all members of the union and prospects for the winter are good; in fact, they are so also in Salt Lake City and vicinity.

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Hot Springs, Ark.—This place is alarmingly overrun with idle carpenters from all parts of the country; we have more men than work. Hot Springs is a good place to avoid at this time. Our local union is doing fairly well.

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Corning, N. Y.—Our Local Union, 700, has now a membership of 150 in good standing. There are but few non-union men in town; they gradually see their error and are coming into the fold. The winter season drawing near, work is closing up.

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Quincy, Ill.—This summer has been an especially good season, the building industry is booming in this vicinity, all the carpenters are employed and there will be enough work for them for some time to come. We have initiated quite a number of new members lately and are looking for more applications at every meeting night.

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Pensacola, Fla.—One of the most prominent contractors, who heretofore had refused to grant our scale of eight hours a day, and who was secretary of the Builders' Exchange, has acceded to our demand and will hereafter work union men only. We have thus scored another point and the contractor has received a whipping that he will not forget. We are sorry to state that the first bunch of tourist carpenters has arrived here, coming from Ohio. They declare having been ignorant of a strike being in progress in Pensacola. As regards "yellow fever" prospects are brighter at present (middle of October); only sixteen new cases were reported yesterday. Traveling brothers are warned to stay away from Pensacola, Fla., our men having been locked out since May 1 and yellow fever prevailing.

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Bucyrus, O.—Brother Weyrich's last visit here has been productive of good results as far as the unionizing of the Rechr shop is concerned. L. U. 1762 has now all but three or four of the men and these we expect to take in without any trouble by next meeting night. On the first of November we will initiate twenty-six back sliders. We believe now that success is ours.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—We have had a good summer here and plenty of work. Nine hours a day and thirty-three and one-third cents minimum, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sunday and holidays is our scale. As we are fighting our own battles mostly we think we are doing well. Since the 1st of January, this year, we have taken in 109 beneficiary and semi-beneficiary and nine apprentices.

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Montreal, Can.—The strike for an increase in wages is still going on and progressing in our favor. Our men are having plenty of work, while the bosses are eagerly looking for men—non-union, of course—offering 30 cents an hour. The secretary of the Builders' Exchange recently sent out a circular, entitled "A Strike Lesson," wherein he advised all boss carpenters to never employ any union men and charging our organization with having refused arbitration and incorporation. The D. C. in a reply published in one of the French dailies showed the public that not the men, but the bosses, had been taught a lesson, inasmuch as our or-

ganization is stronger than ever and most of our men employed at advanced wages. The assertion that we had refused arbitration was shown to be a deliberate lie, intended to mislead the public and our refusal to become an incorporated body and thus be at the mercy of the employers fully justified. The bosses affiliated with the Builders' Exchange; though badly beaten, do as yet not admit their defeat.

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Kent, O.—We are working under difficulties here on account of a contractor who is antagonizing unionism and insisting on employing non-union men only. In order to bring this contractor in line we are at present making special and strenuous efforts to get the non-union men here to join the organization. We were out on Labor Day in full force and made a good impression on the public.

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Wellsville, N. Y.—We have organized a new local union with the best prospects for prosperity. We started with twenty-five good men, nine more have paid in their initiation fee and dues and thirteen have signed an application for membership. We expect to number over fifty members inside of thirty days, and have a first-class set of officers. Most all other building trades, as well as machinists, blacksmiths and others, are anxious to also become organized.

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West Palm Beach, Fla.—Local Union 819, at a regular meeting held on October 9, decided that on and after January 20, 1906, eight hours should constitute a day's work at $3.00 per day. Our relations with the employers being friendly and harmonious, we anticipate no trouble in having our demands granted; still we have some of our best mechanics idle and some have taken out clearances for other localities. We would therefore advise all traveling brothers to steer clear of West Palm Beach, Fla., until further notice.

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Lewiston, Idaho—This city is largely advertised in the interest of real estate and business enterprises. It is boosted up as one of the most ideal places in the northwest for investment of money and abundance of work. With a desire to place this matter before the public according to facts, we will state that Lewiston, Idaho, is a much overrated city; there is little manufacturing going on here and men are coming and going all the time, leaving a margin of unemployed continually. Last summer was exceptionally dull, not over forty men ever working with ordinary steadiness. A number of the men own small fruit ranches which helps them along and relieves the situation somewhat. At present L. U. 398's membership is 90, of whom many leave town in the spring, returning in the fall if work be obtainable. We warn all mechanics to pay no attention to advertisements from this city for carpenters or other mechanics as they are misleading and not based on facts. There are many mechanics here idle and disappointment awaits any newcomer.

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Pittsfield, Ill.—Things have not been running very smoothly here for some time, but we are pleased to tell the brothers that in the middle of October Brother Adams, the general organizer from St. Louis, paid us a visit and put us on the right track. We have decided to wipe out the past and turn over a new leaf. The mass meeting we held with Brother Adams as principal speaker done us a great deal of good; he gave us some good advice and enlightened us on some matters which heretofore we did not understand as well as we should. L. U. 1786 will have smooth sailing in the future.

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Portchester, N. Y.—There has been a great change of affairs in this town since the past few weeks. Instead of the Interstate Manufacturers' Association putting the union out of business we have put them out of business. They have been unable to hold a meeting here since June 13, and we have succeeded in obtaining the signatures of most of the employers and members of the association to an agreement excluding the open shop and giving our men an increase of 25 cents per day, making the wages at the present time $3.50 per day. Not a man suffered any loss of time while the negotiations were in progress. In the town of Rye, N. Y., and Greenwich, Conn., working conditions remain the same, but we hope not for long, now, after our success in this town, the center of trade in

this region. It will, however, be hard to get the employers of these places to make any concessions if idle carpenters are flocking in and they can obtain all the men they want. We therefore would urgently call on all traveling brothers to keep away for some time yet.

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Vicksburg, Miss.—Things look very bad in this place. The yellow fever is constantly spreading and business is at a standstill. Hundreds of families have left town, going to different places in the North, many of them having mortgaged their farms. Others have pawned their jewelry and other valuables, thus raising money to get away to places of safety. As a consequence our local union has held no meetings for over eight weeks and our treasury is exhausted. While there may be no likelihood of many carpenters coming our way as long as the yellow fever scare prevails, we would warn all brothers to remain away for some time even after this district has been authoritatively declared free from the disease.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Brother carpenters will please carefully read this advertisement appearing in some of our daily papers:

"Carpenters Wanted—A few more carpenters with prospect of long and steady job. Apply to any of the undersigned employers, only good men who are willing to work as non-union men need apply. W. R. Muirhead, A. Morehouse & Sons, C. A. Bjorklund, the S. W. Hubbell Bldg. Co. I 26 s*p"

As the advertisement indicates, the Interstate Manufacturers' Association, in an attempt at the establishment of the open shop, has picked out five firms to start the movement. We trust that brother carpenters everywhere will realize the necessity of remaining away from this district at this time and the coming winter, when a clash appears to be unavoidable.

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Weatherhorn & Fisher and Andrew Hanlon, of Charleston, S. C., Unfair.

Charleston, S. C.—The attention of the brothers of the U. B. is hereby called to the unfairness of the milling firms of Weatherhorn & Fisher and Andrew Hanlon of this city. They employ non-union men exclusively, run their factories ten and twelve hours per day and are shipping their material to all parts of Florida and other places. We here are successfully discriminating against their scab work and feel confident that if brothers elsewhere would do likewise these firms would see themselves compelled to reduce working hours and permit us to unionize their factories. We trust that the brothers of the U. B. will assist us to that end by leaving this unfair material severely alone. We have made arrangements for the institution of a new local union and are making strenuous efforts to organize another one at Summerville, about twenty-one miles from Charleston.

Gainesville, Fla.—The Eddins Manufacturing and Lumber Company of Gainesville, Fla., having refused to grant the nine-hour day, and having discharged all union men on their inside work, have been placed on the unfair list by L. U. 1360, and also by the colored union of this place, and they respectfully ask all unions in Florida to refuse handling this unfair firm's doors, sash and blinds and dressed lumber, of which they ship large quantities all over the state.

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Missing Members.

Charles Stirling Cattanach, a member of Local Union 149, Irvington, N. Y., a Scotchman by birth, twenty-seven years of age, five feet ten inches in hight, weight 150 pounds, marks on forefinger and thumb of left hand and fair complexion, is missing and has not been heard from for some time. Any one who can locate him will be rewarded for the information by his brother, MR. CATTANACH,

Box 112 North Tarrytown, N. Y.

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Strike On in Jacksonville, Fla.

Brothers—The carpenters and all other building trades of this city are now, and have been since August 1, 1905, engaged in a bitter fight with the Builders' Exchange. The carpenters made a demand for $2.50 per day and when they attempted to enforce their demand the Builders' Exchange declared for the "open shop," and have since then refused to listen to any terms for a settlement unless the union carpenters accede to the open shop. This, you well know, we can not listen to as the "open shop"

would mean the disruption of our organization. The exchange has fought us with injunction, have arrested our men and are adopting all their usual dirty tactics, but we have them whipped to a standstill and will win this fight; we must win, as it means the very life of trade unionism in this city. The Builders' Exchange openly states that they hope to break the strike with union carpenters who will come here during the winter from the North. They are advertising in all northern cities for men and say that if they can hold out until the transients come this way they can whip us. Now, brothers, stay away from Jacksonville, Fla. Don't come here and destroy our unions. This is your fight as well as ours. Stay away yourself and notify all union men to stay away until this is settled, when we will publish the settlement in The Carpenter.

W. B. HILL,
Sec'y Carpenters' District Council.

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L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Visits L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.—On the evening of October 5, 1905, about 100 members of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, visited L. U. 465, located at Ardmore, a suburban town. They were met at the station by a committee and escorted to the hall of 465, where 150 of its members were waiting to receive the visiting brothers. They were welcomed by the president of the Ardmore local union in well chosen remarks, to which Brother Wesley Hall of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, befittingly replied. A number of brothers, among them some of the old war horses, were then called upon to address the meeting and cheerfully responded. Brother Vincent of L. U. 465 brought forth tremendous cheering by his popular song, "My First Visit to Arkansas." Refreshments were served and thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance. The brothers of the U. B. may look upon this occasion as a sign of awakening of the carpenters of Philadelphia and expect to hear from them again in the near future. These fraternal visits, we believe, will have a tendency of bringing the carpenters of this district closer together, and in one solid body, prepared to ask and receive that which they are entitled to this coming year 1906. The meeting came to a close at a late hour with three cheers for L. U. 465, the verdict being that their members are a lot of jolly good fellows.

✣ ✣ ✣

An Appeal to Members of the Craft, by Local Union 538, Concord, N. H.

Fellow Craftsmen—We respectfully ask your earnest consideration of the following: The organized carpenters of this city invite your attention to the desirability of bringing about better conditions in the trade. The justice of this is agreed to by both employers and journeymen generally. We will give the reasons for the faith within us in what follows and present the same in three sections, known as, how to attain the change, the necessity of the movement and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

First. How shall we attain this change? We are living in an age of organization. All intelligent interests are organized. It naturally follows that carpenters will make no mistake by entering upon the path along which others have reached a position of control and all that word implies. We believe that there is no more civilizing agency in existence than the trade union. It educates its members to be manly and independent. It teaches them their rights as workers and their duties as citizens, and defends them when their rights are invaded and manhood assailed. The principles of the trade union are just. Its aims are far reaching. It derives its powers from sound principles and the sympathy shown it by those in whose defense it was conceived.

Second. The necessity of this movement is found in the minute sub-division of labor. The inequalities of employment, the swift recurring periods of industrial stagnation and panics, the servitude of women, the debasement of childhood and the increasing army of the unemployed, which surely justifies our claim to the necessity of this movement.

Third. The benefits derived are so apparent that all who will can easily comprehend the great good that has been accomplished and the possibilities in store for the future. The influence of the trade union has been felt in the legislative halls of our country and state. Its good has been told by the preacher from the pulpit; its necessity has been considered in the class-rooms of the

(Continued on Page 50.)

Craft Problems

James Herche's Detortioning Timber Square and Combination Level.

(By the Inventor, a Member of L. U. 766 of San Francisco, Cal.)

ONE of the most useful and labor-saving appliances in the mechanical trades is the James Herche detortioning timber square, for which letters-patent were granted to the inventor on August 8, 1905.

The object of its inventor is to do away with the antiquated and time-robbing system of taking timber out of wind as hitherto practiced, and with this aim in view designed and perfected the above appliance by the aid of which the work of detortioning, i. e., taking timber out of wind is reduced to a minimum; in fact, the saving of skilled labor by the use of this tool often amounts to several hundred dollars on the construction work of a single job. While its use as a detortioning timber square is of the utmost advantage to the millwright, the carpenter, the bridge builder and other wood workers, by a happy combination of its parts it can be instantly turned into a level or plumb-bob, and here again its advantages to the carpenter, the millwright and machinist becomes at once apparent when it is borne in mind that not only can it be used as an ordinary two-foot level, but by an adjustment of its standards it can be used to straddle many obstructions, such as the hub of a pulley on a shaft, a bearing or shaft coupling, in fact a thousand or more obstructions too numerous to mention.

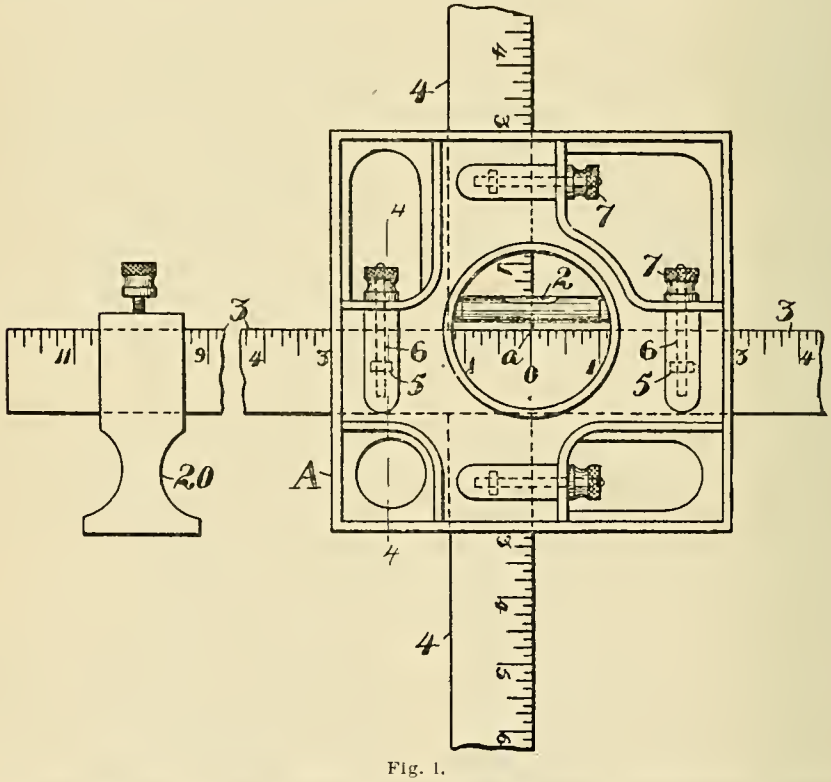


Fig. 1.

To give to the uninitiated a clearer un-

derstanding of its advantages we will try to describe, first, the old way of taking timber out of wind, hitherto in use. In framing heavy timber, say eight-inch and upwards in size, for all purposes where any degree of accuracy is required the timber is first taken "out of wind." The first step is to provide a skidway. Two timbers are laid on the ground at a proper distance and parallel to each other, and on these the timbers to be framed are laid, side by



Fig. 2.

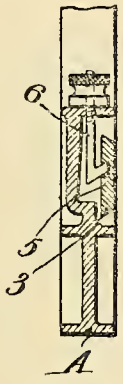


Fig. 3.

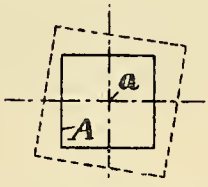


Fig. 4.

side, in such numbers as to leave room for laying off and framing them.

The next step is now taken. Two mechanics (generally), one at each end of the timber, proceed to tack a cleat each across the upper side of the timber near both ends. Both men are provided with straight edges, or, as commonly known, "wind-battens." These are usually 1x4-inch by 4 feet in size, with parallel edges. They are placed with their edges across the upper side of the timber, alongside of the cleats. Both mechanics now sight from their respective positions across both battens, by which process any twist in the timber is readily detected, the degree of torsion being accentuated by the length of the wind-battens. Having ascertained the "high edges," i. e., the diagonally opposite high edges of the twisted timber, they next proceed to take them down by means of a rabbet plane run alongside the cleats, cutting a shallow, rectangular groove across the upper side of the timber in such a manner that only the "high" edges opposite each other at both ends are lowered. At intervals they put the wind-battens into the grooves across the timbers to ascertain the result until both edges show parallel, when that side of the timber may be said to be "out of wind," or "detortioned." This done, the cleats are removed and the timber rolled onto one of its sides, thus bringing its opposite side on top; the cleats are now tacked on again in the same relative positions as before.

They now cut grooves on this side with their rabbet-planes at right angles with the first grooves, using for that purpose a two-foot square. This done, the timber may now be said to be "out of wind." The next step is to lay off the longitudinal lines on its four sides by means of chalk line and chalk. Making a mark two inches from the face of the grooves on all sides and at both ends, a chalk line is sprung on all four sides; from these longitudinal lines as a base the ordinary two-foot square is now applied for laying off any mortises, tenons gains, etc., the blade of the square being held directly over and in line with said longitudinal chalk marks. So much for the old system.

In the new way the detortioning square is applied in the following manner: The square is being held with the left hand against one end of the timber, which latter, let us say, is 12x12 inches in size. It will be observed that the graduations on the blades commence with zero at the center and extending twelve inches in all four directions. We now apply the square in such a manner that the four sides of the timber coincide with the six-inch mark on the four blades. This done, we insert a scratch awl in the upper right-hand angle of intersection of the blade, or zero point. We next rotate the square around the awl, the latter acting as a pivot until the bubble in the level shows the blades to be horizontal and vertical, respectively. We now mark both the horizontal and vertical lines alongside of the edges of the blades, centrally across the end of the timber and

repeat the same operation at the other end. This done, we stretch a chalk line directly over the upper ends of the vertical lines at both ends of the timber and spring same longitudinally over its upper side. In the same manner all the four sides are thus lined with chalk in a longitudinal direction. All of the timbers to be framed are now "laid" out of wind in a similar manner. This done, we slide the two-foot blade of the detortioning square to the left, bringing the right-hand end in line with the graduated edges of the transverse blades. Placing the two-foot blade in line with and directly over the longitudinal chalk-line marks, all cross marks for mortises, tenons and gains are now scribed off in the usual manner.

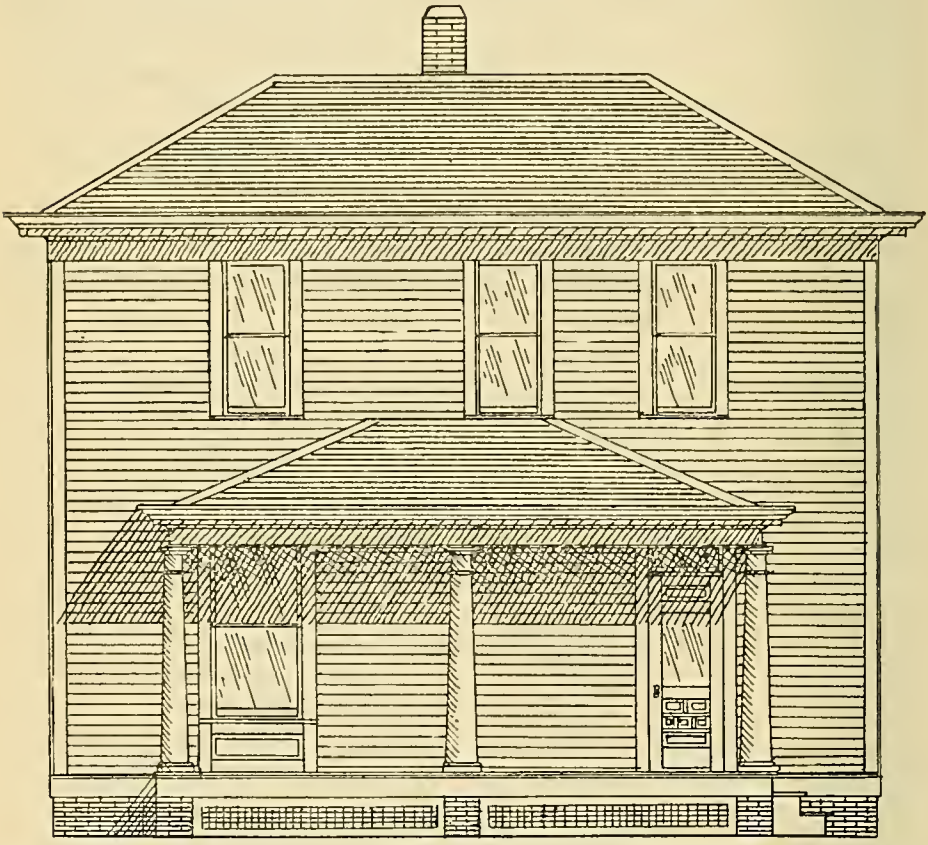
In summing up the many advantages of the detortioning timber square its points of advantage are as follows:

First. It completely eliminates the labor of taking timber out of wind, as hitherto practiced. This item alone effects a saving of quite a considerable sum in the construction of saw mills, bridges, quartz mills, factories, etc.

Second. It facilitates and simplifies the work of laying off timber.

Third. It insures absolute uniformity which renders the individual timbers readily interchangeable after framing, as all tenons and mortises are laid out from longitudinal central, instead of longitudinal lateral lines, as in the old way.

Fourth. As a leveling and plumbing tool it has the advantage of being applicable in very close quarters by reason of its adjustable standards, a feature possessed by no other level. Its utility in the case of running shafting to be leveled suggests only one of many instances.



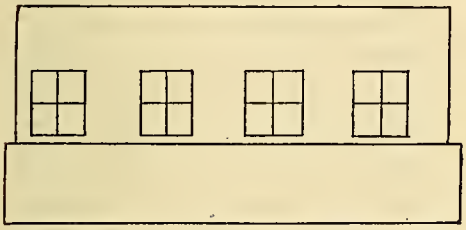
DRAWING—BY D. L. STODDARD.

Drawing.

(By D. L. Stoddard.

IN the drawing of elevations all that is necessary for a working elevation is to make an outline which shows the position and width of cornice casing corners, etc.

As this hen house had no corner boards, or casings, it only required a single line

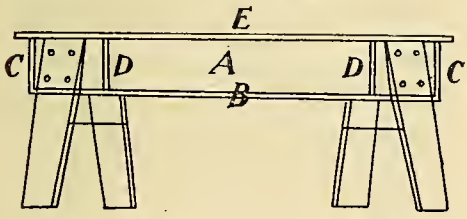


and was a mere outline sure enough. But to make an elevation to show a complete finished house and be almost a photo of the house before it was built, all of the siding and even courses of shingles can be drawn complete and the shade added to bring it out, as in my house design.

A Car Builder's Trustle.

(By A. Wendel.)

A is a ⅞-inch board six inches wide and B is a ⅞-inch board eight inches wide, forming the bottom of the box; C is the ends of the box, and D shows the partitions inside of the box which support the legs and also make two handy boxes for small tools; E is a board ⅞x8 inches in



width, forming the lid and top of trustle; it is hinged on one side of trustle and has a clasp on the other side for a padlock. This is a very convenient tool box and trustle combined. The trustle can be made any length desired.

Life is springtime, and the gathering years are lengthening days, calling to constant endeavor.—Rev. W. D. Williams.

Failure of Concrete as a Building Material.

In an article calling attention to the many disasters that occurred within the past few years on buildings in course of construction, where the accidents were due to the use of concrete material, the Inland Architect and News Record'' says in conclusion:

''The use of concrete system seems to me mainly brought about by owners seeking to find some cheap method of obtaining fireproof construction. Of course, while building ordinances may recognize it as such, concrete is not 'fireproof' in the sense of being indestructible, as it crumbles in extreme heat. Constructively it is uncertain, as it can be worse than defective by hardening too quickly and unevenly, or not sufficiently, before weight is placed upon it. Its weight can not be measured accurately in preparing plans, for it is absorbent and its weight is incalculable, except that its weight is such that it should be left to the piers and foundation work, where it is perfectly suited. It is not cheaper than good steel and hollow tile construction, and should be relegated to the field in which 'slow-burning,' 'mill construction,' 'fireproof wood,' 'expanded metal' and other fake fireproofing belongs. It is too expensively dangerous for our enlightened age to tolerate, when other and better methods that are perfect in adaptability and secure in their results are at hand and have been in common use and tested in every way for a quarter of a century.''

Refrain from Buying Non-Union Flour.

Bear in mind that the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is still holding out against their employes and their products are unfair. Members of labor unions, especially their wives, are again called upon not to purchase that company's flour.

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations, these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.—Farrar.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

187 die neue Briefkasten-Nummer der General-Office.

Unsere Lokal-Unionen, Distrikts-Councils und Mitglieder sind hiermit darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß in Folge der Verlegung der Post-Office der Stadt Indianapolis nach dem neuen Bundes-Gebäude (Federal Building) der General-Office unserer Brüderschaft eine neue Briefkasten-Nummer, die Nummer 187, zuertheilt wurde. Alle Zuschriften an den General-Präsidenten, General-Sekretär und General-Schatzmeister sind somit fernerhin

Box 187 Indianapolis, Ind.,

zu adressiren.

Endlich erhöhte Kopfsteuer.

Die Erhöhung unserer Kopfsteuer von 20 auf 25 Cts. monatlich, wie sie wiederholt von unseren Konventionen beantragt, aber jedesmal Seitens der Mitgliedschaft verworfen wurde, ist endlich durch Urabstimmung beschlossen worden. Für das diesbezügliche Amendement zu Sektion 55 unserer General-Konstitution wurden, wie schon im Oktober-Journal berichtet, 27,637 und dagegen 11,766 Stimmen abgegeben, mithin nahezu 5000 Stimmen über die vorgeschriebene Zweidrittel-Majorität. Zur Ehre unserer deutschredenden Lokal-Unionen sei hier erwähnt, daß fast alle derselben für die Erhöhung stimmten. Sie zeigten dadurch, daß ihnen das Wohl und Wehe unserer Brüderschaft am Herzen liegt und sie bereit sind, zu deren weiterem Ausbau und fernerem Gedeihen die nöthigen Mittel zu beschaffen.

Wie Ende vorigen Jahres, so können wir auch diesmal nicht umhin, die Frage an die Gegner der Kopfsteuer-Erhöhung zu richten: Welche Gründe habt Ihr gegen diese Erhöhung zu erheben, oder mit welchen anderen Mitteln gedachtet Ihr einer Kalamität in unserer General-Kasse vorzubeugen? Wir glauben nicht, daß es einem einzigen Mitgliede möglich ist, nachzuweisen, daß selbst bei peinlichster Sparsamkeit die General-Office bei einer Kopfsteuer von $2.40 jährlich ein Sterbe-Benefit von $50.00 bis $200.00 und ein Unfall-Benefit von $100.00 bis $400.00 noch auf längere Zeit hin hätte ausbezahlen können. Diese Ziffern waren schon von der Gründung unserer Brüderschaft an zu niedrig oder zu hoch gegriffen und nicht für eine Organisation berechnet, die in das fünfundzwanzigste Jahr ihres Bestehens eingetreten ist und mit einer erhöhten Sterberate zu rechnen hat. Mehr Beiträge mußten der General-Office unter allen Umständen zufließen, um den vermehrten Anforderungen für Sterbebenefit Genüge leisten zu können. Wäre das Amendement zu Sektion 55 abermals niedergestimmt worden, so liegt es doch auf der Hand, daß die Erhebung einer Extra-Kopfsteuer von 25 Cents, oder eine höhere, oder mehrere derselben, eine absolute Nothwendigkeit geworden wäre. Nun hat uns aber die Erfahrung gelehrt, daß die Erhebung einer Extra-Taxe das bei Weitem größere Uebel ist. Daß dies den Gegnern der Tax-Erhöhung nicht einleuchtet, ist ganz unbegreiflich; denn, diejenigen Mitglieder, welche sich gegen eine Erhöhung der regelmäßigen Taxe von 20 Cents auf 25 Cents monatlich, oder 1¼ Cents wöchentlich, sträuben, sind gewiß nicht geneigt, einen Extra-Beitrag von 25 Cents oder mehr auf einmal zu entrichten. Zwistigkeiten, Uneinigkeiten unter Mitgliedern und Verluste an solchen wäre auch diesmal die unausbleibliche Folge gewesen, hätten wir zur letzteren Maßregel unsere Zuflucht nehmen müssen. Selbstverständlich werden nun eine Anzahl unserer Lokal-Unionen gezwungen sein, ihre Lokal-Beiträge zu erhöhen, um den Ausfall von 5 Cents monatlich, den an die General-Office zu entrichtenden Mehrbetrag, zu decken. Es wird dies besonders da nothwendig sein, wo die Beiträge ohnedies zu niedrig waren, wie 50 Cents per Monat. Hier sollten dieselben nicht nur um 5 Cents, sondern mindestens um 10 Cents monatlich erhöht werden. Ein Beitrag von 60 Cents pro Monat ist noch niedrig genug und kaum noch den heutigen Verhältnissen angemessen. Aber, versuche man es wenigstens damit. 12½ Cents aus einem Wochenlohn als Tribut an den Gewerkverein sollte heute unter keinen Umständen mehr vor-

kommen oder erlaubt sein. Wer seinen Gewerkverein so gering einschätzt, kann weder demselben noch der Arbeitersache etwas nützen, noch an der Bewegung Interesse nehmen, und wir dürfen uns nicht darüber wundern, wenn solche Leute bei der ersten Gelegenheit der Organisation den Rücken kehren.

Pflegt die deutsche Muttersprache.

Wir haben in den letzten Jahren verschiedentlich Gelegenheit gehabt, deutschredende Lokal-Unionen im Osten und Westen zu besuchen und dabei die Wahrnehmung gemacht, daß unsere deutsche Muttersprache, trotzdem sie in diesen Lokal-Unionen als die offizielle Sprache gilt, nicht nur nicht gepflegt, sondern vernachlässigt wird. Dies ist besonders in kleineren Städten oder Orten der Fall, wo die deutsche Arbeiterschaft nicht zahlreich genug vertreten ist, um ganze Stadt- oder Ortstheile zu bewohnen und in beständigem Verkehr mit einander leben zu können. Im Privatverkehr wie in den Diskussionen wird hier der deutschen Sprache durch Verquickung mit englischen Ausdrücken und Redewendungen oft recht übel mitgespielt. Diese Sprachverquickung ist eine üble Gewohnheit, die gewöhnlich dahin führt, daß man die Herrschaft über die eigene Muttersprache verliert, ehe man nur einigermaßen die Fähigkeit erworben hat, die fremde, die Landessprache zu bemeistern. Diese Gefahr ist für Diejenigen am größten, die nur die elementarste Schulbildung genossen haben und nur über einen geringen Wortschatz verfügen, also für die Arbeiter.

Wenn einmal in einer Lokal-Union die deutsche Sprache als die offizielle anerkannt ist, so sollten sich auch die Mitglieder bemühen, dieselbe in den Diskussionen sowohl als im gewöhnlichen Meinungsaustausch rein zu erhalten. Unsere deutsche Sprache ist reich genug, um irgend einen Gedanken in die richtigen Worte kleiden zu können.

Es ist eine anerkannte und sehr erklärliche Thatsache, daß man, je besser man in seiner eigenen Muttersprache bewandert ist, desto leichter und schneller eine fremde Sprache erlernt, denn das Vermeiden von Fremdwörtern und fremden Redewendungen in der Muttersprache ist eine geistige Uebung, die Jedem bei Erlernung einer andern Sprache zu Gute kommt.

Um nun speziell auf die deutsche Sprache zurückzukommen, die Karl Marx als die Sprache der Philosophen und Dichter bezeichnete, so wird der Werth derselben von Nichtdeutschen oft besser erkannt, als von den Deutschen selbst.

So hat kürzlich die Londoner „Morning Post„ für diesen Werth ein Zeugniß abgelegt, das jeder Deutsche im In- und Ausland beherzigen möge. Das Londoner Blatt empfahl in einem Leitaufsatze dringend neben dem Unterricht in der französischen Sprache den der deutschen als unentbehrlich für das geschäftliche wie das wissenschaftliche Leben. Der Verfasser bezeichnete die deutsche Sprache als den Schlüssel zur Hälfte alles geistigen Lebens im heutigen Europa. Wer die deutsche Sprache nicht verstehe, könne auch die großen Männer der Neuzeit nicht verstehen und ebensowenig ihre Werke, er könne nur eine ganz einseitige Auffassung der modernen Geschichte und des modernen Europas bekommen, der Welt also, in der er leben müsse. In der Volkswirthschaft, der vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft, der Chemie, den militärischen Wissenschaften, auch in der Erdkunde gehe Deutschland voran; ohne einen deutschen Atlas komme kein englischer Geograph aus.

Maifeier und Massenstrike vor dem deutschen sozialdemokratischen Parteitag zu Jena.

Wie wir seiner Zeit berichteten, hatten sich auf dem fünften deutschen Gewerkschaftskongreß, abgehalten Ende Mai d. J. in Köln am Rhein, viele Gegner der Arbeitsruhe am 1. Mai gefunden. Trotzdem faßte der Kongreß einen Beschluß, welcher die Feier dieses Tages als internationales Frühlingsfest des Proletariats befürwortet und sich für eine Ausdehnung der Arbeitsruhe am 1. Mai ausspricht.

Angesichts der hier zu Tage getretenen Meinungs-Verschiedenheiten in der Frage war es zu erwarten, daß der kürzlich in Jena stattgefundene sozialdemokratische Parteitag sich mit dieser Angelegenheit beschäftigen würde. Diese Erwartung hat sich erfüllt; die Diskussion hierüber nahm einen vollen Tag in Anspruch, jedoch einen ganz sachlichen Verlauf, und folgende Resolution fand einstimmige Annahme:

„Die Maifeier ist eine zur Unterstützung der Klassenforderungen und des Klassenkampfes, sowie zur Förderung des Weltfriedens von den internationalen Arbeiterkongressen beschlossene Demonstration, deren wirksame und würdige Gestaltung gemeinsame Aufgabe aller politisch und gewerkschaftlich organisirten Arbeiter ist. Als solche Klassendemonstration wird sie vom Unternehmerthum und den bürgerlichen Regierungen bekämpft, aber dieser Widerstand kann für die Arbeiterklasse kein Anlaß sein, von

der Durchführung der Maifeier abzusehen. In Uebereinstimmung mit den internationalen Arbeiterkongressen von Paris 1889, Brüssel 1891, Zürich 1893, London 1896, Paris 1900 und Amsterdam 1904 betrachtet die deutsche Sozialdemokratie die allgemeine Arbeitsruhe als die würdigste Form der Feier. Der Parteitag macht es daher den Arbeitern und Arbeiterorganisationen zur Pflicht, neben anderen Kundgebungen für die allgemeine Arbeitsruhe am 1. Mai einzutreten und überall da, wo die Möglichkeit der Arbeitsruhe vorhanden ist, die Arbeit ruhen zu lassen."

In der Massenstrike-Frage, zu welcher der Parteitag Angesichts der verschiedenen Wahlrechts-Räubereien und -Raubversuche wohl oder übel Stellung nehmen mußte, wurde nachstehende Resolution mit 288 gegen 14 Stimmen angenommen:

1. Bei dem Bestreben der herrschenden Klassen und Gewalten, der Arbeiterklasse einen legitimen Einfluß auf die öffentliche Ordnung der Dinge in den Gemeinwesen vorzuenthalten oder, soweit sie durch ihre Vertreter in den parlamentarischen Vertretungskörpern einen solchen bereits erlangten, diesen zu rauben und so die Arbeiterklasse politisch und wirthschaftlich rechtlos und ohnmächtig zu machen,

Erachtet es der Parteitag für geboten, auszusprechen, daß es die gebieterische Pflicht der gesammten Arbeiterklasse ist, mit allen ihr zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln jedem Anschlag auf ihre Menschen- und Staatsbürgerrechte entgegenzutreten und immer wieder die volle Gleichberechtigung zu fordern.

Insbesondere hat die Erfahrung gelehrt, daß die herrschenden Parteien bis tief in die Linke hinein Gegner des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts sind, daß sie dasselbe nur dulden, aber sofort abzuschaffen oder zu verschlechtern trachten, sobald sie glauben, daß durch dasselbe ihre Herrschaft in Gefahr komme. Daher ihr Widerstand gegen eine Ausdehnung des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts auf die Einzelstaaten (Preußen 2c.) und selbst die Verschlechterung bestehender rückständiger Wahlgesetze aus Angst vor einem noch so geringen Einfluß der Arbeiterklasse in den parlamentarischen Vertretungskörpern.

Beispiele hierfür sind die Wahlrechtsräubereien durch eine herrschgierige und maßlos feige Bourgeoisie und ein bornirtes Kleinbürgerthum in Sachsen und in den sogenannten Republiken Hamburg und Lübeck und die Gemeindewahl-Verschlechterungen in den verschiedenen deutschen Staaten (Baden, Sachsen, Sachsen-Meiningen) und Orten (Kiel, Dresden, Fürth, Chemnitz 2c.) durch die Vertreter der verschiedenen bürgerlichen Parteien.

In Erwägung aber, daß namentlich das allgemeine, gleiche, direkte und geheime Wahlrecht die Voraussetzung für eine normale politische Fortentwickelung der Gemeinwesen ist, wie es die volle Koalitionsfreiheit für die wirthschaftliche Hebung der Arbeiterklasse ist,

In weiterer Erwägung, daß die Arbeiterklasse durch ihre stetig wachsende Zahl, ihre Intelligenz und ihre Arbeit für das wirthschaftliche und soziale Leben des ganzen Volkes, sowie durch die materiellen und physischen Opfer, die sie für die militärische Vertheidigung des Landes zu tragen hat, den Hauptfaktor in der modernen Gesellschaft bildet, muß sie nicht nur die Erhaltung, sondern auch die Erweiterung des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts für alle Vertretungskörper im Sinne des sozialdemokratischen Programms und die Sicherung der vollen Koalitionsfreiheit fordern.

Demgemäß erklärt der Parteitag, daß es namentlich im Falle eines Anschlages auf das allgemeine, gleiche, direkte und geheime Wahlrecht oder das Koalitionsrecht die Pflicht der gesammten Arbeiterklasse ist, jedes geeignet erscheinende Mittel zur Abwehr nachdrücklich anzuwenden.

Als eines der wirksamsten Kampfmittel, um ein solches politisches Verbrechen an der Arbeiterklasse abzuwehren oder um sich ein wichtiges Grundrecht für ihre Befreiung zu erobern, betrachtet gegebenen Falles der Parteitag die umfassendste Anwendung der Massen-Arbeitseinstellung.

Damit aber die Anwendung dieses Kampfmittels ermöglicht und möglichst wirksam wird, ist die größte Ausdehnung der politischen und gewerkschaftlichen Organisation der Arbeiterklasse und die unausgesetzte Belehrung und Aufklärung der Massen durch die Arbeiterpresse und die mündliche und schriftliche Agitation unumgänglich nothwendig.

Diese Agitation muß die Wichtigkeit und Nothwendigkeit der politischen Rechte der Arbeiterklasse, insbesondere des allgemeinen, gleichen, direkten und geheimen Wahlrechts und der vollen Koalitionsfreiheit darlegen, mit Hinweis auf den Klassencharakter des Staates und der Gesellschaft und den täglichen Mißbrauch, welchen die herrschenden Klassen und Gewalten durch den ausschließlichen Besitz der politischen Macht an der Arbeiterklasse verüben.

Jeder Parteigenosse ist verpflichtet, wenn für seinen Beruf eine gewerkschaftliche Organisation vorhanden ist oder gegründet werden kann, einer solchen beizutreten und die Ziele und Zwecke der Gewerkschaften zu unterstützen. Aber jedes klassenbewußte Mitglied einer Gewerkschaft hat auch die Pflicht, sich der politischen Organisation seiner Klasse — der Sozialdemokratie — anzuschließen und für die Verbreitung der sozialdemokratischen Presse zu wirken.

2. Der Parteitag beauftragt den Parteivorstand, eine Broschüre herstellen zu lassen, in der die in der vorstehenden Resolution gestellten Forderungen begründet werden. Für diese Broschüre ist die Massenverbreitung in der gesammten deutschen Arbeiterschaft zu organisiren.

Der Buchdruckerverband ist die finanziell stärkste deutsche Arbeiterorganisation. Im zweiten Quartal 1905 hatte der Verband an Eintrittsgeld, Beiträgen 2c. Einnahmen in Höhe von 594,025.19 Mk. Mit dem Saldo-Vortrag vom 31. März in Höhe von 3,894,486.90 Mk. hatte der Verband also eine Gesammteinnahme von 4,488,512.09 Mk. An Unterstützungsgeldern aller Art wurden verausgabt im zweiten Quartal 408,789.63 Mk. Für das dritte Quartal wurde ein Saldo von 4,079,722.46 Mk. übertragen. Dieses Saldo setzt sich zusammen aus 3,924,043.35 Mk. in Werthpapieren, deren Ankaufswerth 3,381,483.65 Mk. beträgt, 88,130.58 Mk. in Baar und 67,548.55 Mk. Vorschuß in den Gauen.

Die Sonntagsruhe im Friseurgewerbe Wiens. Wie in anderen Gewerben, die bisher am Sonntag ausgeübt wurden, soll auch im Friseurgewerbe, mittelst Statthaltereierlasses, vom 1. November an eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit stattfinden. In den Friseurstuben soll an Sonntagen nur von 6 Uhr Morgens bis 10 Uhr Vormittags gearbeitet werden, anstatt wie bisher bis 2 Uhr Nachmittags.

Die Föderation der Möbelarbeiter Frankreichs hielt kürzlich ihren 4. Kongreß in Toulouse ab. Die Organisation ist eine der schwächlichsten der leider so schwachen französischen Gewerkschaften mit etwa 2,200 Mitglieder in 26 Syndikaten, die auf dem Kongreß durch 19 Delegirte vertreten waren. Die Verhandlungen lassen leider keine große Hoffnung auf eine Besserung aufkommen. Der Antrag des Syndikats der Pariser Bildhauer auf Gründung einer Strikekasse mit 40 Centimes als Monatsbeitrag per Kopf wurde wegen des zu „exzessiven" Beitrages abgelehnt. Seit dem letzten Kongreß in Lille wurde die Strikeunterstützung durch Sammellisten aufgebracht und betrug meist nur wenige Cents pro Kopf und Tag. Man beauftragte den Föderationsrath mit der Ausarbeitung eines Projektes mit niedigeren Beiträgen. Mit 17 gegen 5 Stimmen und einigen Enthaltungen beschloß der Kongreß, „das Nöthige" für die Erringung des Achtstundentages bis zum 1. Mai 1906, gemäß dem Beschluß des Gewerkschaftskongresses, zu thun. Was man sich wohl dabei denken mag, bei der verschwindenden Minorität, die die Mitglieder der Organisation bilden, „das Nöthige" für die Erringung des Achtstundentages bis zum 1. Mai 1906 zu thun, während allgemein noch nicht einmal die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit durchgeführt ist und die Sonntagsarbeit noch in schönster Blüthe steht. Beschlossen wurde, auf die Tagesordnung des nächsten Kongresses die Lehrlingsfrage und die gewerblichen Fachkurse zu setzen. Durch den Föderationsrath sollen darüber Erhebungen angestellt werden. (Die Gewerkschaft.)

Die französischen Handlungsgehülfen tagten kürzlich in Nantes. Es wurde dabei u. A. die Entscheidung getroffen, daß die vom Gewerkschaftskongreß verlangte Einführung des Achtstundentages wohl als Kampfziel zu betrachten sei, dafür aber noch kein bestimmter Termin festgesetzt werden könne.

Unterstützt die kämpfenden Buchdrucker!

Der Kampf der International Typographical Union um den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in Werk- und Accidenz-Druckereien, auf den wir schon in unserer September-Nummer aufmerksam gemacht haben, ist noch in vollem Gange. Die Arbeiter sind fest entschlossen, so lange für ihre Sache zu kämpfen, bis der Sieg über's ganze Land errungen ist. Da der Ausgang dieses Buchdruckerstrikes für alle organisirten Arbeiter von großer Wichtigkeit ist, müssen wir es als unsere heilige Pflicht und Schuldigkeit betrachten, den Kämpfenden mit allen uns zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln zum Siege zu verhelfen. Es ist nothwendig, daß die Lokal-Unionen genau darauf achten, daß auf allen ihren Drucksachen das Union-Label der Buchdrucker angebracht ist. Vergebe man keine Arbeiten an Druckereibesitzer, die nicht im Besitze des Labels der I. T. U. sind, und vergewissere man sich außerdem, daß der Inhaber der Druckerei den Achtstunden-Vertrag der Union unterzeichnet hat! Unterstützt die kämpfenden Buchdrucker!

Departement Français

Avis Aux Unions Locales.

Nous appelons l'attention de toutes les unions locales de la langue frençaise sur le change du numéro de la boite postal du bureau général, qui sera des maintenant No. 187. Prière de bien vouloire adresser toutes les communications pour le bureau général, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Les Conseils de Prud'hommes en Europe.

Voyons maintenant quels sont les juges appelés à régler les différends survenant entre patrons et ouvriers. Aux Etats Unis nous remettons nos différends entre les mains du Maire, du Gouverneur, voir même du Président de la République. D'autrefois c'est un curé, un evêque ou quelque grand philantrope qui est chargé d'arbitrer des cas dont ils ne comprennent pas le premier mot. Prennons pour exemple le fameux comité d'arbitration chargé de régler les difficultés entre les ouvriers mineurs et les proprietaires des mines à charbons. On avait pris un evêque, un général, un ex-juges de cour suprême des Etâts Unis, une avocat célèbre et un ex-président d'une organisation ouvrière, qui, n'étant pas mineur, même pas ouvrier manuel, n'y comprennait pas plus les questions pendantes et en littige, que ces autres collègues. Mais le pire dans cet assemblage, c'était son caractère de classe. Les quatre premiers appartenaient à la classe non seulement riche, mais encore gouvernante; non seulement ne comprennaient-ils la moindre des choses aux questions à discuter, mais encor étaient-ils forcément et instinctivement inclinés à pencher la balance de la justice du côté de leurs amis, de leurs frères de classe, c'est à dire du côté des proprietaires des mines.

Supposons pour une instant que Messieurs les advocats, ou bien les officiers supérieurs, ou encor Messieurs du clergé, les prêtres ou les evêques auraient un différents entre eux, ou leurs subordonnés iront choisir pour comité d'arbitrage, soit des travailleurs ou même des avocats ou des officiers? Tous ces gens se croyent compétent lorsqu'il s'agit de la classe ouvrière, mais aucun d'eux ne voudrait reconnaitre ou admetter la compétence de ces derniers, même pas dans les affaires qui concernent la classe ouvrière exclusivement.

Voci une exemple: le 10 du mois d'oût le Président Roosevelt prononce un discours à Wilkesbarre, Pa., devant une audience de plus de 10,000 ouvriers mineurs. Il donne lecture d'une lettre qu'un curé vient de lui adresser. Cette lettre prétend que les travailleurs ne sauraient faire bon usage, ni d'une augmentation de salaire, ni d'une diminution des heures de travail, vu que les ouvriers passerait les heures gagnés dans les cabarets et se souleraient avec le surplus de leurs salaires augmentés.

Monsieur le Président, en donnant lecture de cette ignominie, n'a même pas eu conscience de l'infamie qu'il commettai en endorsant cette lettre. Nous sommes loin de croire qu'il agit, en cette affaire, en conscience de cause. Nous le croyons honnête homme, quoi que politicien, mais sommes convaincu qu'il n'est ni plus ni moins qu'un réprésentant de la classe capitaliste qui considère chaque ouvrier comme une ivrogne invétéré, ou du moins comme un grand enfant qui'a besoin de la tutelle patronale; autrement les ouvriers sauraient quoi faire de leur salaire.

Une autre exemple prouve la véracité de notre prétention. L'étât du Massachusetts élit avec grande majorité le richissme manufacturier de chaussure, Mr. Douglass, comme gouverneur de cet étât. Monsieur Douglass est démocrate, la population, en son immense majorité est républiquaine et vôte a l'exception du post de gouverneur, toute la liste républiquaine. Les ouvriers connaisent cet homme comme patron gentleman. Il traite ses ouvriers juste et honnête, reconnait leurs organisation, en un mot, les

ouvriers le considèrent comme un des leurs, quoi que millionaire.

Survint la grève dos tisseurs à Fall River et autres villes. C'était la lutte du pot de fer contre le pot de terre. A bout de force, parcequ'à bout de resource, on propose et accepte un comité d'arbitrage, et comme membre de ce comité, proposé même par les travailleurs, on choisit Mr. Douglass, gouverneur de Massachusetts, mais aussi patron manufacturier à Brocton. C'est là qu'apparait l'homme réprésentant sa classe.

Dans sa décision le gouverneur ne dit pas qu'il faut avant tout que le travailleur gagne au moins la somme nécessaire pour nourir soi même et les siens, il ne réclame nullement le minimume nécessaire au travailleur pour lui permettre de vivre, non, le gouverneur-patron réclame d'abord et avant tout, le minimume de profit que doit à tout prix rapporter le capital investé dans l'industrie, par les capitalistes inproducteurs. Rémarquez bien que nous de donnons pas tort à la décision patronale du gouverneur-patron. Pourquoi les ouvriers remettent-ils les soin de leurs intérêts à prendre dans les mains d'un patron? pourquoi ne pas prendre pour arbitre un des leurs? un ouvrier, qui comme eux subit la loi et les injustices du patronat, vit de leur vie, et souffre comme eux des mêmes vices de notre mauvaise organisation sociale?

(A continuer.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement syndical en France.

Les Grèves en France.

(Suite.)

Pour en revenir à l'examen des grèves en 1904, il y a lieu de noter ici que dans 770 grèves sur 1,026 les ouvriers étaient en tout ou partie membre du syndicat de leur profession. L'existence du syndicat patronal a été rélevée dans 373 grèves. 20 syndicats ouvriers et 4 syndicats patronaux ont été créés au cours de grèves ou immédiatement après. Enfin, 4 grèves ont entrainé la disparition du syndicat ouvrier.

Les syndicats ouvriers ont assuré des secours réguliers à leurs adhérents dans 39 grèves seulement. 66 grèves (sur 1026) avec 46.652 grèvistes, ont été solutionnées par les syndicats ou unions de syndicats professionels; 15 de ces grèves ont pris fin après entente entre le syndicat patronal et le syndicat ouvrier. Les conflits se sont traduits par 38 réussites, 25 transactions et 3 échecs.

Pour examiner les résultats des grèves occassionnées par des mouvements de salaires (demande d'augmentation ou résistance à des diminutions) le rapport a recours à une procédé ingénieux. Il met en regard de la perts subie par les ouvriers par suite des jours chômés le produit de l'augmentation obtenue ou de la diminution repoussée pendant 300 jours pour les grèves qui ont réussi, et voici les résultats de ce calcul.

En ce qui concerne les augmentation de salaires, 363 grèves ont fourni 67.291 grèvistes ayant chômé 898,250 journées, représentant une perte de 2,212,264 francs de salaires, soit 32 fr. 87 par grèviste. Pour l'ensemble, le bénéfice net s'élève à 6,345,-611 francs après 300 journées de travail, soit 94 fr. 29 par grèviste.

Quant aux réductions de salaires, elles ont entrainé 12 conflits avec 1,565 grèvistes et 26,463 journées de chômage, donnant une perte de 64,761 fr. ou 41 fr. 34 par grèviste. Comme au bout de 300 jours le bénéfice net atteint 141,332 francs chaque grèviste bénéficie donc de 93 fr. 81.

Une loi de 1892 régle la procédure pour l'arbitrage et la conciliation des conflits entre patrons et ouvriers. Elle est très peu appliquée, les deux parties mettant peu d'empressement à y recourir. On en peut juger par les chiffres ci-dessous.

Sur 1026 grèves la loi a reçu 247 applications. Dans 115 grèves, l'initiative de la demande de conciliation a été prise par les ouvriers, dans 10 par les patrons, dans 6 par les patrons et les ouvriers; dans 116 le judge de paix est intervenu d'office. Le tentative de conciliation a été repoussée 68 fois par les patrons, 6 fois par les ouvriers et 5 fois par les deux parties.

Enfin, 108 grèves se sont terminées par l'intervention du comité de conciliation et 8 par l'arbitrage. G. GUENARD.

Supposez que les divers églises renvoient leurs armées de prédicateurs leur pouvoir disparaiterai bientôt. De même si les unions de métier cessent d'agiter en faveur de leur cause il faut qu'elles renoncent à l'espoir de jamais devenir une puissance durable.

Death Roll

WILLIAMSON, F. A., of L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Ill.

HARSHMAN, O. P., of L. U. 1786, Pittsfield, Ill.

BADOUSEK, JOHN, of L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

MERCER, MILTON A., of L. U. 1237, Galion, O.

FORD, MRS., wife of A. C. Ford of L. U. East St. Louis, Ill.

RYAN, P. W., of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

(Continued from Page 39.)

colleges, but its most lasting good has descended to those in whose interest the movement was founded. The establishment of an eight-hour workday, one of the principles the movement was founded on, is nearing accomplishment. So much is contained in this one matter that it may be well for us to define its far-reaching effect. Less hours of toil gives better health of body and brain, better wages, better homes and better lives. To this contest for a shorter workday we invite the co-operation of all. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners won the nine-hour day and has gained the eight-hour day in over 550 cities, thus making room for the unemployed. In this state the carpenters in all the principal cities are enjoying the eight-hour day. We believe the employers would conform to this arrangement in our city, if the disposition of the journeymen showed a desire for the change. Our desires, we feel, should be for a full and complete recognition of the eight-hour day.

Again we ask you to unite with us. Put aside all personal animosities or petty prejudices you may have and unite with us in placing yourselves and all carpenters of this locality in the position that the self-respecting and intelligent carpenters of other cities occupy.

A smoke talk of union and non-union carpenters will be held in to discuss the issues herein contained. Come and bring your fellow craftsmen with you.

Per order of

LOCAL UNION No. 538.

Concord, N. H.

Vote of Thanks for Promptness in Settling Death Claims.

Muncie, Ind., October 16, 1905.

Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last meeting, on Friday evening, October 13, a vote of thanks was tendered you and your office for your promptness in settling the death claims of Brothers Pippin and Smith, members of our local.

Yours fraternally,

D. H. GRACEY, R. S. L. U. 592.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lexington, Ky., October 19, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take pleasure in writing to you and thanking you for your promptness in the remittance of our deceased brother, Eli C. Corum's death claim. We attended to his remains and gave him a very nice burial.

EDWARD FAUGHT, F. S. L. U. 1650.

❖ ❖ ❖

Selma, Ala., October 19, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy, G. S. U. B. C. and J.:

Dear Brother—I wish to extend many thanks to the Brotherhood for the prompt payment of the funeral benefit of my wife. Please return my membership book.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WILLIAMSON.

❖ ❖ ❖

Atlanta, Ga., October 23, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to thank the Brotherhood for the prompt payment of my wife's funeral benefit.

Yours very respectfully,

J. W. CROSS, Decatur, Ga.

Claims Paid

IN OCTOBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3951	Merchant Ferguson	52	$ 100.00
3952	Andrew Drexel	179	200.00
3953	Chas. Hoppe	476	100.00
3954	John Boyquist	606	200.00
3955	Andrew Johnson	639	129.00
3956	Mrs. Lucy B. Nance....	731	50.00
3957	Albert Starkweather ...	841	50.00
3958	John Kapes	1626	100.00
3959	Martin J. Curley.....	33	200.00
3960	Mrs. Minnie Colpit.....	33	50.00
3961	Miles B. Gray.....	33	200.00
3962	Aaron Moberg	7	400.00
3963	Roselina A. Caya.....	43	50.00
3964	J. E. Ramsen	119	200.00
3965	Mrs. Annie Mitchell....	120	50.00
3966	J. W. Ross.....	131	200.00
3967	Mrs. E. Colburn.....	184	50.00
3968	Mrs. N. E. Harshberger.	268	50.00
3969	Peter Keller	355	200 00
3970	J. C. Millar	416	200.00
3971	Mrs. S. J. Lewis.....	434	50.00
3972	Alexander Junger	476	100.00
3973	John H. Wilson.....	483	200.00
3974	Chas. W. Mueller	526	50.00
3975	Chas. Snyder	571	200.00
3976	Lewis E. Smith.....	592	200.00
3977	Mrs. Belle Conkling....	804	25.00
3978	Patrick Wm. Ryan.....	993	200.00
3979	Wm. S. Chapman.....	1254	200.00
3980	E. E. Zane	1353	200.00
3981	L. H. Snodgrass.....	1473	200.00
3982	(a) Mrs. S. M. Gallmard	696	25.00
3982	(b) John P. Melin.....	1	200.00
3983	Peter Muhn	50	50.00
3984	Hulda M. Nyquist.....	181	50.00
3985	I. R. Speer.....	182	50.00
3986	John E. Tan.....	237	50.00
3987	Sophia Reidle	238	50.00
3988	Robt. Gasdorf	238	50.00
3989	Mrs. N. E. Palmer.....	257	50.00
3990	A. W. Slavin.....	1576	200.00
3991	Geo. Boldt	1748	200.00
3992	Mrs. E. Blanchard.....	92	50.00
3993	Ell C. Corum.....	1650	145.00
3994	John B. Troup.....	281	200.00
3995	Mrs. F. Pardick.....	19	50.00
3996	B. Lamoureux	134	50.00
3997	Francis Marcotte	134	50.00
3998	David C. Pattison.....	206	50.00
3999	J. H. Ralph.....	7	50.00
4000	Henry Hahn	55	200.00
4001	Mrs. R. A. L. Desormeau	134	50.00
4002	C. Jirjhikya	164	200.00
4003	Mrs. H. W. Siters.....	211	50.00
4004	Mrs. F. S. Overbaugh...	476	50.00
4005	Peter Markey	507	200.00
4006	C. W. Farsman.....	701	50.00
4007	Isaac D. Ripley.....	751	200.00
4008	Mrs. W. T. Dennis.....	903	50.00
4009	Mrs. M. Mesnard.....	1110	50.00
4010	Albert Bergaus	1143	200.00
4011	Cruz F. R. Vives.....	1422	50.00
4012	Mrs. J. M. Paul.....	1458	50.00
3867	Geo. Henry Seiple (bal.)	463	100.00
4013	Edward J. Doherty.....	1592	200.00
4014	Usebe B. Laundry.....	7	50.00
4015	Jas. O'R. Barter.....	89	200.00
4016	Douglas Laurie	290	100.00
4017	Harry E. Bowen	177	200.00
4018	Mrs. A. Wentling.....	211	50.00
4019	Clarence L. Flack.....	600	200.00
4020	Benj. F. McCormick....	1291	50.00
4021	James L. Pullum.....	1758	200.00
4022	John J. Tiede	5	200.00
4023	B. F. Higgins (dis.)....	73	300.00
4024	Mrs. Rebecca Klein.....	1711	50.00
4025	John Kolp	45	200.00
4026	Frank A. Adams.....	55	100.00
3876	Geo. W. Steele (bal.)...	85	71.75
4027	Godfried Lundin	171	200.00
4028	Samuel Bradshaw	183	50.00
4029	Wm. Hopkins	205	200.00
4030	Mrs. Dolly Hooper.....	515	50.00
4031	Frank Knaggs	557	200.00
4032	A. B. Tait	766	200.00
4033	Fred A. Williamson....	904	200.00
4034	Clarence L. Bourne.....	1018	200.00
4035	Frank Ueker	1748	200.00
4036	Frank A. Moore.....	1396	200.00
4037	Gregory McDonald	172	123.34
4038	Chas. R. Gibbs.....	919	50.00
4039	Mrs. L. V. K. Schaap...	1186	50.00
4040	Alfred N. Johanson	1774	100.00
4041	Mrs. Barbara Gear	2	50.00
4042	Albin Schadrick	44	200.00
4043	Thos. O'Marrow	62	200.00
4044	Mrs. M. Palmer.....	84	50.00
4045	Mrs. Albertina Rahn....	231	50.00
4046	J. C. Whipple.....	634	200.00
4047	Mrs. Louise Leisz.....	1571	50.00
4048	Mrs. Harriet Hurean....	33	50.00
4049	Napoleon Murat	72	200.00
4050	S. E. Jones	190	50.00
4051	Hans. Berghausen	309	200.00
4052	Wm. M. Stearrett.....	626	200.00
4053	Jos. Casey	678	200.00
4054	I. B. Hutchinson.....	1542	50.00
4055	Mrs. W. K. Manning....	9	50.00
4056	Mrs. Annie Novitch.....	55	50.00
4057	Carl A. Youngquist.....	55	200.00
4058	F. E. West	74	100.00
4059	B. M. Drake	75	200.00
4060	John C. Donaldson.....	98	200.00
4061	John Tozer	257	200.00
4062	John J. Newell.....	1611	100.00
3801	J. J. Voorhees (bal.)....	700	100.00
3151	Jos. Leffelmann (bal.)..	810	33.00
	Total.....		$14,702.09

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
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Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
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Charleston, S. C.—F. A. Richers.
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nagman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom st.
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Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Wm. J. Quinn, Bates Ave. and Henshaw st.
Cleveland, O.—Albert J. Soukoup, 36 Lufkin-st., L. U. 39; J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford-st., L. U. 1108.
Columbus, O.—E. V. Murray, 121½ East Town street.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
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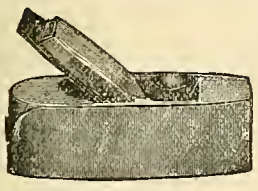
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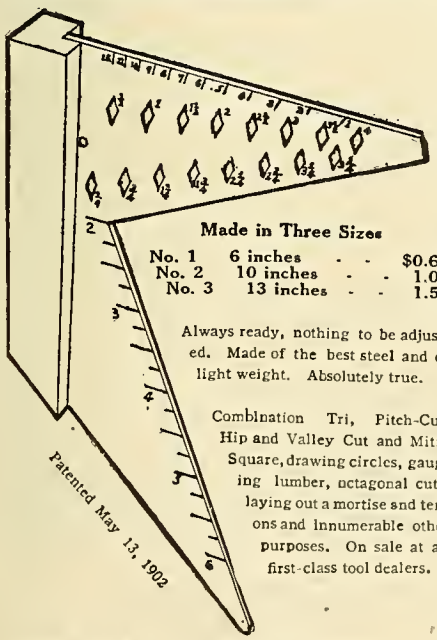
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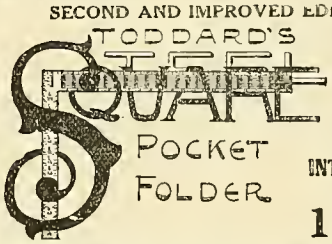
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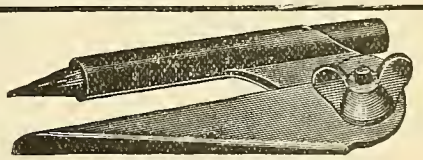
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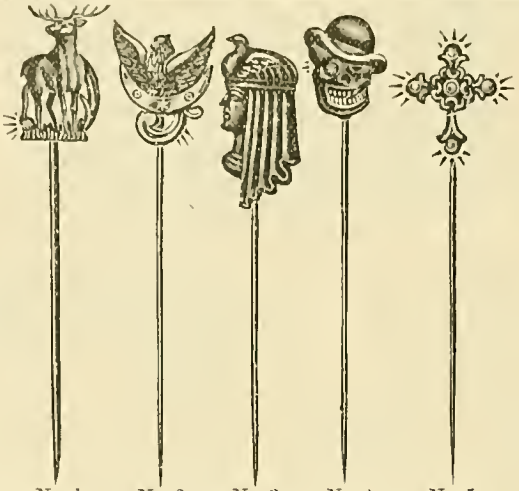
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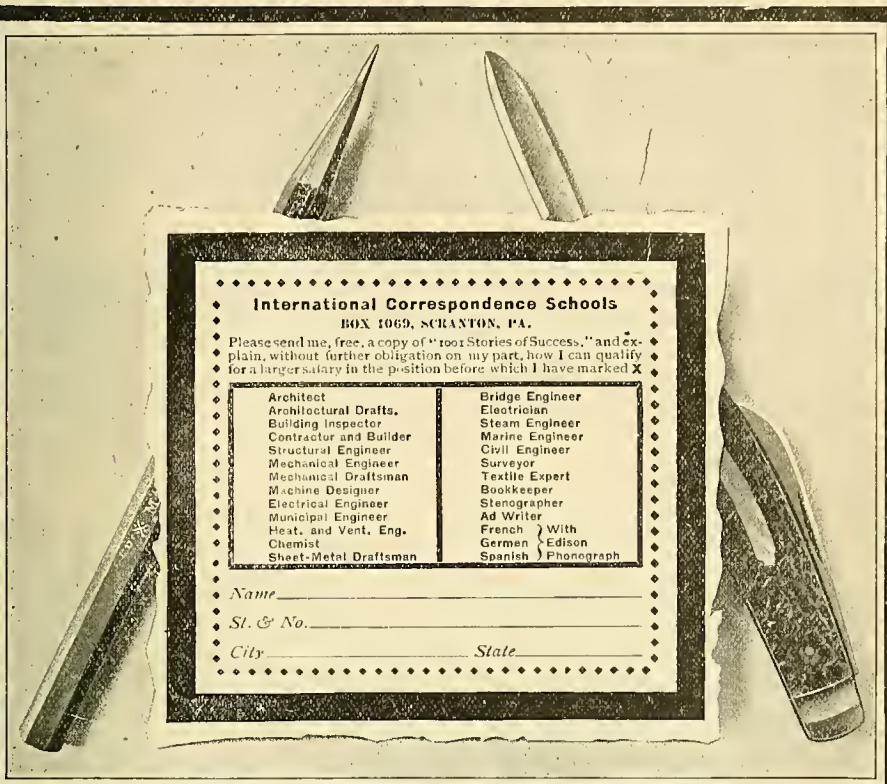
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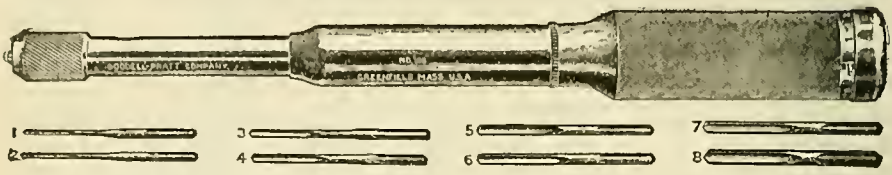
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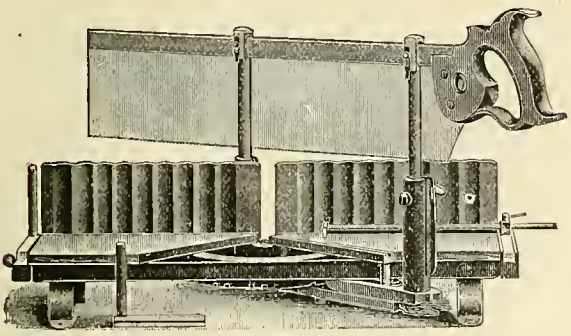
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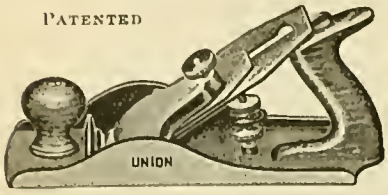
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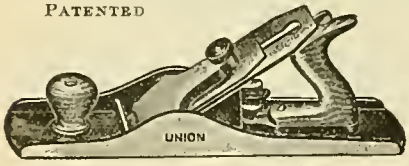
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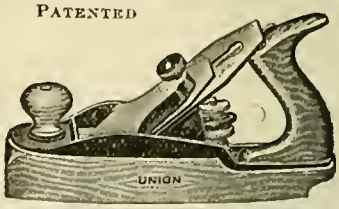
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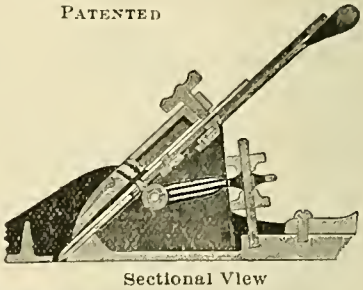
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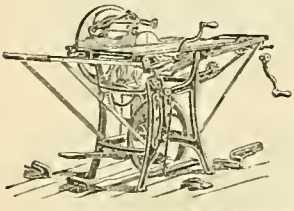
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New Bern, N. C., April 23, 1905.

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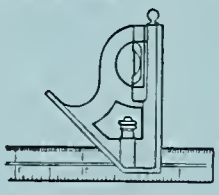
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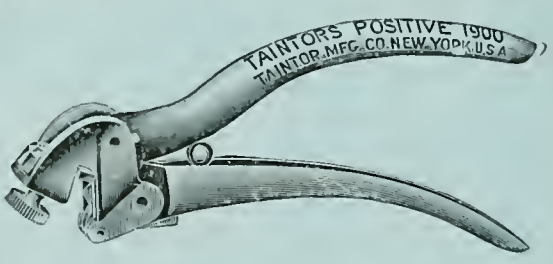
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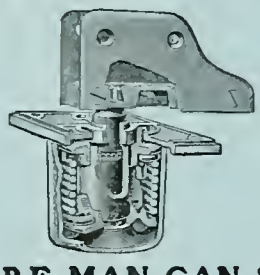
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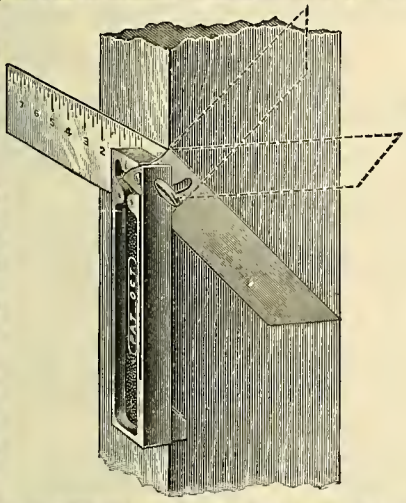
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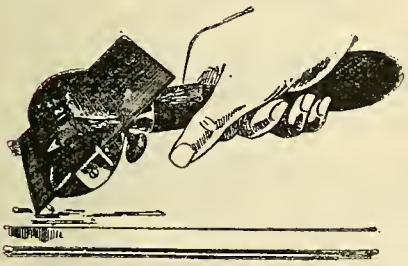
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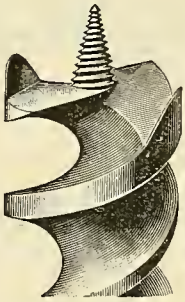
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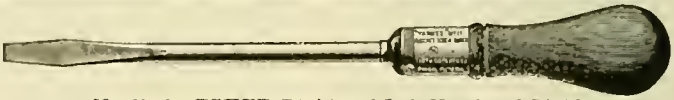
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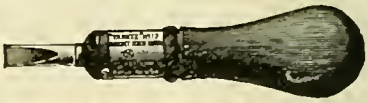
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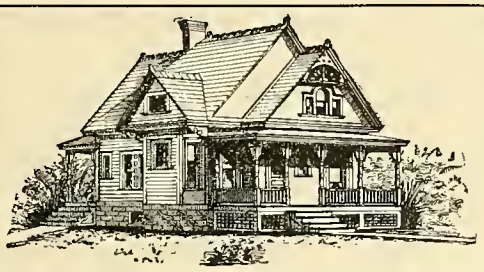
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Be Yourself

The World Needs Real Men and Women

By LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES

BE YOURSELF! That's what you were put in this world for. Avoid foolish forms and "cultivated" conventionalities. They are artificial, however artistically you may affect them. Avoid artificiality at any cost. It's like plated metal—it may serve a purpose, but it doesn't wear well. The man or woman who doesn't wear well isn't wanted. Such persons are not needed. See to it that you are needed. You will have gone far toward making a success of life when you become necessary, even though you are so to only one person or one community.

The world needs every man and woman who comes into it. It needs the best that is in that man or woman. Therefore bring the best out of yourself. But be careful that you don't try to bring out of yourself something that's in some one else. If you make this mistake you'll wake some fine morning—it will be a fine morning for the other fellow—and find the thing you were going to do already done.

It's better to be a real mole-hill than a make-believe mountain. It's a far greater crime to counterfeit personality than to counterfeit paper money. The one is a crime against human government; the other a crime against yourself and God. If you can be only one thing, be yourself!

THE UNION AND THE APPRENTICE.

(By A. V. Hoffmann.)



I HAVE often thought that there has been an injustice unconsciously committed by the unions and the employers of the various crafts in their care and treatment of apprentices. When we remember, as many of us seem loth to do, that the apprentice of today will be the journeyman of tomorrow, and that we expect him to take up the "burden of the ages" when we have dropped it from our own shoulders, and carry it well and wisely, solving the problems which we have been unable to solve, and achieving that victory for humanity which we have not as yet wholly achieved—when we remember this it would seem obvious that whatever concerns the welfare, interest and advancement of the apprentice, must appeal to us strongly as a matter which affects not him alone, but ourselves.

The day when boys were "bound out," to serve any sort of master, whether saint or devil, without taking into consideration the natural ability of the apprentice for any particular trade or profession, and which resulted in the formation of a vast army of misfit artisans, has passed away. At the present time the apprentice may choose from the many crafts that which he most favors, and if at any time during his term of service he discovers that he was mistaken in his choice he can have his agreement annulled and take up the study of an entirely different trade. He is not forced to serve like Jacob for Rachel, and his bond is not so riveted upon him that it can not be cast off until all the years of his bondage have been served.

The apprentice of today is blessed, inasmuch as he is a free agent, a man among men, and with wise and strong organizations of his craft standing between him and any flagrant injustice which his employer may seek to impose upon him. And yet, I claim, there is an injustice being done; one which reflects not only upon the apprentice, but upon the unions having jurisdiction in these matters. I refer to that which I call "the injustice of indifference."

Over and over again the unions take boys into their ranks as apprentices. In some cases signed and sealed agreements are executed between the apprentice and the employer, and there the matter ends until the boy has served his time and knocks for admission to the union as a journeyman. From the date of indenture, until the period of service has expired, little or no attention is given to the welfare and advancement of the apprentice. Whether or no he is being taught all that he should learn in order to become qualified as an expert workman is a matter no one seems to care to ascertain. While it is undoubtedly true that the progress of any apprentice depends to a very great extent upon his own efforts, his natural ability and so on, still we must remember that he is not the maker of the conditions which surround and govern him, and that if the conditions are not good he alone can not alter them, unless he breaks his agreement and seeks a new term of service with a different employer. In some such cases this action might be advisable, but it is not so easy for boys to pick and choose their masters when the demand for apprentices is a limited one. Again, there may be other conditions which control the apprentice, and which demand that he shall not "fly from one evil to others which he knows not of." An intelligent, quick-witted chap may be able to learn much by observation, and by questioning those who are capable of imparting the information which he desires, but even in this case there naturally must be a slowness of progression if no systematic course of instruction is given. As many men have learned to play upon the violin "by ear," so have many thousands of apprentices acquired the rudiments of their trade, and while some, whose natural talent enables them, have become efficient workmen, a multitude of others, less gifted, have never been able to rise above the level of the common workman who must depend

upon the instructions of his employer all the days of his life. It is not the mere ability to do a certain thing which makes successful men, but a knowledge of the why and wherefore of the things they do.

Many times I have been told that "practical experience" is the only safe educator in any craft or calling, but my own personal experience has taught me that the man who commands a knowledge of the "theory of things" as well as the knowledge of experience, is far and away the best equipped for the battle of life. It would appear to us that the self-interest of the employer would impel him to an effort in behalf of his apprentices, and that he would insist upon the chance to learn intelligently and not blindly being given them, upon the principle that a good workman is a recommendation and a profit to his employer, but it does not seem to work out in that way when we investigate the facts. In many cases the education of the apprentice is dependent upon a foreman who himself knows little beyond the giving, second hand, of instructions for the day's work, and is absolutely indifferent as to the advancement of any of the workmen; or perhaps he is fearful that if any one else learns a few things pertaining to the trade he may lose his own job and the other fellow get it.

As a general thing employers seem to think that the man who works the hardest is the best man, whether his work bears out the belief or not, while common sense tells us that the man who can think and work rapidly, and do his work correctly in the beginning, is the best and most profitable employe. While a few employers may really be sincere in their intention to advance an apprentice, the vast majority throw the burden of it all upon the other workmen, who are not interested in the matter, and seldom do more than "blow up" the apprentice if he makes a mistake, and ask him whether there are any more fools like him where he came from. As a matter of fact every journeyman should consider it his duty to assist the apprentice, and encourage him as much as possible, but very few of the "kids" who are endeavoring to master the rudiments of the trade receive any such assistance.

In order to evolve from the human animal a skilled being there must be imparted to him a knowledge of the technique of the trade he is to follow, and the only time in which this technique can be successfully taught is when the young workman first takes up his tools and begins the study of his craft. This is a fact which has been demonstrated over and over again until it has been accepted as a natural law, and to ignore it upon the ground that it "is never too late to learn" is wrong. The apprentice who does not strive for excellence in the first days of his experience simply wrongs himself and his employer, and in the end must pay the penalty, but the employer who indentures an apprentice, either in legal form or by implication, and then gives him the delivery wagon to drive, or leaves him to work out his own salvation alone and in darkness, commits a greater wrong, and is in no small degree responsible for the failure of that man's life, if a failure is the result.

The remedy for this condition of affairs lies in the hands of the unions. As it is a matter which most directly concerns their own welfare they should be vigilant in their efforts to ascertain just how the apprentices under their jurisdiction are being treated, and insist in all cases upon a strict observance of the terms of agreement, whether those terms be written and attested or simply verbal. There should be a report demanded, at certain intervals of time, both from the apprentice and the employer, and if, when a report is received, it appears that there has been any neglect or indifference upon the part of any of the parties to the agreement, the case should be promptly and rigidly investigated and the wrong remedied. Employers would then learn that the taking on of a new apprentice means more than the mere acquisition of a new hand at a cheap wage, and their own self-interest would prompt them to educate the apprentice as thoroughly as possible in order to receive from him a greater profit from his labor. I can not too strongly advise the use of an agreement, properly attested, between the union, the apprentice and the employer; an agreement in which the term of service, the wage to be paid, and the instruction of the apprentice shall be fully specified. In this agreement the union should be recognized as an active party, with the power to declare it void if at any time it should appear that the

employer was not willing to live up to its requirements, or was not morally a fit person, or that there existed any other sufficiently good reason for the annulment.

While talking with an acquaintance upon this subject he stated that he did not see why the union should interfere in any case unless the apprentice complained. In reply to this I will say that very few apprentices complain unless they are harshly treated, because they do not know they are being neglected, and are not receiving the instruction they require. Ignorance of the business in which they are engaged blinds them to the facts of the case, and so long as they are given decent treatment in other respects they do not know that they are actually getting a sort of "picked-it-up-all-by-myself" education, when their employers should be teaching them the minutiae of their trade, or having them taught by a qualified workman.

THE STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

(By W. J. Spencer.)



AS a voluntary organization of building tradesmen formed for the purpose of extending the scope of our various international unions, and to bind more closely the local unions thereof so that they will become absolutely responsive to the wishes of their parent organizations, that our movement may become a nerve center as it were, causing a throb in every particle of our general body when once a vital spot is touched, the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America has a mission to perform that will make for the building trades not only an educational agency, but one that will radiate protection and trade benefit to every unit of the whole.

The building trades, unlike other crafts, are peculiarly dependent upon one another since they are in reality subdivisions of one general industry, and still unlike each other, since their handicraft is of a distinctly different character. While varying in the nature of their constructive elements they are still alike in the sense that one subdivision is absolutely indespensable to the other. It would be impossible to organize all the building men in one general organization; therefore, each subdivision must, for its own preservation and protection, organize separately, and while we have accomplished this purpose in an amazingly complete and solidified manner, there has heretofore been a total absence of that which is absolutely necessary to guarantee the integrity of the organizations of each subdivision in the building industry. Namely: The centering of our forces, the centralization of our interests, a concentration of our power, a point from where that which is desirable for all might be transmitted with a reasonable assurance of an immediate response by all various elements, a central body which while recognizing and maintaining the sphere of influence divisional trades should possess completes the circle as it were and creates a thorough implication of all.

The building trades must always depend upon each other for sympathy and protection. Indeed, we can not organize without these agencies. Unlike miscellaneous trades we have no label or other insignia that might be demanded by our fellow unionists in order to develop a more extended organization. The cigar makers, molders, printers, tailors, hatters and other inside or miscellaneous trades can adopt such an agency with the assurance that its endorsement by fellow workers in other avocations will create a demand for their products, but the building trades will ever be unable to derive any protection or advantage by the adoption of the label. We then of necessity must depend upon the friendship, sympathy and assistance of each other.

Recognizing this the Structural Building Trades Alliance was formed for the purpose of bringing about a coalition of the various international unions engaged in building construction. If a union of men is desirable for the men then a union of unions must be as equally desirable for each union.

A moment's reflection will show that by such a joining of forces we can secure complete inter-trade co-operation so that each trade in the building industry may be awakened to the evils that surround a sister trade. Favorable conditions without precipitating our members or their employers in industrial strife.

National agreements so as to insure our members against a breach of contract in any locality by impulsive and ill-advised action upon the part of either the employers or employes.

The elimination of intemperate and unwarranted strikes and lockouts.

A just and equitable award to each trade of such branches of the main or basic trade as of right belong to it.

A fair regulation of new devices and so-called modernized methods of construction as tend to displace the old line mechanic by the introduction of semi-skilled trades.

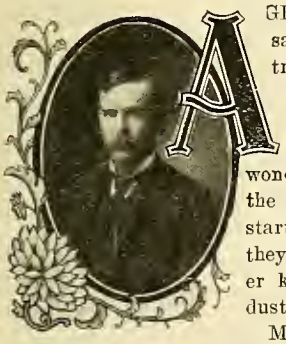
The maintenance of one international union in each trade with a view to preventing the further exploiting of the trades now recognized as belonging purely to the building industry.

A general and amicable understanding between associated trades where claims of jurisdiction cross or conflict.

In a word, to reserve for the mechanic of the building industry the work he is logically entitled to, and that he has heretofore performed and to be in a position to withstand any attack that may now or hereafter be made upon us by the theorists and demagogues who are parading themselves as public benefactors under the guise of defending the "free American" and the "American boy," but whose real ambition is to destroy the desirable institutions that organized labor has created, is the mission of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

THE INDUSTRIAL ANALOGY OF THE BEE.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)



A GREAT man once said that we get truths from the mouths of babes. A close study of those wonderful creatures, the bees, reveals the startling fact that they possess a higher knowledge of industry than man.

Maurice Meaterlinck, with a masterly insight into the life and system of the bees, tells almost incredible stories of the intelligence, order and harmony prevailing in the "city of honey."

He shows us that the work of the bees is better organized than is any factory that is presided over by a "lord of creation."

The bees have their architects, engineers, wax-workers, foragers, scouts, sentinels, policemen, scavengers, chambermaids of high and low degree, and in short, there is scarcely a function in society especially connected with industry that has not been foreseen and provided for by these wonderful little creatures.

The human mind knows it is wrong to waste, either material or labor, but the bees know it a great deal better than we do, or at any rate, provide against waste much more scientifically than we do.

Man is, and, of course, should be ever seeking for a more efficient system of industry, one that will allow each man to exert his full powers and to work in conjunction with his fellows, which, under intelligent management, multiplies his productive powers enormously.

And in view of the meager success he has as yet attained, it is interesting to observe that the bees are now doing their work under a system of co-operative labor and distribution which places each worker in the

right place and allows no duplication of effort, so that there is the largest possible returns for the amount of energy expended.

In numerous ways the bees are using methods that we in our superior pride of attainment are as yet in ignorance of, and it is the purpose of these few lines to call attention to the fact that as civilization has progressed, it has adopted one after another, the principles that are now in use by the bees, and man is destined to apply more and more of them as evolution proceeds.

In fact, as Meaterlinck has so clearly and forcibly pointed out, all the stages of growth of the bee can now be seen in the various kinds of bees, each class representing, as it were, a stage in the whole evolution of the bee.

For example, take the humble bee. It works entirely alone, its materials are coarse and its methods are crude and consequently its output is but small, keeping it down very close to the poverty line.

Was not this the same with humanity when its workers were isolated? Then there is another class of bees that are more numerous, and group together, combining to some extent their labor and material.

These are found to produce more and better honey than those of single workers.

And so, as the number increases we see intelligent methods obtaining, and more and more marvelous are the conceptions and executions that would require the full powers of man to compass today. But some one might object that the bee is not necessarily conscious of the principles he employs, but works blindly under a compelling law of nature. Now, while this does not affect the argument I am using, I will just say that a large number of exjust say that a large number of experiments have been made that convince the most skeptical that this position is untenable.

Experimenters have repeatedly subjected a hive of bees to an entirely new set of conditions, such as the insertion of a piece of tin in the hive in such a way that it would interfere with the building of the comb. They are confused and apparently nonplussed at first, but finally, after sending their engineers and architects to deliberate over the dilemma, they invariably find a way to circumvent the difficulty, and when they have once decided what to do, they proceed with the utmost skill and dispatch.

I say these various tests have convinced bee experts that the bee is a reasoning and calculating being and the notion that intelligence is confined to creatures such as we are is now completely exploded. But the point that I wish particularly to drive home is that there is a natural law of industry, which applies to any sort of conscious beings and which they will come in contact with some time in their career, and go through the various stages as their number and intelligence increases.

The bee, being a smaller part of the general evolution, so to say, than man, has worked up to more of that natural law than man has, as yet, and the wonderfully complete and efficient industrial organization he has today is accounted for only on that hypothesis.

It may be argued that as the bee and his environments are so essentially different from those of man, that it can be no concern of ours what the little fellows do, as their ways would not necessarily apply to us.

In answer to this we put forward the "great law of analogy," as Prof. Huxley called it.

The law of analogy is based upon the fact, or claim, at any rate, made by all, or nearly all scientific men, that there is a scarcity of laws or principles in the universe, and that we see a principle or plan used over and over again under all possible conditions and circumstances, and which always gives the same kind of results, as similar as the differences in the conditions will admit.

So if you see a principle worked out in some crude form in the lower orders of nature, manifesting certain results, you may know, according to this "law of analogy," that if that same principle can be seen to be working in human society, though not yet completed, its full working out will be along lines we see already attained in the lower kingdoms, but much more full and beneficial.

This, in brief, is the working of that law, and as we see the bees using principles in their industrial economy which we have also, but which are pushed farther along in the bees' system than they are with us, we

are justified according to the law of analogy, to conclude that all in good time, we, too, will be enjoying the same success from its use as are the bees now.

So we find the bee working under a plan that puts every single worker in the right place and allows no duplication of effort—a place for every man, and every man in his place.

"All for one and one for all," is a slogan that should be credited to the bees, for with them we see that the whole system of labor and management is centralized, there being only one center of direction and that the whole, and the results of that wonderfully perfect industrial system is laid away in the common store for the equal good of all. Some people may presume to criticise the bees for allowing a considerable proportion of the members to strut around finely dressed, helping themselves to the honey vats without doing a stroke of work themselves, but I fear the walls of our houses are rather brittle so that stone throwing at the bees would scarcely be in order, or at any rate until we devise some method by which our own work and its products are more equitably distributed.

GOOD HEALTH FOR CARPENTERS.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THE October number of The Carpenter speaks of the "enormous increase in the death and disability claims caused by the higher death rate of the past eighteen months." It was this increase which necessitated an increase of per capita to the general office, and ought to cause carpenters to learn how to take care of the wonderful house in which they live—"the human form divine."

The marvelous skill displayed in the building of the human body and the precautions taken for its preservation, repair and constant good order, are beyond the skill of men to imitate. Yet, that body is often the source of pain, weakness and expense of vital force, which heavily handicap the lives of many and indirectly add to the burdens of all. Such things ought not to be. It is not natural to be sick, and any death short of "euthomasia," the happy death of old age, is the result of bad living, unwholesome food, intemperance or accident, nearly all of which is preventable by ordinary care and foresight.

Man's present state is so artificial that he can not with safety to himself or associates, follow blindly the promptings of passion, appetite or impulse, but must exercise constant watchfulness and direction of all that he does—and omits to do—just as man must watch every blow in trimming, lest he mar the work and lose his job in the one case and his life or health in the other.

There is a foreman, a strong man and able mechanic in the prime of years, yet, one day he apologized for having to ask a workman to haul up the ends of a few heavy joists, which he had begun to do himself, because of "such a hard pain in his knee," which, though undoubtedly real, he could not understand. His face shows signs of permanent redness caused by the dilation of the fine blood vessels and his abdomen is unnaturally enlarged, making unsightly a once symmetrical body. He works well for about four hours, then finds a convenient object against which he can lean in an attitude of ease, and exercises his privilege of supervising the work the rest of the day, doing as little brain or muscle work as is compatible with the position.

One of his crew, also of strong build and middle age, laid off a few days because of lame back and is threatened with incurable kidney complaint. Another workman of the same crew, a strong young man, comes and goes from work with eyes more or less bloodshot. A physician would undoubtedly say that any or all of these men were candidates for premature disability or death claims. Why? Is it because the noonday lunch means a "can of beer," which must be replenished several times daily, or is it because their diet excludes strength-forming, nerve-invigorating fruits and grains and wholesome, well-cooked breads, meats and vegetables and includes tea, coffee, white baker's bread and greasy, peppery meats

and vegetables? Or is it possibly because of the boarding house fare of the average working men's lodging house, which is enough, literally, to drive a man to drink?

The men I have described and their method of living are real and they are a type of a portion of carpenters, the number of which the readers of the journal may estimate or confess for themselves.

It is to men of this type that the "enormous increase in death and disability claims" are due. Their cases are entirely preventable, for it is easy now to learn how to live and to care for one's health. The bringing about of a decrease in death claims rests with the members themselves and the manhood and will-power they muster up in the exercise of sensible restraint and self-control.

I may safely assert that most all of the men described here above, are inveterate tobacco users, smoking and chewing on the job and at all times; thus giving evidence that they are saturated with the poison of nicotine. Such cases should be classed with the intemperate, for it is intemperance in eating or drinking or "having a good time" that is the cause of the whole trouble, which eventually will lay them out.

Another class of benefit claims is that caused by accidents. Accidents, of course, will occur in the face of the best intentions and care, but very frequently they have no excuse other than "rushing," overwork, carelessness and sometimes the influence of a can of beer or a gulp of whisky. Had we not to contend with preventable diseases and preventable accidents, the next referendum would be more justified in reducing our per capita to the General Office than it was necessary to increase it. I have met with accidents myself, and so have others with whom I was working and I have seen many accidents happen of greater or less severity, a loss of life or limb, but I confess that I have never met with or witnessed any accident that upon careful study could not have been classed with the preventable kind and could have been avoided by the right management of the victim himself or of the foreman. Foremen sometimes are successful drivers of men, good managers of machines and well posted in ways of doing work, but they lack in knowledge of human nature and consideration of the methods whereby to get the most and best service from their men. It is the custom now to make young men foremen who can and will set a pace, and to measure efficiency by the daily report of work done and the least number of "kicks" from the owner or building superintendent. Most accidents happen in the afternoon, because then more will power is required to look out for things, the vital strength being on the decline. It is well known that railroad accidents are generally caused by "economy" or overworked employes, and the same is true in building operations. By careful inquiries into the causes of all accidents, interesting facts might be disclosed and the results should be published.

There is one kind of accident to which carpenters are especially liable, that is "hernia" or a tearing of the muscles of the abdomen which always results in much inconvenience, more or less disability and danger to life.

One certain physician in St. Louis at one time had more than forty patients from the ranks of carpenters who suffered from hernia, caused by lifting and climbing upon exposition work; yet an accident of this nature can often be prevented.

The abnominal muscles, like all others, may be weaker than the nerves and will power, and are sometimes broken by severe exertion, such as lifting, climbing and carrying weights. A sudden jar while holding a burden, or stepping down may produce rupture or strain of the muscles, especially if the system is exhausted and the muscles and nerves have lost their tone by lack of rest, overwork, sickness or similar causes. Of course, intemperance in any form makes the tissues brittle and more liable to accident, as also to disease.

Carpenters are constantly suffering inconvenience from small cuts, bruises or jams, usually of the fingers; these wounds generally heal up with little annoyance, but may result in blood poison. Hence, all wounds which break the skin should, if dirty or caused by a rough instrument, be thoroughly cleansed with warm water, using a little castile soap, listerine or peroxide. They should then be bound up and protected until healed. A small roll of surgeons' adhesive plaster and a box of zinc ointment are very handy and inexpensive adjuncts to a car-

penter's kit and can be used in the majority of accidents.

A small pair of tweezers and a sharp-pointed knife are useful to remove slivers of wood which so frequently pierce the flesh and may result seriously if not removed and the place treated at once. Carpentry is a healthful occupation and with the eight-hour day and avoidance of rushing, its percentage of disabilities and premature deaths should be and can be considerably reduced.

READ AND REFLECT.

(By Geo. C. Griffin.)

IT must be clear to many who read and reflect, that during the past few years this country has been passing through one of the most critical stages of its history. Never before in the annals of the nation has the chief executive taken such an active interest, and stated to the public his views on the "labor movement;" even going so far in his message to Congress as to devote an entire chapter to labor's needs and condition.

The most important question facing us today is, without doubt, the "labor question;" and still it is very evident that many American citizens never gave this matter a serious thought until the great anthracite coal controversy arose and brought forth the entire matter for consideration.

This lesson was a very grave and costly one, and certainly demonstrated to the people the power of "labor" when used for a beneficent and worthy purpose. It appears that it would warrant the capitalists and employers of labor to consider the mechanic in the future premises of politics and public polity.

In spite of all this experience, however, disputes still arise between "capital and labor." The Civic Federation, which consists of some of our most eminent statesmen, divines, judges and men of brains in the business and professional world, as well as eminent representatives from the ranks of labor, has decided with well intent and perfect fair judgment that arbitration is the means of settling disputes between capital and labor. I beg pardon if I offend their intelligence, yet when deliberating over such questions, especially the anthracite strike, their decisions would have received more respect by the public in general, and labor in particular, had they recommended the enactment by Congress of a general arbitration law.

Had such a law been recommended and adopted by Congress labor would not have received so many unjust decisions from the courts. The first cry we hear when asking for better conditions is the cry of "capital" praying the courts to grant an injunction or institute mandamus proceedings to prevent the laborer from using his persuasive powers to induce others not to take his place when a strike or lockout is forced upon him.

To think that two of the greatest and most protective of legal processes, ones won by the English barons from an autocratic king, are today utilized to enable corrupt and dishonorable capitalists to fasten their fangs, like harpies, in the necks of the workers of the land.

There is no fortune a laboring man can give his children, equal to a skilled occupation, as well as a mind education. A great deal of industrial oppression of the past has been caused by the lack of education, not only on the part of the mechanic, but the employer as well. The employe of the past, being ignorant as a general rule, calmly submitted to oppression, low wages and long hours, because he knew no better and had no higher aims in life. Like an animal he ate and slept, and like a hog he drank. The employer of the past usually calculated his receipts and knowingly took away from his employe all but enough to allow him to exist, not live. Even now the employers as a general rule are living on luxuries purchased with money which should go to the working man to buy necessities of life. And when told by his oppressed employes that they have joined a labor union for the purpose of mutual assistance, encouragement and

elevation, they are informed they have gone astray; that they are ingrates and deserve no consideration at the hands of capital. This is generally the talk given by employers when told by their "hands" that they have affiliated with organized labor.

This is the way the self-satisfied business man, lacking education himself along all lines but that of his own particular business, acts toward his help, especially in regard to labor unions. Really it is this class of business men who need education concerning labor's worth, aims, objects, etc. He also needs to learn his indebtedness to labor, his dependence upon it, and the real value of labor to him as a business proposition or asset. When a business man becomes educated concerning the true ideals of labor he will learn how to live happy and contented, and how to make life happy and agreeable for his "help," who in all cases are the sinew, and in many cases the "brains" of his establishment.

"All men are created free and equal and are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." So says the Declaration of Independence.

Yet the majority of men in this republic are made to fit in a special niche of society, to be controlled by a few others who claim that God in His infinite wisdom made them the custodians of all natural resources, in many cases resources of such class and character that the masses must draw sustenance from, and which are necessary to the comfort and health of the multitude.

How can there be freedom, either industrial or political, when some few men hold so much power? Bondage can not exist long where men are free and independent in matters pertaining to their labor and means of livelihood. Men not dependent upon others in the matter of gaining a living are persons who can maintain a free state. On the other hand, men who are in a social or industrial bondage, who have to beg others for means to earn their daily bread, must, when necessity presses them, sacrifice their rights, honor and manhood.

Surely it is time that we should reflect and conclude that the industrial world must emancipate itself from the evil of class legislation, such as benefit only the privileged few. There should be no privileged few, and labor unions should feel interested in the establishment of laws which affect citizens alike and which secure privileges to no special class. It is within the power of organized labor to do this, and I trust that the industrial world is not far from being convinced that in the enactment of a law giving the people the referendum vote lies a method for the cure of many of the evils of the hour, both legal, industrial and political.

"LABOR IS WORSHIP."

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

HISTORY repeats itself in organized labor as in all important world movements that are destined to live.

Through cause and effect, supply and demand, commercial and industrial activity is inevitable.

Organization is protective rather than aggressive, however much capital would assume the defensive attitude. Organization has been as bitterly opposed by the capitalistic element as ever medical science has fought the plague, but in spite of all organization has spread like a contagion until all lines of industry are infected. Yet labor compels respect from the favored few.

Although men are prone to regard riches first and make principle a secondary consideration, God and the angels rejoice over the man of true principle who passes in the path of duty incorruptibly through life's temptations.

The world pays homage to the successful man, ignoring the manner in which he obtained success, but the man who is true to duty, faithful to whatever task he encounters, wins the smile of the Master.

Labor worthily performed is only duty, and duty faithfully rendered glorifies God.

Honorable and worthy of the world's

respect and of heaven's approval, labor is worship.

Whether our workday falls in the pleasant and love-lit season of springtime, or our task requires us to endure the midsummer's withering heat; whether our work is done in the radiant glory of autumn splendor, or amid the harsh chill of merciless winter, an honest day's work deserves the approbation of men and angels.

An honest day's work does not necessarily mean working at high pressure from ten to thirteen hours a day.

The impression is strong in the mind of the employing class that men are to be treated as the cheapest part of the machinery in every business. The masses realizing the effects of long hours are making vigorous efforts to establish a universal system of the eight-hour day. Treating men as unimportant attachments to the real machinery has become the rule, especially in the large woodworking establishments and other important manufacturing and mining interests where men are employed in great numbers. High pressure is the rule. Individuals are not considered at all in regard to their welfare, but simply as to their capacity for endurance. When men wear out and can not accomplish the requirements of the high pressure system, they are discharged. The supply usually exceeds the demand, and there are men enough always waiting for every vacancy. Eight hours of honest labor ought to satisfy even the most exacting employer. More than that is unreasonable, and sooner or later the strain will tell in the quality and quantity of results produced. Eight hours of honest toil is of more worth to the employer and far more satisfactory to the employed than twelve or thirteen hours of inferior effort could possibly be; then why is such a struggle necessary to secure reasonable conditions for labor?

Selfishness answers the question. Selfishness limits the mental horizon of the employer until he almost, if not quite, loses sight of the employe's interest in contemplating the advantages to himself.

In art "the further away we get from an object the smaller it appears." The further away our experience carries us from a fact or condition, the more difficult it is for us to realize the actual proportions of that fact or condition.

Imperfect perspective characterizes the industrial complications of modern progress. Selfishness in capital and—though we may not be able to see it from labor's standpoint—selfishness in labor creates a difference of opinion that is difficult of adjustment. Capital seems as conscienceless in sacrificing the smaller interests in its own ranks as in its merciless methods with labor.

"Labor is worship"—hence the laws that govern labor should be in accord with justice and the Christian law of love—"Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

Justice to others and justice to self is the aim of organization in labor's demand for the eight-hour workday.

Organization based on the first principle of right, justice and honor must eventually convince all opposition, even to its antagonist—organized capital—which labor is tempted to regard as "concentrated iniquity," or organized injustice.

"Labor is worship," and by organized effort only can labor live up to the foundation principles of unionism.

A man can work eight hours a day and do as much and as good work the eighth hour as he did the first, but no man can give his best physical powers during twelve or thirteen hours a day at work.

Capital seems to resent the fact that organization has taught men who labor to regard themselves as individuals rather than so many tools to be used, worn out and thrown aside by those who control them.

"Labor is worship," therefore it must not become narrow and selfish in dealing with the faults and mistakes of those who have not been converted to its creed and fail to see the beauty and justice of united brotherhood.

On the other hand, while capital is trying to pick out a grain of sawdust from the eye of organized labor, the scantling in its own eye threatens inflammation or a permanently impaired vision.

"Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end and way,
But to live that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today."

ORGANIZE AND UNITE.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE "labor question" above all other questions is not understood as it should be. If it was we would all be much better off today than we are, yet it is the most vital question before the public at the present time for consideration.

Although "labor organizations" have been thoroughly "investigated," probed into and "tested" during the last decade, and although they have been acknowledged by the highest courts in the land to be "legitimate" and "lawful" institutions, yet there are many who hold aloof from them as if they were something "pestilent," something to be "dreaded and shunned," something to be "afraid of and avoided." Why they should feel so they cannot explain satisfactorily, but such is the case however. Which do you prefer to do, to try and get along in life isolated from your fellow-man, independent and alone, relying upon your own individual strength and ability to get a bare living, or to be in unity with him depending upon your "combined" strength to defend your "rights" and "gain better conditions," more pay and less working hours. Isolated, independent and alone, you will be whipped into submission at every turn. Your conditions will be those of "slavery," with no prospects of relief or freedom in sight. "United" you are strong and able to fight for your "rights" and for your "individual" and "collective" interests as well. "In unity there is strength," is a saying that should not be soon forgotten. The question in a nutshell is this: "Unite," and be "free;" "don't unite," and be "enslaved." It is the united—the organized wage workers of today—who are keeping the non-unionists from "pauperized conditions." Can this fact be refuted? Why not, then, join the "organization" of your "craft," why not be a leader in the fight, why not take an active part in promoting the interests of others as well as yourself.

My advice is: "Organize and unite," "consolidate and affiliate." It is only in this manner that you can be "successful." It was through organization and combination that the great corporations, companies, trusts and firms of the present time accumulated such "vast wealth" and became so "powerful." It is only through "organization" that the wage workers of today can "better" their conditions, "advance" their interests and "protect" their rights. Therefore it is incumbent on you to "organize;" it is necessary that you "organize;" it is your duty to "organize." Do your "duty" and be a "man;" neglect your duty and be a slave. Which is it to be? It is up to you to say. Your "salvation" is in your own hands.

"IS THE CHURCH OPPOSED TO WORKINGMEN?"

(By Charles Stelzle.)

THE church has always been against the working man"—so some men are wont to say. I shall not discuss the purely theoretical arguments in this connection. Neither do I propose to make this atheological treatise; nor yet shall I discuss religion as such. There are some well-known historical facts which may and should be produced against the statement at the head of this article.

In the first place, its founder, Jesus Christ, was not against workingmen. Never were more sympathetic words spoken to the "common people" than were uttered by Jesus Christ. We are told that "the common people heard Him gladly." He Himself was a carpenter and He must necessarily have had a workingman's sympathy. He constantly rebuked the oppressors of the poor. The men whom he selected as His disciples and who were the first promoters of the church were workingmen. During the first centuries of its history the church received its strongest support

from the great labor guilds of that period —the labor unions we would now call them —and it is not impossible that Jesus Himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild in Nazareth.

In the second place, the prophets of the church were not opposed to workingmen. The strongest indictments of the labor agitator against society today are chosen from the sayings of the prophets as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Furthermore, the text-book of the church is not opposed to workingmen. The principles laid down by its writers would solve the social question if faithfully lived out by both the capitalist and the laborer. Hardly a book treating on political economy which was used in any university ten years ago but is out of date today. The Bible is the only book always up-to-date, and it is the only text-book which the church officially recognizes.

Again, the leaders in the great religious movements in history were not opposed to workingmen. Indeed, most of them were workingmen themselves. The great religious movements had their origin among the common people. They were fought for by workingmen, of whom thousands upon thousands shed their blood because they believed in the great principles involved.

Finally, the preachers of today as a class are not opposed to workingmen. Many of them could be named who fearlessly denounce the sins of the rich as well as the sins of the poor. Eager to help, they are asking what they may do in a practical way to assist in raising the standard of living for the workingman.

In the light of all this is it fair to make the statement that the church is opposed to workingmen? I confess that the church has not done all that she should for humanity, because, after all, it is made up of poor, weak mortals. But give her credit for what she has done. You would demand the same treatment for trades unionism, and rightfully so.

ELOQUENT SERMON TO LABOR MEN, BY REV. M. E. BOVARD, M. E. CHURCH.

(Published upon request of Port Chester, N. Y., D. C.)

OWING to the publicity given to the meeting at the Summerfield M. E. Church, Sunday, November 12th, through the columns of the Daily Record, wherein the pastor, the Rev. Melville Y. Bovard, delivered an address before the united labor unions of Port Chester and Greenwich upon the question of "Labor and Capital," the large auditorium of that church was taxed to its limit. At 7:35 the unions to the number of 150 members took seats held in reserve for them in the main body of the church. Surrounding the guests and in the gallery were seated not only the friends of the organizations visiting there, but the members of the church.

It was an inspiring sight to see so many deeply interested people assembled as on this occasion. It also impressed itself upon the minds of the observant that a large majority of the members of the organization attending the service were young men in the bloom of vigorous manhood, clean cut in appearance, neatly dressed and presenting a standard for an American citizen. After the 150 seats reserved were occupied the organ sounded a prelude and the choir followed in a delightful chorus. A responsive chapter in Psalms was read, a collection taken up, after which the speaker, who seemed to be full of the spirit of the occasion, announced the subject of his discourse.

After a few introductory remarks the reverend gentleman stated that the soul of the labor problem might be defined and lettered thus, S O U L: S indicates Service, O organization, U Union, L Love. Looking into these divisions we will find the soul of the subject.

There is the proud and broad distinction of service. It includes the consciousness of being of some use in the world. It is not the method of getting all out of life, but putting something in. There is no one fact so conspicuous in life as serving. Turning

to the fact of order and organization we have the modern aspect of the problem. Perhaps it is not wholly modern, but mainly so. It is the evidence of the permanent and successful issue of the contention for fair play. It is the upward trend of the great fact of human freedom when men bind themselves together for a great and noble purpose; their success is assured, for the Master of Assemblies will surely be in their midst. The remaining problem is to perfect organization; that is not the work of a day, but of generations, yet much may be obtained by the best we can do. It is the planting of the tree once the fruit is certain, removing rubbish from the spring which is to burst out of mountain side. Union is the next step as a definite form of organization. This is something that has come to stay. It is as the lifting of the capstone to that great temple of human rights. It is in such harmony with our flag that it is American in its type. But the last thing in this view is of love. It is the last word and one of the great points in the sermon on the soul of labor. Soul—Service, Order, Union, Love. It would be well for every man to keep this in mind.

Then we might follow this with another suggestive idea: U-N-I-O-N—Universal, Independent, Organized. No.

Universal: This great matter of union is to be everywhere. It will not stop until it has reached China's center. It will cease to be for the benefit of a class or classes, but for man.

It is to be national in many ways. The President is enrolled, but that does not make it distinctively national. It is to seek and have the protection of the flag. It is to be an institution as much as any other great order. It will be a sort of public school system for the laborers. It is to teach the men of the trades that great lesson which all men need to hold sacred.

Independence: Demagogues weeded out. But this must not mean arrogance. It must not mean tyranny, but mutual life. Laboring men are to be no less independent than capitalists. The danger is that they shall seek to be more so. If that comes to pass the Maker of Destinies will have to put the bit in the mouth of the union and guide it back for further discipline; but a reasonable independence is essential to the growth of manhood; that is our ultimate aim. Manhood, standing in the common brotherhood.

Organized: The tree that stands against the storm is organized; the individual man is highly organized and on this depends his success at every point—trees stand together in the forest and defy the storm. The mountain is organized and adds to the strength of the forest. So man needs to stand against the bad luck that seems to sweep down from the mountains of history and threaten to lay him low. But it is not for defense alone, or mainly so, but for the march that men need to stand together, the commissariat is essential. The mountain climbers rope themselves together and hang together. If the laboring men do not hang together they will likely hang separately. Do not forget that I have in mind the climb toward better civilization.

No: An organized No. An independent No. A national No. A universal No. To the influences which are within the organization seeking to disintegrate, break up, and set the members in a panic. No to dissensions. No to the tides of influence from without. No to the entrenched liquor traffic which steals the brains of so many honest men. No to the reckless spirit of anarchy which sets her sails for the breakers, the rocks on which the whole ship of state may be wrecked. No to the political boss whose sole ambition seems to be to get at the head of the procession which is leading downward to ruin. No to the financial tyrants who sit over the treasury and rake off the dividends which belong to the poor man. No to the encroachments of jealousies and hatred which seek to undermine the poor man's last but sure hope—namely, character.

U, Universal, N National, I Independent, O Organized, N No. That is the way every man with a hoe or without a hoe should learn to spell the labor problem, especially union labor.

Notwithstanding the whole business of the toiler seems to be doing—constructing. From the smallest article to the pyramids, and great bridges spanning great rivers, and the great tunnels, from one side of the mountain to the other. Still the criticism on the labor movement is on what they leave undone. They have failed to guard the best interests of their homes! They have

let the demon rum enter and the path of his destroying trail is distinctly marked.

One more comparison:

This is the day we should spell labor: Love, Arbitration, Blessings, Order, Rest.

This the way to begin the great business of life: Put love as the cornerstone. "Let brotherly love continue." The love which is the fulfillment of the law of Christ. There is no other way to the sunlit summit where rest of soul is to be found. Love, most of all, your fellow men. "Little children love one another." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Two words are struggling for mastery here, Anxiety and Arbitration. Perhaps we should substitute in this conflict ambition. Let ambition knuckle down to the better regime of arbitration. It is not an easy thing for the highly tensioned spirit to put the point of his ambitions over into the hands of a commission and swear to abide by the decision. But it seems to be the only way. The man who insists on his personal ambitions will give place to enmity and trample under feet amity or love. Get the choice of the three words here, Anxiety, Ambition—these are usually yoked like to old well mettled steers; they pull tremendously. They have a lot of worry loaded in the great cart; they carry great fortunes in fine imaginations; they haul family and national interests; they seem to be moving the very foundations of human destiny!

But there is a more timely word for the laborers; it is arbitration. "Come let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white wool, they shall be as snow." That is arbitration. This is to be a key word with the toilers of our land.

Again we find two words in conflict, but they should dwell together, namely, Business and Blessing. For the sake of business some will forget their blessings, and whence they are. But it is a good sign to find hard working men giving more attention to the business end of their seemingly tough proposition. But rightly understood, it is a business that includes the great blessings of life.

I knew a laboring man who after working twelve or fourteen hours a day found great delight in singing,

"Come thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing Thy praise."

The hard-pressed man must not forget his songs in the night. Carlyle's idea was, "Give me that man that sings at his work." But I am not sure that could be tolerated in many of our great firms today.

But he must not neglect his song. There is enough to make him cynical, stoical and he must keep up his song. It is a great fact of his nature. Sing "I'd vie with Gabriel while he sings in notes almost divine."

Order is the next thing in this lesson. Not the distress which follows the confusion of war or anarchy, or oppression, but order. What Emerson calls behavior. Matthew Arnold says: "Conduct is three-fourths of life." All nature is crying out for order. The violence of the mob is one of the common facts of history. There may be an order like the mummies wrapt in eternal death; an order like the solemn march to the grave. Not that, but order like the unfolding of the great garden of fragrant flowers until we feel the breath of God from every side. Order like the fine harmony of the songsters of the woods, like the glory of the heavens. Such is the way to achievement which shall find the last great point:

Rest. Not as the lazy man tumbles over, indifferent to the light or the dark, but as the wild waters rest, with the colors of heaven on their breast. The rest of peace, of conscious life and relation to God as faithful children. The rest of soul, with the feeling of God's will being consummated in the soul. Rest with the assurance that you are bearing some one's burdens and living a life of manly proportions. This is the only way to spell labor:

Love, Arbitration (Business), Blessing, Order and Rest.

The Worst Yet.

Although it makes me mad when men
Talk "shop," it makes me hopping
To be among the women when
They start in talking shopping.
—Philadelphia Press.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY,
P. O. Box 187 - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1905.

In this and previous issues of the journal attention is called to conditions existing in Bridgeport, Conn., which make it imperatively necessary for all building tradesmen to remain away from that city and vicinity.

It appears that the Interstate Manufacturers' Association has reopened its fight to undermine labor organization in the building trades and resumed its systematic crusade by an effort to bring in non-union men from all parts of the country. The Interstate Association is the same combine which about two years ago gained considerable ill fame by the introduction of the so-called "reference card system," a dastardly scheme concocted by this ill-reputed type of employers which, however, through the vigilance and energy displayed by our members of the State of Connecticut and surrounding districts, was nipped in the bud. As a result of extensive advertising a large number of non-union men have come to Bridgeport during the past months, most of them from the northern New England States, the employers in their alluring ads offering steady work and good wages, stating that there was no trouble. At the present time the fight is centered against the carpenters, and the Interstate Association members say that our men will eat snowballs before they get through with them. In an effort to correct the many false statements set afloat by members of the association, in reference to the present difficulties between the contractors in the building business and their employes, and with a view to enlighten the public on the true causes of these difficulties, the press committee of Local Union 115 recently issued the following statement:

"The rate of wages and the number of hours in the working day are the same for several years past and no attempt has been made to alter these conditions under which this city has, beyond question, done more building than at any other time in its history. However, not content to do business in a business manner, an association has been formed with a local branch here, some of whose members have since its inception constantly been making trouble, at first by the introduction of the so-called reference card, which met with such public disapproval two years ago that its enforcement was entirely abandoned; afterward by blacklisting through the United States mail several members of the local union, which was met by a stern resistance not only by the union, but by the conservative members of their own association, and was withdrawn.

"And again last fall it was planned to force a lockout in mid-winter, at which time they believed that, owing to the increased cost of living and the scarcity of work in our line, the men could be starved into submission. This effort was foiled by one of its members refusing to believe the

statement of his fellow-members that the union was seeking trouble, and after a little investigation refuted the statements of their leaders as being untruthful and then and there refused to be a party to any scheme to take advantage of his men. Thus the affair ended.

"The present attempt to force the open shop through a few of its members, not by choice but by allotment, to bring unfair and in most cases unskilled help into the town, plainly shows the calibre of its promoters.

"Advertisements have been inserted promiscuously through the surrounding and in some cases the Western States, asking for help, offering good wages, misleading the men by statements that there is no trouble here, paying expenses to this city and employing agents to solicit help in these towns, who give the same untruthful promises as their masters. The recent attempt of one of their leaders (pity the followers) with the assistance of a city sheriff, who by the illegal use of his badge to scare a boy by threats and other means of coercion to leave the city or he would place him under arrest, which of itself shows the officer to be unfit to administer the duties of the office he holds, all these not only meet with the disapproval of the public, but are liable to prove a menace to the city itself, as it is a well established fact that not only do a poor class of mechanics travel from place to place in this way, but frequently thieves make it a practice to travel with them, as their fare is paid and a good opportunity is offered them when jobbing to enter unmolested and rob the homes and stores of the parties whom they may be working for, and then easily make their escape to other cities where employers obtain their help in the same manner.

"The following is a copy of and a sample of the ads appearing in the papers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire:

"'Wanted, fifty non-union carpenters; good all-round workmen, wages $3, eight hours, steady work, no strike, large number obtained in other towns; sixty more wanted at once. Address Percival Laister, S. W. Hubble Building Co., W. R. Muirhead, W. J. Barnwell, eight other concerns also want men, Bridgeport, Conn.'

"We are constrained to believe that the carpenters of this city have the confidence of the public and that this statement will prove we are in the right on this question, and that in the future they will demand local and fair men on their work.

"Press Committee, Carpenters' Union 115."

We are not in the least alarmed by the arrogance and threatening attitude assumed by some of the members of the Interstate Association, but feel confident that, as in previous instances, they will be compelled to get down from their high horse. However, the fight going on in Bridgeport, Conn., at this time is a matter of immediate concern to our entire U. B., and each and every local union and individual member must do all in their power to stop the flow of idle men to that city and vicinity.

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The reference card system which the master carpenters of Bridgeport attempted to enforce some time ago is now being eclipsed by a still more dastardly scheme concocted by the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association.

This most unscrupulous combine of employers is trying to enforce a so-called "Identification Card," for the purpose of keeping strict control over their employes. One side of the card gives a description of the bearer, stating age, height, religion, nationality, weight and complexion, and the reverse side is reserved for the employer's reference as to the deportment of bearer while in his employ. After quitting employment the card is to be handed over to the next employer.

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There is no material change in the eight-hour campaign of the International Typographical Union. The men are standing firm and determined to win out in spite of the injunction proceedings brought against them by the Typothetae wherever there is a contest. That the employers are not in every instance successful in their endeavor to paralyze the movements of the strikers is shown by the following dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Richmond, Va., November 20.—The Typographical Union and the striking printers today scored a signal victory in

their struggle with the employers when Judge Grinnan of the chancery court dissolved in toto the injunction obtained several weeks ago by the Typothetae. Judge Grinnan reviews the allegations of the Typothetae and the sweeping denial made by the Typographical Union at some length and recites authorities and decisions rendered in notable cases of a similar nature. Judge Grinnan says:

"'I must hold that the offer of payment of strike benefits, of traveling expenses and even of bribes are only terms of peaceable enticement and not the subject of an injunction. The strikers and their patrols appear to have acted almost without exception in a quiet and orderly way. The patrols appear to have limited their acts to observations and interviews with the employes. Some of the strikers have followed employes to their homes or their lodging house in their efforts to induce them to join the union, but their conduct does not appear to have been in any way violent or threatening. The chief complaint of the employers seems to be that the strikers have enticed away, by some means or other, but never by intimidation, some of the employes. I do not find that courts of equity enjoin such peaceful enticement, even when accompanied by money rewards. Upon the whole, I think the injunction now standing should be dissolved in toto.'"

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Communications have reached us from Local Union 822, Findlay, O., and from J. W. Slayton, both denying a statement in Organizer Weyrich's report, published in the October Carpenter. In this report Organizer Weyrich relates that while in Findlay, O., he learned that J. W. Slayton had presented himself in that locality as an organizer for the General Office, and that at an open meeting called by L. U. 822, and addressed by Slayton, the hat was passed around to defray his expenses.

J. W. Slayton, as well as L. U. 822, repudiates this part of the report as false, while Organizer Weyrich, when called to account for his statement by the G. S., says in his reply that he obtained the information on which he founded his statement from a dozen of the Findlay brothers and that Findlay was not the only place in Ohio visited by J. W. Slayton and the same course pursued by him.

It must be understood that we are not responsible for statements made in reports of organizers; we publish their reports in good faith, they being supposed to report conditions as they find them. As we can not permit any controversy of this kind to encroach on the space of our journal, we refrain from publishing the communications received on the above subject. The columns of The Carpenter are devoted, and must be reserved, for matters of more vital and general interest to the membership of the U. B.

(A scrutiny of the membership roll of all local unions kept by the General Office has disclosed the fact that the name of J. W. Slayton does not appear on our records.)

Overflooded Labor Market.

To All Organized Labor and Friends—
Greeting:

Your attention is called to the fact that the labor market of San Francisco and vicinity in the following trades is overflooded:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Butchers, Brewery Workers, Drivers and Bottlers, Broom Makers, Cooks and Helpers, Waiters, Milkers, Soda Water Workers and Cigar Makers.

Employment agencies in your section, at the instance of the Citizens' Alliance, are, through misrepresentations, inducing workers to come to San Francisco with the object of creating a surplus in the labor market in order to cut down wages and lengthen hours.

At this time we have on our hands a large percentage of unemployed workers of these various crafts, whose condition is to be pitied. You will help us by giving publicity in every possible way to the conditions prevailing here, and advise working people to stay away from San Francisco. Kindly publish this in your official paper or journal.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,
Yours for union and progress,
THE ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO.
L. RENTELMANN, Secretary.
602 Commercial St.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A Victory for Our U. B. in St. Louis.

The Millmen's Association of St. Louis, Mo., an organization affiliated with Parry's Manufacturers Association, has for the past two years endeavored to destroy our organization in St. Louis Mo., and for that purpose adopted the black list, the open shop policy, and a system of preventing contractors desiring union-made mill work from obtaining same, as well as employing private detectives, and instituting all kinds of suits in courts of law.

Two of these suits have just been decided in favor of our U. B. in the Circuit Court, State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, our demurrer being sustained. A history of these cases will no doubt prove interesting reading to our members.

On the 21st day of April, 1904, the
Wm. G. Frye Mfg. Co.
Chas. A. Olcott Planing Mill Co.
Fox Bros. Mfg. Co. and
Lohse Patent Door Co.

Filed a joint petition and complaint, naming as defendants the Carpenters' District Council, its officers and members and the business agents.

At the same time plaintiffs filed notice, and served subpoenas on defendants to take depositions before a notary public to commence on April 24. This is a sort of a fishing expedition permitted by the laws of the State of Missouri, whereby any one may file a complaint without any evidence whatever, with the clerk of the court, and can then examine defendants under oath in an endeavor to get from them the evidence to convict them, and every question, no matter how irrelevant or outrageous, must be answered before a notary or a commitment for contempt follows. Depositions so taken can be used against the persons so compelled to testify in every other proceeding, and the attempt has even been made to use evidence so wrung from a witness against him in a criminal proceeding. The objectious of counsel defending his client in such a proceeding to irrelevant questions will be noted on the record, but the question must be answered nevertheless. There is only one remedy in a case like this, which is to get some judge to appoint a commissioner to supersede the notary public and hear this evidence, which commissioner there sits in place of the judge, and has power to rule on the competency and relevancy of questions, and conduct the proceedings in accordance with the law of evidence.

We applied for the appointment of such a special commissioner on April 22, 1904, the day following the filing of the suit.

The taking of depositions commenced before the Commissioner on April 24 and was concluded on May 17, 1904.

On April 29, 1904, plaintiff's lawyers obtained a subpoena duces tecum, which is an order to produce all books, correspondence, contracts and accounts they may call for. By this means they could examine our papers, and put any of those in evidence against us. All these things can be done in Missouri.

We applied for the quashing of said subpoena, and it was quashed on May 16, 1904.

Immediately following this move, plaintiff applied for a new subpoena duces tecum, which was issued to them on May 21, 1904. The taking of depositions, however, having concluded on May 17, 1904, they were unable to make use of said subpoena.

These depositions were subsequently used for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the U. B. by the Huttig Sash and Door Co., a case which is as yet not determined.

This original petition and complaint, so filed

on April 21, 1904, was made returnable in the June term of the court. It could and should have been demurred to, as four different firms could not join in one common suit. So it appears that this complaint was a trick of the millmen's lawyers to get the opportunity in April to take depositions on an alleged boycott by our organization against these four non-union firms, for the attorneys for the Millmen's Association on June 7, 1904, and before our demurrer was filed, went before the court and dismissed the suit as to all complainants except the Lohse Patent Door Company.

An amended petition in accordance therewith was filed by plaintiffs the same day. This petition and complaint is practically the one decided in our favor, as stated above. The complaint charges and alleges:

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in St. Louis is an association and organization consisting of numerous members * * * and whose membership consists of persons engaged in industry as carpenters and joiners and wood workmen, and is composed in part of wood workmen engaged in the same line of occupation and employment as that which the character of the business of the plaintiff makes it necessary that it should employ.

Plaintiff avers that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the city of St. Louis, is a trust, an illegal association and combination, and that said association and organization is against public policy and contrary to law, in this, to wit: That it is contrived, intended and designed to create, for the members thereof in that line of industry a monopoly, to prevent others not members from obtaining employment, and to stifle and destroy competition in said employment; to fix by arbitrary methods the wages to be paid in that industry; to fix and regulate the amount of labor which persons shall return for a specified consideration, and to restrict the supply of labor by restraining the number of apprentices which any particular artisan may employ; to hinder and prevent employers from employing any person or persons not members of their association, and to hinder and prevent this plaintiff, and others engaged in the manufacture of similar articles, from employing artisans except such are members of their organization, and to hinder and prevent contractors and builders from procuring materials from this plaintiff or any other firms which employ non-members of said association; and to create a monopoly, to be enjoyed by the members of said association in the lines of industry named, and to destroy all competition therein, and to destroy the business of all firms employing artisans not members of their association.* * * And that the controlling and governmental body thereof is known as the "Carpenters' District Council," and is, by the scheme of said association authorized and empowered to approve rules and regulations for the government of the entire association and members thereof, which each member is required to obey.

That so it is provided that no member shall work a longer number of hours per day than prescribed by said rules without extra compensation; that no member shall work on holidays without extra compensation so fixed; that no member may work for wages or compensation fixed by the amount of work performed; but only on a time basis; that no member may work for less than the rate of wages prescribed by said rules without special approval and consent of said district council, and that the business agents may at their pleasure examine into the wages being received by the individual members; that each member shall be provided with a working card, and that he shall not be allowed to accept employment or perform services except when holding such card; that no one be permitted to employ more than one apprentice, the purpose being to restrict the number of persons who may learn the trade of the members and thus come in competition with them; and when a person not a member shall be employed to perform services, he shall apply for membership, otherwise shall not be allowed to work at such trade, nor shall any member of the association be permitted to work with him; and the agents of said association are authorized whenever any of the regulations aforesaid are being violated and especially when members of the association are working in conjunction with non-members, or are receiving wages less than prescribed by the rules, or are working with material produced by any firm employing other than members of said association, to immediately require all members of such association engaged upon the particular work upon which such conditions exist, to at once cease to carry on said work, and it is made the duty of every member to obey this requirement, and it is provided by the regulations, that all said rules are to be enforced against the members thereof, and obedience to said rules is enforced by fines and penalties levied by said Carpenters' District Council upon the member, and by a forfeiture of his membership, so that plaintiff says by the terms of the organization of said association it has been placed in the power of said defendants composing said district council, and the business agents of said association to immediately require and cause all members of said association to at once decline and refuse to perform services for customers of the plaintiff and for contractors, builders and other persons, who may buy material from any firm using in the production thereof the services of others than members of said association.

And plaintiff says that defendants are associated and affiliated with similar associations engaged in other lines connected with the building industry, and which are exercising the same authority over their several and respective members, and that they act together and support each other.

Plaintiff states that there has been entrust-

ed to said Carpenters' District Council the furtherance of the purpose for which said association was founded to wit: The creation of a monopoly in that branch of trade and labor, and that defendants and their associates are now actively engaged in carrying out said purpose by the use of every means known to them.

Plaintiff states that in the past year representatives of the defendants, as such Carpenters' District Council and said business agents, have communicated with plaintiff and have required of him that he should have its employes become members of said association, that it should decline to employ any person not a member of said association, and that plaintiff should permit defendants and its district council to regulate the hours of labor and the wages to be paid by plaintiff in the operation of its said plant, and have made known to plaintiff in the event of his failure to do so, the defendant as such Carpenters' District Council could immediately cause every member of said association to decline employment from any person buying material from plaintiff, and to quit service if employed by any person buying material from plaintiff, and could boycott plaintiff and all materials manufactured and sold by plaintiff, and could cause contractors in the city of St. Louis to refuse and decline to buy materials from plaintiff.

And plaintiff says that these defendants, in order to carry out the scheme of said association to create a monopoly in behalf of the members, have conspired and combined and confederated with each other and with the officers, agents and members of other associations in other lines of the building industry, to harass plaintiff and to injure it in a business way and deprive it of the patronage of the contractors and builders of the city of St. Louis, until such time as plaintiff submits to their demands as herein before set forth.

Plaintiff states that the scheme of said association and defendants herein to create a monopoly in behalf of their members, and similar endeavors by affiliated organizations, have been so far successful that contractors and builders in the city of St. Louis are not able to obtain the requisite supply of skilled labor, entirely exclusive of the members of said association and affiliated associations; that plaintiff's customers, being said contractors and builders, and that these defendants herein, the district council, through their agents, have threatened to the plaintiff and many of its customers, that if they bought material from the plaintiff, the Carpenters' District Council and said business agents would exercise their authority to cause their employes to quit their employment, and not only that, but could also cause affiliated organizations to take similar steps and so cause such contractors and builders and customers of plaintiff irretrievable injury and damage, and hinder and prevent them from carrying on their business, and have issued circulars declaring a boycott against the plaintiff and his manufactures among contractors and builders and others connected with the building trade in the city of St. Louis, and have stationed pickets in the vicinity of plaintiff's establishment, and caused them to follow plaintiff's wagons engaged in delivery to customers of plaintiff, and made the same threats to such customers, and in some cases did call strikes of members of said association and affiliated organizations, in cases where some of said contractors and builders refused to accede to their demands; that as a result said contractors and builders have been led to fear strikes and thereupon have refused, and still refuse to deal with plaintiff, as heretofore, and have in many instances been forced by defendants to sign written contracts not to deal further with plaintiff, all because and only because of such threats and intimidations and conduct by the defendants as such district council, and that defendants so interfering with the rights of this plaintiff and trade of the plaintiff in the city of St. Louis has been seriously impaired and is still further threatened by reason of the fact that defendants intend to continue to so interfere with contractors until such time as a complete and perfect monopoly of all the trade in their line in the city of St. Louis shall have been obtained for and in behalf of the members of said association.

Plaintiff says that under the scheme of said association as above set forth, and under the powers conferred by said association upon said district council and said business agents, and now being exercised as above set forth, each of said organizations are in restraint of trade, against public policy and in violation of law, and that neither said association, nor said Carpenters' District Council, as the governing body thereof, ought to be longer permitted to exist, and these defendants herein ought not longer be permitted to exercise the functions and powers which they are assuming to exercise as such district council, officers and business agents of said association in fostering and creating a monopoly for the membership of said association.

Plaintiff states that the value of the relief herein sought and damages accrued to plaintiff exceeds $10,000.00. And plaintiff prays that said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and said Carpenters' District Council may be adjudged and decreed to be illegal organizations, and said defendants, their associates, confederates, agents and representatives and the other officers and agents and representatives of said asosciations be forever eujoined from further exercising any of the functions thereof, or acting as officers and agents thereof and that said association be dissolved by the judgment and decree of this court.

And for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and proper.

GEO. I. JOHNSON,
BLOCH, SULLIVAN & ERD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

To above amended complaint we filed a demurrer on June 8, 1904. The main points of demurrer being:

1. There is no monopoly or combination in restraint of trade in the allegations of the petition. The rendition of personal services is not contemplated as one of the things sought to be controlled by the statute. And if there is such a combination as the law prohibits, plaintiff is not the proper party to set the machinery of the law in motion. And authority to file information in equity to restrain and prevent a public wrong is well established. It may be done by the attorney general, ex-officio, or upon the relation of persons who have an interest in the subject matter of the bill, and whose private rights may be protected by a decree which is sought mainly on the ground of public injury.

2. The defendants and the members of the unions have the right to refuse to work for plaintiffs, and they also have the right to induce others to join with them in their refusal, even though their actions cause great loss and damage to plaintiffs. And it is but a step from the refusal to work for plaintiffs to the refusal to work with plaintiff's materials.

Defendants have the right to select their associates in the shop as well as in the home, and their right to make agreements for exclusive service or exclusive dealing has been repeatedly sustained.

This demurrer was argued on June 21, 1904, and summer vacation occurring, had not been passed upon by the court when counsel for plaintiff agreed with our counsel in the latter part of November that if matters remained in status quo they would withdraw the suits against us.

Upon that understanding the suits were permitted by consent to go over to the April term, 1905. Plaintiff's counsel, however, repudiated this agreement at the April term and on the 28th of April filed an amended complaint, which differed only on minor points, and on the same day we renewed our previously filed demurrer to this petition also.

On June 25, 1905, the demurrer was argued before Judge Hough in part 1 of the circuit court. At the close of the argument the court ordered briefs submitted on authority from both sides.

This argument on demurrer was in both cases that of the Lohse Patent Door Company above described, and in the case of the Olcott Planing Mill Company vs. the United Brotherhood and the Carpenters' District Council.

The petition and complaint of the Olcott Planing Mill Company was filed July 6, 1904.

The allegations set forth therein were substantially the same as in the Lohse case above quoted, except that the remedy sought was an injunction and restraining order.

As the petition shows, there is a gem of trickery in the attempt to obtain said order ex-parte, which is as follows, quoting from the petition:

"And plaintiff further avers, that if process should be served on the defendants herein or either of them, or if notice of the filing of this petition should come to the defendants or either of them, prior to the granting of a restraining order as prayed for herein, the value of the relief which the plaintiff seeks here by process of injunction would be largely destroyed because of the number of persons who are engaged in the conspiracy against the plaintiff's trade, and in fostering and creating the monopoly for the members of said association, and because so many of them are unknown to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has been unable to ascertain their identity; so that the defendants specially named herein, would anticipate the granting of a temporary injunction, and in advance of the hearing of such application, therefore might, and as plaintiff alleges, would so arrange, as that others, not named as defendants herein, could carry on said conspiracy secretly and in such a manner as that the plaintiff would be unable to identify the persons so doing, and if notice is required of this application between the service thereof, and the time that must elapse before the hearing, defendants will use every means in their power to injure and destroy the plaintiff's trade with the contractors and builders in the city of St. Louis in the manner set forth in the petition herein, and the injunction would not be available or adequate to protect the plaintiff against their conspiracy or illegal conduct as set forth in the petition.

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays that a temporary injunction may be granted the plaintiff, restraining and enjoining said defendants and each of them, or their successors in office, individually and as members of said Carpenters' District Council, and as business agents of said association, their confederates, associates, agents and representatives and the officers, agents and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Carpenters' District Council thereof from boycotting, promulgating or proclaiming any boycott against plaintiff, or its goods, or from sending, conveying or delivering in any way to any person, firm or corporation any boycott notice, verbal or otherwise, and from in any way hindering or obstructing the plaintiff by interfering with its patronage, business or customers, and from interfering with the plaintiff or its business by threats to any person who might be or become a customer of the plaintiff; that said defendants will cause or procure any person whomsoever to cease business relations with any such customer of the plaintiff, and from causing by any order, direction, request or command any person whomsoever, to decline to accept employment from, or cease employment with any person, firm or corporation, because same has been, or is about to be, or contemplates becoming a customer of this plaintiff, and that upon a final hearing hereof said injunction may be made perpetual."

Upon above an injunction ex-parte was granted by Judge McDonald.

On July 18, 1904, a return was filed asking for dissolution of the temporary injunction.

On July 28, 1904, plaintiff traversed the return and the judge heard argument pro and con for dissolution of injunction.

On August 3, 1904, the temporary injunction was dissolved.

On October 12, 1904, we filed answer to the complaint in a general denial accusing the Chas. A. Olcott Company of conspiring with twenty-one other millowners, members of the Millmen's Association for the purpose of destroying our unions, and to refuse to sell their product to any architect, owner, builder or contractor who recognized or treated with the U. B. That they send notice to their employes to withdraw from membership in the U. B. under penalty of discharge for disobedience, and that therefore they were guilty of violating Article 1, Chapter 143 Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899. Also of violating Sec. 2156, Revised Statutes of Missouri.

The case was then put over to the April term, together with the Lohse case under the circumstances as related before.

On April 25, 1905, plaintiff filed an amended petition by leave of the court.

On April 29, 1905, we filed a demurrer thereto.

Both this and the demurrer in the Lohse case were argued before Judge Hough in part 1, circuit court, on June 25, 1905.

The summer recess intervening, the court handed down its decision on October 23, 1905, sustaining our demurrer in both cases, thereby declaring that plaintiff had no cause of action.

Plaintiff declining to plead further, final judgment was entered in both cases for defendants on October 25, 1905, with leave granted plaintiff to appeal to the supreme court.

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Order Your Emblem Pins From General Office.

Having been informed of the encroachment upon our own and the legitimate business of the General Office by the firms of D. Lerner Mercantile Co., 17 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and Thomas Eagle, 23 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., we once more call attention to the section of our General Constitution here below quoted. These firms are offering for sale to our local unions an imitation of our U. B. emblem pin. The purchase of these pins, or any other article in that line, they being supplied by the General Office, from the above firms, constitutes a violation of the following section:

"Sec. 60. All constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S., per order of the F. S. of any local in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent to the G. S. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U."

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Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Of late the General Office has received numerous inquiries as to the rights of members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters working in a locality where there is no branch of that society, but where there is a local union of this United Brotherhood, and for the purpose of refreshing the memories of the officers and members of the local unions of this U. B. we re-print herewith Sec. 2 of the Trade Agreement of Umpire Strasser, which was accepted by the representatives of the amalgamated society as well as by the Milwaukee convention of this U. B., and which is still effective. Accordingly we would call on all unions located in cities and towns where Sec. 2 applies to strictly enforce its provisions:

"Sec. 2. In places where no branch of the A. S. of C. and J. exists every member of said organization working in such districts shall pay to the nearest local of the U. B. 25 cents per month for a working card and comply with all trade rules of the district. For violation of any rules he shall be subject to fines and penalties, payable into the fund of the D. C. or local union."

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Gulfport, Miss.
San Antonio, Tex.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Red Bank, N. J.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Santo Rosa, Cal.
Miami, Fla.	Pueblo, Col.
Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Valier, Ill.	Elmira, N. Y.
Coal Hill, Ark.	Wilmington, Del.
Anniston, Ala.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Akron, O.	Collingswood, N. J.
Boulder, Mont.	

Total: 9 local unions.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

E. J. Dyer.

Among the reports of organizers none has ever been sent by me. I felt that a report such as I could have sent in, stating the amount of work that was in process of construction in the Gateway City, would attract fellow-members, and coupled with the influx of immigration from all corners of the earth, would work greatly to the detriment of our transient members, and we who were already on the ground. When our brothers come to realize the extent of the immigration movement into this western country I do not think they will charge us with selfishness, but rather sympathize with us in our troubles. Beginning work here about the middle of May with the membership of Local 343 at its ebb, and members generally discouraged, it was all uphill work. Our local has a nine-hour day, but also a host of non-union men. All worked ten hours and the slight difference in wages per hour rather gave the non-unionist the advantage. Beginning with open meetings and persistent canvassing of the men on the jobs, some interest was worked up and gradually our membership began its ascent. Our next move was the opening of an office, where we invited all men, union or non-union, to apply for work. In course of time contractors began to apply for men, and now our business office is the center of activity in the movement. In all about 350 (or possibly a little better) new members have been added to our roll and to date very few have become delinquent. The class of men who have joined our union have shown that they did not come in for what was in it, but because they were men in the truest sense of the word and in our successes and reverses were always ready to make sacrifices if necessary, and no small amount of credit is due individual members for work done. I went to Brandon and Portage La Prairie to install the officers of locals in these towns after Brother McIntosh of Calgary had secured sufficient charter members. I regret very much to say our efforts in their behalf were not appreciated. I stayed in Brandon three days, distributed handbills for an open meeting and did everything to attract craftsmen, but from unknown causes they failed to respond. However, I got enough to install officers and give them a start, but I fear our outlay in cash and time has been a total loss. Portage La Prairie, after the novelty had worn off, and it only took a few days, was impregnable, I could not get enough together to fill the offices. I think a mistake was made by Brother McIntosh in trying to start a local there—the town is too small to maintain one. However, I feel the time is near when we can have a chain of locals all over this Western country, as it is bound to build up very fast, unless some unforeseen mishap befalls it. Prospects at present, both for the balance of this season and next are such that we feel quite assured that successes attained in the past are here to stay. I do not advise traveling brothers to come here at all at present, and not earlier than June 1, and I trust those who do come will be true to their obligation, hand in their cards and do their share of the work to be done. I am sorry to say some have taken advantage of our past weakness and kept their traveling card carefully put away in their inside pocket. This class of men we do not want. Union men will be welcome.

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W. J. Shields.

From the time of my last report to the present I have aided our Dover, N. H., membership in their eight-hour agitation. On October 23 a meeting was provided by the local to which all employing carpenters were invited. The said meeting was well arranged, giving pleasure and satisfaction

to all present. We gave to the builders our argument, after which we listened to their side, and in the summing up we found both sides well together. Through the information we received from arguments presented by builders we were able to accurately judge the situation, and in the after meeting we decided to prepare and circulate a petition based on information received. This line of reasoning was carried out to the effect of securing the signatures of every builder in Dover agreeing to operate, on and after March 1, 1906, the eight-hour workday. The pleasant feature of the canvass was that the contractors showed a desire as earnest for the change as that entertained by the members of the local. The Dover boys feel elated in swinging into line Dover as the second city in New Hampshire to secure an eight-hour day. The radiating effect responsible to advanced conditions is showing itself in a movement started by our boys in Rochester, an adjoining town to Dover, where they have invited the employers to meet them on the eight-hour proposition. I am hoping that in my next report I will be able to report their success.

I have given some attention to Nashua, Concord and Manchester. This line of cities are also agitating for the eight-hour day. We have held meetings for the purpose of interesting the carpenters who are retarding the possibilities of both union and non-union by persistently holding aloof. This work represents a slow proposition. The membership of these three locals are persistent characters and must eventually win out. We have started a canvass of Manchester employers for an eight-hour workday to operate on and after January 1, 1906. The canvass is not complete up to date, a few of the larger contractors holding back. They do not decidedly refuse to recognize the eight-hour day, but hold themselves non-committal. We propose continuing the agitation until success is ours, and will hold meetings looking to an increase of the membership in the three places the coming week.

One of the enjoyable times of the past month was the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Union No. 125 of Utica, N. Y. Much credit is due the committee in charge for the most acceptable and pleasing entertainment, consisting of speaking, vocal and instrumental music, followed by a banquet, and the menu concluded with a couple of nicely flavored union made cigars. The occasion was a notable one, all present showing a deep pride in the history as unfolded in the speech of their honored member, ex-General President John Williams. This speech pictured the ups and downs characteristic to most of our unions. He also proved the truthfulness of our motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit," and showed that in everything produced by labor that among the things of most importance was possibly the good, strong, well-managed craft organization, capable of securing a more equal distribution of the things produced. This kind of a union have they in Utica at the present time, after twenty years of persistent agitation and progressive advancement. Delegations from the several unions connected with the Mohawk Valley District Council were present and enjoyed the pleasures of the occasion. By one and all the celebration was pronounced a grand success, and will be remembered as such by all participants for time to come.

One other work of the month that has terminated satisfactory was the settling of the controversy existing between Local 680 and Newton (Mass.) D. C. This disagreement at one time threatened to tear asunder our well organized forces in this city. I am pleased to report that intelligent consideration of the effect possible through division brought the two elements together with differences swept away, and instead of pulling in opposite directions we are privileged to find them pulling together and in the direction of securing a wage raise to 41 cents per hour the coming spring. Our best wishes are with them for continuous harmony and the securing of the new conditions.

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N. Arcand.

In submitting my report on my last month's work, for insertion in our journal, I desire to state the following: At the request of the G. P. I visited L. U. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, and found it in pretty good shape, in spite of the large number of immigrant non-unionists now rampant in the city and working in oppo-

sition to our men. At a special meeting held after my arrival I gave the L. U. some advice as to the ways and means to get delinquent members to pay up their arrearages and to organize the foreigners. The first step taken was the appointment of a committee to submit a feasible plan stipulating the conditions under which a business agent might be placed in the field. Some of the members holding that an outside brother would be best fit for the position, I persuaded them of the contrary and they decided to elect a resident members, well acquainted with local conditions and with the workmen and contractors of the city.

In many localities of Canada I found the opinion prevailing among our membership that by our General Office establishing a branch office in Canada the local unions in that country could save considerable expense for duties to the customs authorities on supplies purchased and sent from the General Office. I easily dissuaded them from this idea by showing them in figures that the creation of a branch office would not reduce but increase the expenses.

I firmly believe that after the Hamilton local union has placed a good business agent in the field they will succeed in enrolling the immigrants and make of them good union men.

On my way back to Montreal I stopped at Toronto and was pleased to learn from Brother Tweed, the business agent, that things were running smoothly in that city.

On October 23 I addressed a public meeting in Montreal called by L. U. 134. We are holding these special meetings once a month, their object being education and organization. On October 24 I went down to Quebec and spoke at an open meeting held by L. U. 730. This meeting was the opening of a campaign of education preparatory to a movement of organization to be inaugurated shortly.

Proceeding to St. Flavia, I succeeded in starting a local union there, enrolling twelve names and collecting $5 at the first meeting. On November 1 I visited Fraserville and addressed a well attended meeting of L. U. 1545. Three new members were initiated. As a result of the presence of some officers of the Manufacturers' Association, who are trying hard to disrupt our organization in this city, the local union has lost several members since my last visit. I shall watch these mischief makers closely and believe that the local union will continue to progress as it has in the past.

Leaving St. Flavia I went to Rimouski with the intention of organizing a local union in that city. I have obtained a sufficient number of signatures of candidates to apply for a charter, but not enough money. The men here will meet again on November 5, when I will try to raise the necessary amount for a charter outfit.

On the 8th I attended a mass meeting called by L. U. 1160 of St. Johns. All the resident tradesmen had been invited to be present and the meeting proved a success for the cause of our U. B. New members were enrolled by the local union and two other building crafts laid the foundation of a local branch of their national trade organization.

Visiting Laclime, Que., on the 13th, I found L. U. 1356 in very bad shape owing to the fact that the president and the secretary, both working in the same shop, have been victimized by their employers, and as a consequence the victims now seem to disfavor the existence of an organization of their craft in that city. I referred the matter to the D. C. having jurisdiction over the locality, and that body will see what can be done in the way of redress.

Our Lorel local union, which I visited on the 15th, is in very good condition; they are making extensive preparations for a campaign of organization to be carried on through the winter season with a view of reaping good results next spring.

In conclusion, I wish to say that never before in this province has organized labor met with so much opposition as in the past season. I am, however, pleased to state that in nearly all cases our men and local unions have shown a true spirit of unionism and our antagonists have failed.

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Geo. G. Griffin.

I herewith submit a statement of work recently performed by me, as per instruction from the General Office at various

times. I have devoted considerable time to the auditing of the financial accounts of the Philadelphia D. C. and those of several local unions in Baltimore, Md. My finding in each special case has been submitted to the General Office at earlier dates. Aside of the work performed in this special mission I have turned my attention to the general interests of our organization in Baltimore.

In the controversy of long standing between our Cabinet Makers' Local Union 1598 and Wood Workers' Union No. 6 of Baltimore various attempts have been made through representatives of the A. F. of L. at meetings of the Central Labor Federation of Baltimore to commit that body to the provisions of the Downey decision; using as a last resort the threat that if the central body did not decide in favor of granting jurisdiction to the A. W. W. over the G. B. S. Brewing Co. of Baltimore, that the charter of the central body would be revoked for not obeying their mandate. The members of the central body, however, are consistent union men and do not believe in disorganizing our forces. The larger portion of them not only stand firmly by our Baltimore D. C., but do commend the U. B. on its successful efforts to promote the interests of the cabinet makers after they had severed their connection with the A. W. W., in as much as we have secured for them an increase in wages from $2 to $3 per day and a reduction of hours from ten to eight per day.

It is a well known fact that in Baltimore, as in most all other localities of note, our men control the best shops, and it is time for the A. W. W. to disband and join the U. B. the same as their intelligent brothers did who formerly were members of their organization. In this connection I must say that much credit is due the efforts put forth by our delegates to the Baltimore Central Labor Federation, giving their earnest support and helping to defeat the project of the A. F. of L. representatives.

Acting under instructions from our G. P., I assisted Brother James Kirby, the president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, in the adjustment of matters relative to the Jamestown exposition of Norfolk, Va. The result has been satisfactory to Brother Kirby and General President Huber. A uniform agreement has been reached between all trades concerned and the managers of the exposition, the agreement providing that union labor shall be employed on the grounds exclusively. I have also given my attention to trade affairs in Wilmington, Del., where, through the assistance of Business Agent J. E. McClintock, we have established a new local union, to which a charter has been issued.

Generally speaking, I find that much confusion could be avoided in the various local unions if our members were more punctual in their attendance of meetings. Controversies and other trouble, such as I have recently been called upon by our G. P. to adjust, are frequently brought about by a class of members who want to legislate outside of the meeting room. Well attended meetings are a guarantee that the laws of the organization are conscientiously lived up to and carried out, that the interests of the craft are protected and eventual causes of dissatisfaction speedily removed. Well attended meetings are essential to the prosperity of our organization and the progress of our movement.

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J. W. Adams.

Not having sent in any report for the November journal, I will try to make up this month for the deficiency.

I visited Pittsfield, Ill., where we have a nice little local union which, however, had a little difficulty resulting from an endeavor to do work not in their jurisdiction. We called a special meeting, at which the matter in dispute was explained and everything adjusted satisfactory. Harmony thus being restored, I believe that L. U. 1786 will be in a position to again hold well-attended meetings, which lately they were unable to do, not having a quorum.

I next visited Novinger, Mo. Here we have quite a number of as good union men as you will find, and the condition of L. U. 740 shows the results of the good work of their membership.

From there I went to Kirksville, Mo., where I found L. U. 48 in bad shape, half

of their membership lacking only two or three days of an arrearage of three months. Upon investigation of the cause of this regrettable state of affairs I found that the local union had decided to enforce the nine-hour day and $2.25 pay on Nov. 1, and that most of the members believing that their demands could not be realized at the time set, lost interest in the union and stopped paying dues. I called a special meeting, which decided to postpone the time of enforcement of the new schedule until April 1, 1906, and in the meantime to build up the organization to a standing warranting success of their movement. All members in arrears paid up at this meeting and new applications were received.

I also visited Ottumwa, Ia., where, having no opportunity to attend the meeting, I was assured by the president of the local union that all was O. K. I then left for Trenton, Mo. Here our men have entered into a movement for better conditions, but are greatly hampered by farmers trying to do carpenter work. Proceeding to Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., I found L. U. 690 in fine condition, having doubled its membership, established the eight hours and enforced the card and steward system in the past six months. In order not to endanger these achievements it would be advisable for transient brothers to steer clear of Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., during the winter season. The latter local union is a model union as regards handling finances. Numbering only 350 members, they have bought and paid for a fine business lot, with a view to erect on it a hall for their headquarters. A branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance has been formed in Hot Springs, which city will soon be one of the best organized towns in the South.

I next visited Memphis, Tenn., where I am stopping this moment. Last night I attended the meeting of L. U. 219; they have a live set of officers, who conduct their business in a way causing no delay whatever, and everything works like clockwork. Memphis, Tenn., has made an innovation which affords well to be imitated by other districts. They have a young lady in charge of the district office, giving it the appearance of an up-to-date business man's office. Members visiting the office or the reading room, being confronted by this intelligent and courteous young lady, are much more respectful and are using no coarse language, as is so often the case in offices presided over by one of our own brothers. This young lady understands her business and answers every call as if she had served her apprenticeship at our trade.

Duty comes to us as something hard, and we shrink from it. No one is a large man if he does not feel that his duty is larger than himself.—Dr. Alexander McKenzie.

The Builders.

(Longfellow.)

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not because no man sees
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greater care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well
Both the unseen and the seen,
Make the house where gods may dwell
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete
Standing in these walls of Time—
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build today then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets where the eye
See the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

Correspondence

From Pueblo, Colo.

Editor The Carpenter:

At the last regular meeting of Local Union 362 the undersigned was elected correspondent for this local, and as such will endeavor to give the readers of The Carpenter a correct report regarding the condition of the building and other trades each month as they really exist in this locality.

We are well organized here and have been adding new members to the local right along, and in general things are moving along smoothly between employer and employe.

For the past year the building trade has been normal; present indications, however, are that our line of work will be very dull during the approaching winter. A good many of the boys are taking out clearance cards for other localities. In fact, trade in general is in a lamentable condition, and as a result the merchants are experiencing the dullest period that they have gone through for a number of years.

Notwithstanding the conditions as they are here at present, our daily papers are full of "Carpenters Wanted" for different parts of the state and to apply at some employment office. This method is being adopted by various persons with a view of securing a sufficient number of carpenters outside of the union to do their work and thereby destroy the $3.50 scale and the eight-hour day. These are vital questions to the working man wherever found, and if the working people will permit themselves to be led astray by the "want ads" they will not only lay a stumbling block in their own way, but will contribute materially and effectually in establishing a monarchal system that the people of Russia are suffering under today, and under which, if carried out, your own children will be compelled to live after you have gone to the great beyond.

So that the best course to follow in securing employment is to consult the union (if there is one) in a locality that a want ad may effect. And by so doing you will contribute much to the cause for the betterment of the working man's condition.

Fraternally yours,

W. L. SMITH,

Pres. and Correspondent Local 362.

Pueblo, Colo.

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A Voice From the Florida Reef.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is not often that we see anything in our journal from Key West, and so I will try to write up something that will interest the members and readers.

Trade is quite dull here at present and over half of our members are walking the streets. Yet, when the builders of the Havana American Cigar Co.'s new factory tried to force the nine hours on us, and all the members of our two local unions working on the job were ordered to come out by our new D. C., they responded to a man. How long this strike will last I can not say, but I may safely say it will not be long. We have little or no trouble with other contractors, as they are strictly observing our trade rules. Now that the E. C. L. railroad is being extended to Key West, we expect to be benefited by it and are looking forward for an abundance of work in the near future.

Our working hours are eight per day and our wages $3. Any brother contemplating coming to this city should be careful to have his membership book in proper order—a neglect in this respect will cost him something. We have our D. C. in good shape now and the working card system will be rigidly enforced in this district.

It is with pleasure I learned of the adoption by the referendum vote of the amendment to Sec. 55 of our General Constitution, increasing our per capita tax, but I regret to say that L. U. 655 never received any notice of or instructions as to this vote

to be taken except in The Carpenter. We all feel that we should have had a chance to voice our sentiment in this matter. However, we do not blame the G. S. for having been deprived of this chance; we believe that he sent the proper notice alright, but failed to receive it.

Regarding the mailing of our journal to each member's home address, I most heartily endorse the proposition; half of our members never read the paper because it does not cost them anything. Send it to their homes and charge them for it, then they will read it and appreciate it.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. WHITNEY, Treas. L. U. 655.

Key West, Fla.

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The Project of Erecting Our Own General Office Building.

Editor The Carpenter:

Through the medium of this journal I wish to call the attention of the brothers to a matter which has been approached in previous issues at different times, and which, in my opinion, should receive the earliest and most serious consideration of all local unions and members of our U. B. It is the project of building a structure of our own for our national headquarters.

It seems to me that this task could easily be accomplished, and that by laying the foundation of the structure we would at the same time lay a lasting foundation for the future of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. As builders of structures monumental to our profession, we should erect our own office building and we should start laying its foundation in the city of Indianapolis.

After we are through with the foundation we should build the first story to be entirely devoted for the use of the General Office and G. E. B. On the second floor we should have more offices and on the third floor our printing department for the printing and mailing of our journal and for the printing of supplies.

If advisable and necessary more stories could be added for future requirements of the General Office or for meeting halls for local organizations.

Why should our General Office pay rent for office rooms when we can build them ourselves, and don't it look rather inconsistent to see our General Office occupying rooms in a building owned by a capitalistic concern? I say, brothers, wake up and exert yourselves in an effort that is in keeping with this advanced twentieth century in which we are living. Show your appreciation for unionism by creating a fund for the erection of an office building worthy of the representatives of our craft, and do it without further delay. I would venture to say that it would be the best investment we ever made. The ways and means for the building of the structure could, in my estimation, be easily found. Even now there is enough money in the treasuries of all the local unions to cover the expenses. We have, at a rough guess, 200,000 members in our organization; by levying an assessment of one dollar on each member, and by the various local unions contributing 20 per cent. each from their local funds, enough money could be raised to enable us to carry out the project at once.

Now, brothers, don't let this matter get cold; keep it alive with all the vigor possible. After we have erected a building of our own for our national headquarters we will have accomplished something that we may all be proud of, and don't forget that the saving of the amount of rent our General Office is paying now will mean an addition to our general fund which will materially help us in our strife for better conditions. I look upon this project as something that can be done, and will be done in the near future.

Brothers, let us hear from you on this subject; get your local unions interested in this question; there should be something doing in Indianapolis before we are a year older. Let us show our antagonists that our U. B. is in business to stay.

Fraternally,

F. G. FAGAN, Pres. L. U. 944.

Bernardino, Cal.

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A Prosperous Local Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 492 of the city of Reading, Pa., is prosperous and supremely happy. Its contentment is such that nothing would afford us greater pleasure than the existence of similar conditions throughout this broad land, including the sister local unions in the neighboring territory of Can-

ada. Reading has experienced the most prosperous building season within its history and the prospects are that hundreds of new homes will be erected in 1906.

The outlook at present indicates that the high mark reached during the last season will be surpassed in the coming year.

During the period referred to we have not had the slightest trouble. Peace and harmony have prevailed to an extent never known here before. A spirit of amity has been developed in which both sides are living close to the golden rule—a consummation devoutly to be desired on every occasion. We have become a power in the building trades of this city.

Local Union 492 feels exceedingly proud of this record and conceived the idea some months since of appropriately commemorating it by having some of the head representatives of our U. B. with us. We knew it would not be an easy task, but nothing daunted, we made a request for General President Huber to pay us a visit. The only representative of the General Office ever to visit us was Brother D. A. Post of the G. E. B. Brother Post is always a welcome visitor and will ever find the latch string out, as it is for every good union man who happens to come this way. We thought, however, that we were about due for a visit from our General President and tendered him a pressing and cordial invitation. When we were notified that he would be with us on October 26, it was indeed joyful news to us. Although all details had been worked out in anticipation of his coming, the members labored with renewed vigor to make it a gala occasion.

When the day arrived Brother Huber was on hand, and accompanying him were Brothers D. A. Post and T. J. Sullivan, members of the G. E. B., on their way home from the Indianapolis meeting. Everybody was delighted. Proceeding to our hall, we held a session of the local, at which the visiting brothers spoke encouraging words. At the conclusion of the meeting we proceeded to Maennerchor Hall, where a reception was tenderd our distinguished guests. There we had a variety of good things, with Reading made pretzel sauce to wash them down. With the cigars came toasts. Brother Huber spoke at length on the aims and aspirations of the trade union movement and the principles of our U. B. His remarks were a clean-cut exposition of unionism as especially applied to our craft. Brothers Post and Sullivan also made inspiring speeches on the same line as President Huber, and further clinched the convincing arguments of the latter. Various members of the local union followed in short addresses, promising to redouble their efforts in furthering the interests of unionism and assist in the establishing of conditions where labor and capital will co-operate with each other and justice be done to both.

Local Union 492 has incalculably benefited by the visit of the three members of the national body; their presence here has awakened a renewed interest in the local union that undoubtedly will bear good fruit in the future.

Yours fraternally,

W. W. WERNER, Bus. Agt. L. U. 492.

Reading, Pa.

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As to the One Dollar Monthly Dues.

Editor The Carpenter:

In perusing the pages of The Carpenter, our official journal, I notice the following:

"OUR DUES SHOULD BE ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH."

I say with all earnestness, YES. But has our good brother ever thought what effect such a ruling would have on the weaker unions? The brother may have had in view those locals that are strong, numerically, having a nice surplus on hand. To such the dollar per month dues would be of small consequence.

Now, brothers, to be candid and fair I personally know of locals in our vicinity; yes, and in our great Keystone State, that were such measures presented by Brother Harris of L. U. 255 be put on our laws, it simply would mean disruption and finally a surrender of many charters, which naturally would mean less unions and less members.

I personally agree with my brother that you can not get something for nothing, and that it is only a matter of time until something will happen. But yet I can not

agree that we, as members of the U. B., should be asked to pay such a price for monthly dues now. And when that unforeseen something comes I fancy we will be ready and fully armed to cope with the monster. I am aware of the fact that the U. B. has suffered in many places on account of the necessary funds; but we have rallied once or twice that I know of. We know that our General Officers have many times wished for larger funds. But thanks to them, they have spent the money conscientiously, and for that, if for nothing else, they deserve credit.

Only a very short time ago, by a referendum vote, we raised our per capita to 25 cents, which should have been granted when proposed by the Scranton convention in 1900. Yet you noticed that many members were even opposed to that. What will the rank and file do with a proposition to pay a dollar a month dues were they to get a whack at it? I suggest that our good brother will do a little more thinking in the future on such matters.

In conclusion I wish to say that L. U. No. 1419 is on the increase, as our general officers will notice by our next report.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. BEACHLY, R. S. L. U. 1419.

Johnstown, Pa.

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Woman's Sphere in the Industrial Struggle.

Editor The Carpenter:

The admission of women into wider spheres of activity has come about so gradually that we can scarcely realize the enormity of the transformation. The wide range of education is a large factor in promoting the conditions of the present day.

One by one our great commercial industries have opened their doors to women, that they may get their education and training side by side with men. They have proven that they are a great help in every line of work they have undertaken.

Trades union men have been slow to realize woman's proper sphere in the great industrial struggle. Women, as a rule, expend the greater part of the family income, hence are the purchasing agents as it were. If they can be educated as to the value of the union label (and I hold that they can) they will be a greater force in strengthening organizations among the toilers through their demand for the union label than the men possibly can. To accomplish this is the purpose of the Woman's International Union Label League, which is entirely unselfish in so far as direct benefits are concerned, although we fully realize that the better the conditions of the natural bread winner the better for all humanity.

Label leagues are educational in the principles of trade unionism; they are practical schools for the education of the wives and families of trades unionists and others who believe that the worker should receive a fair living wage under favorable conditions; they teach union men's wives and families to spend union earnings for union labeled goods, and teach women to work together for the betterment of humanity. It teaches the wife who buys a garment for herself or her child, which does not bear a label, that she is working against the best interests of her husband, whose trade may also be represented by a union label.

I earnestly desire that the union men and women encourage those who are organized and do everything in their power to interest women the world over. Use your influence to build up the Woman's International Union Label League, which I am sure can be made the greatest possible help to the organizations of both men and women.

We fully realize, as does every thinking union man and woman, that in order to place a value upon the union label, so as to accomplish its purpose, there must be a demand for it. There is no way this demand can be made more effective than by the organization of locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. In fact the label can never wholly perform its mission without the support of the women.

To those who may chance to read this, let me assure you that any time you can spend in this noble work will be time well spent. I am ever ready and anxious to send any information pertaining to this organization upon request. Address

ANNIE FITZGERALD, Int. Pres.

286 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

News Notes from Local Unions

Pueblo, Col.—Work is very scarce here and migrating brothers are warned not to come to this place this and the coming season. Please insert Pueblo, Col., as a place where work is dull.

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New London, Conn.—Business is good here and idle brothers coming this way would surely not fail in securing employment to last, as far as indications go, until the middle of June. Our wages range from $2.50 to $3.25 for eight hours' work.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—Owing to serious trouble having arisen between Local Union 751 and the Citizens' Alliance of this city, newcomers would but aggravate the situation and carpenters everywhere are earnestly called upon to stay away until further notice.

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New Orleans, La.—Owing to our prolonged strike against the open shop trade conditions prevailing here are such that we must request all carpenters to keep away from this city this and the approaching season. Work is scarce and many of our men idle.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—We are progressing nicely in this section of the State and gradually are getting all the carpenters and mill men into the local unions, of which we have now four, each one of them being represented in our D. C. Trade is fair and all members employed.

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Washington, D. C.—The consolidation of the five local unions in existence here was consummated on November 3 and was a grand success. Communications to all the former local unions should henceforth be addressed to the permanent office of the local organization of the U. B. in this city, which is located at 306 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—This city is rather a poor winter town, which should be given a wide berth by migrating brothers for the next four or five months. We have more resident carpenters than required to supply the demand. Our minimum wage is $3.60 per day.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday, November 7, 1905, Local Union 444 unanimously voted to make a demand for a minimum scale of $3 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1906. All our members are working at present and prospects for the winter season are fair.

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Ardmore, Pa.—Returning the honor bestowed upon Local Union 465, on October 5, by Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, we paid this local union a fraternal vist on Monday evening, November 13, and were royally entertained. Many speeches were made, a lunch was served and the visitors departed at a late hour, well pleased with their trip. Local Union 465, Ardmore, may be considered an offspring of No. 8, as many of their members were formerly attached to that local union.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Again and most earnestly we would call on all sister local unions and members of the U. B. to make special efforts to stop the influx to this city of idle carpenters, who are coming here in large numbers, misled by advertisements inserted by the bosses in surrounding and Western States. We are up against the Interstate Manufacturers' Association in a renewed attempt to inaugurate the open shop. These unscrupulous employers declare that they would flood the city with men willing to work for any wages, and by this means starve us out this winter. We would request the officers of each local union to watch the papers in their respective cities and towns, and when advertise-

ments for help in Bridgeport, Conn., appear, to immediately advertise the true conditions here at our expense.

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Dallas, Tex.—This city is overflooded with carpenters out of work and it is almost impossible for resident carpenters to secure employment. Trade is at a standstill at this time and all migrating craftsmen bound for the South should be heedful of our warning to remain away from this vicinity.

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Key West, Fla.—Brother carpenters are specially requested to pay no attention to any advertisements from this city calling for carpenters. We have a strike on here as a result of our difficulty with the Mankin Construction Co., a concern which is doing all in its power to break down the eight-hour system established here, and which is expected to advertise for carpenters. If left alone and not hampered by newcomers, we will be able to cope with them and win the day. We have formed a District Council, comprising Local Unions 655 and 1137 of this city.

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Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The lockout of the building trades in the Wyoming Valley district, which was declared fourteen months ago, is still on and the unfair contractors are completely tied up. Nevertheless, everybody is working and considerable of building going on, with no signs of abatement, much to the sorrow of the Employers' Association. On October 21 the bricklayers and masons also decided to stand by the building trades in this contest, and as a result were locked out. They are putting up a stiff fight and are determined to win out.

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Roswell, N. M.—Local Union 511 is getting along very nicely. We have succeeded in corralling most all of the work in our line, and as a result all our members are kept busy. With the exception of the bricklayers and masons, ours is the only union that has been kept intact for the past two years, and the bricklayers and masons had to struggle hard to hold their charter. Our wages have been $3.50 per day of eight hours for the past three years, but our membership has within that period dropped down from one hundred to thirty-five; these, however, are resident members with families. Our differences with the firm of Pearce & Bixley have been satisfactorily adjusted, and now they are employing union men only. Work is on the wind-up at present and we would not advise migrating brothers to travel this way. Though it may be rather belated, we will say that the new dress and style, as well as the contents of our journal, The Carpenter, is a great improvement and the change is worthy of praise and compliments.

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Mt. Kisko, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 is still among the living, is prospering nicely, and has found it advisable and necessary to place a business agent in the field. At our last meeting we initiated seven candidates. We have a great many floating carpenters to contend with—it is surprising, indeed, that some union men will come into a locality where there is a local union and work for an unfair boss. This is a frequent occurrence here which causes a good deal of trouble to the union as well as the perpetrators of the offense. The unfair contractors are J. R. Dakin & Sons and George C. Hoffman. They are advertising for men and transient brothers should leave them severely alone.

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Stolen—Two Tool Chests.

On October 27, 1905, two tool chests were stolen from the building under construction for Mr. Hodge, one mile east of Tulsa, I. T. One chest is 36x17x8 inches, full brass bound with angle brass and brass corners; made in suit case style, with saw-till and three drawers and general compartment below. One saw and bevel square having the brand of "E." "C." on them. The other chest is a small chest made of hard pine and will probably be destroyed, but the tools it contains are worth about $56, all new and marked with three notches, cut in saw handles and filed in plane on right-hand side. First chest is made of three-eighths yellow poplar and is valued at about $40. A reward of $10 will be given for return of chests and tools. Address information to

EDGAR CARPENTER.

Tulsa, I. T.

Logan, W. Va.—We desire to notify our sister local unions in West Virginia and surrounding country of the difficulty we are having with a contractor who is working for the firm of Garland Litz & Co. of Charleston, W. Va. While all other contractors have readily agreed to a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and full pay, this contractor stubbornly refuses to accede to our demand. There being but three or four non-union men in town, we can easily control the situation and settle the difficulty in our favor if nearby local unions will back us up and traveling carpenters assist us by staying away from Logan, W. Va., for the present. Give this place a wide berth until further notice.

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Who Can Locate Jacob Cook?

Jacob Cook, a member of Local Union 585, Port Huron, Mich., is missing. He is about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in hight, dark hair and sandy mustache, weighs about 160 pounds, and is a good mechanic. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly and thankfully received by his brother members. Address HARRY MONRO, R. S.

317 Park St., Port Huron, Mich.

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Information Wanted.

The officers and members of Local Union 651, Jackson, Mich., are desirous and anxious to learn the whereabouts of Adolph G. Bunge. He is German by birth, thirty-six years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, weights about 160 pounds, and, as we understand, has adopted the name of Will Bunge. He has left his wife and two small children in utter destitution; when last heard from was in Massillon, O. Anyone who can locate him will confer a special favor upon the local union by informing the R. S.

M. S. HUTZ, 214 N. Dwight St.

Jackson, Mich.

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George Thurton, last seen in Cincinnati, O., but who was thinking of going to Baltimore, Md., is wanted on some important business by Brother R. S. Baily of St. Louis, Mo. Please send address to

R. S. BAILY, 1609 Ohio St.

St. Louis, Mo.

Rejection of Candidate.

Joseph Ludorf has applied for membership to Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., and rejected three times in succession.

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Expulsion.

Samuel Smith of Local Union 1236, York, Pa., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of the property of the York, Pa., Building Trades Council.

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The Middletown (N. Y.) Trim and Lumber Co. Declared Unfair.

Middletown, N. Y.—Having labored with the Middletown Trim and Lumber Co. for several months in an endeavor to get them to unionize their shop, but all without avail, we have now decided to place this obnoxious firm on the unfair list. Discriminate against their material.

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Local Union 464's Twentieth Anniversary.

Local Union 464 of Bronx Borough, New York, celebrated its twentieth anniversary on October 23, in Muller's Broux Casino. The large, commodious hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with banners from the different local unions and crowded to its utmost capacity by the members, their friends and by strong delegations from all carpenter local unions of Greater New York and other trades, such as painters, bricklayers, bakers, etc., who, in company with their friends, contributed largely to the success of the affair. T. M. Guerin, our First Vice-President, representing the General Office, who had been specially invited to the celebration, was our distinguished guest, and the boys were mighty proud to see Brother Guerin in their midst and listen to his well-chosen remarks.

Local Union 464 certainly owes gratitude to the G. O., and Brother Guerin especially, for his attendance.

Mr. Alexander Jonas of the German labor paper, Die Volkszeitung, addressed the audience in German, the applause he brought forth proving how the words of so eminent an orator were appreciated.

J. A. Winkler, president of the local union, in a short address thanked the numerous delegations and friends for their

presence at the occasion, and first-class talent alternated with the speakers in entertaining the audience; in short, the celebration proved a grand success.

The happy assemblage parted at the wee hours of morning, evidently having enjoyed one of the most agreeable evenings ever spent. We hope that all participants will ever have pleasant recollections of this memorable event.

Rules for the Establishment of Conciliation Boards in the Building Trades of Great Britain.

Agreed to by conference of employers and operatives at a meeting held in Manchester on June 5, 1905.

1. The object of the conciliation boards shall be to adjust all questions or disputes relating to hours of labor, rates of wages, working rules and demarcation of work that may from time to time arise and be referred to them either by employers or operatives with a view to an amicable settlement of the same without resorting to strikes or lockouts.

2. Any dispute or question that may arise shall in the first instance be dealt with by the joint local trade committee or representatives of the employers and operatives of the trade affected, but if they are unable to come to an agreement within fourteen days, unless the time is extended by mutual consent, or in cases where a notice or notices have been given by the date upon which such notice or notices expire, then the case shall be referred to the local conciliation board for the district, and pending a decision of the conciliation boards, local or otherwise, no stoppage of work shall be allowed on any pretext whatever.

3. These local conciliation boards shall be formed in all districts where employers and operatives are sufficiently organized, and such boards shall consist of two representatives from the local branch of each operatives' association that is a party to this agreement together with an equal number of employers elected by the employers' general association of the district.

4. Should the local conciliation board be unable to arrive at a settlement of any case or matter in dispute within fourteen days from the receipt of notice from either side, unless the time is extended by mutual consent, it shall be the duty of both the secretaries of the local conciliation board to give notice to the center conciliation board, and a meeting of the said center board must be held within ten days of the receipt of such notice for the purpose of hearing the appeal from the local board.

5. There shall be one center conciliation board for each center district of the employers' national federation that may be a party to this agreement, which center board shall consist of two representatives from each of the operatives' general associations parties hereto, and a like number of employers elected by the federations forming the centers.

6. Should the center conciliation board be unable to agree after all matters, minutes, and correspondence in reference to the question at issue have been duly considered, it shall be competent for either side within seven days after the sitting of the center board to appeal to the national board of conciliation.

7. The national board of conciliation shall consist of sixteen employers elected by the national federation of building trades' employers, and a like number of operatives elected by the general associations of operatives that are parties to this agreement and the board shall meet within ten days of the receipt of notice of appeal to consider any case referred from the center conciliation boards.

8. The employers and operatives on several boards shall respectively appoint each a secretary who shall summon the meetings, keep the minutes, and generally carry on the business of the boards under the directions of the members at their officially summoned meetings.

9. All meetings of the several boards shall be convened by the joint secretaries.

10. In case of an appeal being made either from a local to a center board or from a center to the national board the secretaries of the local or center boards shall attend before the center or national board, as the case may be, with all minutes and correspondence relating to the case, and the local parties interested therein, may also attend before the board, for the purpose of supporting their case or giving information only.

11. No subject shall be brought forward at any meeting of the boards except with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the representatives present, unless seven days' notice thereof has been given to the joint secretaries.

12. A majority of the representatives on each side shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the boards. The voting power of employers and operatives to be equal in all cases.

13. The decision of any of the boards to he binding must be carried by a majority of votes.

14. If any of the represeutatives on any of the boards die, resign, or otherwise cease to be qualified, a successor shall be appointed within one month; and should any representative be unable to attend any meeting of the boards a duly appointed substitute may attend in his place.

15. Any party to this agreement wishing to withdraw therefrom may do so by giving twelve months' notice in writing to the joint secretaries.

16. Though in all ordinary cases the procedure shall follow the rules above written, yet for the purpose of more quickly arriving at an agreement on matters in dispute it shall be competent for any of the several boards by mutual and unanimous consent of the two parties to call in an arbitrator or arbitrators with power to settle the dispute, and where this is done the decision of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be final and binding. In the event of an arbitrator or arbitrators being called in by any of the boards, the costs, if any, shall be borne in equal shares by the employers and operatives unless left to the discretion of the arbitrator or arbitrators by mutual consent of the board.

17. Although the principal objects of the conciliation boards are the settlement of disputes as set forth in Rule 1 it shall also be within their province to meet and discuss any question of trade interest at the request of any of the parties to this agreement providing that a fortnight's notice in writing has been given to the joint secretaries of the board concerned setting forth the matter it is desired to discuss.

18. The several boards shall meet annually in May, to elect the officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be necessary. The names of the representatives elected on the board for each year, commencing May 1, must be forwarded to the joint secretaries at least fourteen days before that date.

19. Any party desiring an alteration of these rules shall give six months' notice in writing to the joint secretaries of the natioual board prior to the annual meeting thereof, and such notice shall at once be communicated to all the parties to this agreement, and the national board shall have power to alter this agreement by a majority of votes of those present at the annual meeting thereof.

You and I or Stockholder and Operative.

My feast is spread, your table bare
 You starve that I may dine,
My wealth and leisure make your care
 But you should not repine;
My factories furnish work for you
 And you should grateful be,
A scanty living is the due
 Of those who work for me.

Though you are luxuries denied
 And I vast wealth may spend—
Though you must walk that I may ride
 And borrow what I lend,—
You must not covet what I get,
 Nor ever envy me.
You are a slave, so do not fret
 Or struggle to be free.

Your untaught children fustian wear
 While mine in silk are dressed,
And you must all the labor bear
 To let me idly rest;
But still 'tis wrong to organize
 And firm in union stand,—
'Tis wrong that you oppose the wise,
 Just rulers of the land.

God gave me riches—gave you care,
 Then toil and be content,
Nor meanly grumble and despair
 At high priced clothes and rent;
The cost of groceries is high
 And fuel higher still,
But God intends that you and I
 Shall recognize His will.

I am His steward wise and great,
 Hence I in judgment sit,
And you must not rebel at fate
 But patiently submit;
You are a slave, and know it too,
 And so you shall remain,
I am the master over you
 And count your loss my gain.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Every Union Has

A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons."

Half a dozen bosses' men.

A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses.

A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual.

A few bums who would vote to strike the best job the local had in order that they might get "on strike" benefits.

An executive board that is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local on committee.

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.—Beaumont Labor News.

A man in England had for some time suffered from bronchitis and rheumatism which prevented him from engaging in regular work. His son was a workman who earned £1 4s. a week, but besides this made considerable sums by practicing a systematic course of betting. The son allowed his father a weekly sum averaging 10s. The son was killed by an accident in the course of his employment, and the father claimed compensation under the act as being partially dependent upon his earnings. It was proved that the claimant had been in work and earned an average wage of £1 4s. 11d. for forty weeks immediately preceding the death. The sheriff substitute decided that the claim was good and awarded compensation to the amount of £78. On appeal by the employers the Court of Session held that the claimant was not dependent on his son's earnings, as he was earning sufficient to maintain himself, and that therefore he was not entitled to compensation under the act.—Kelly vs. Arroll & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, July 6, 1905.

The proposed constitution of the State of Arkansas contains a provision making the open shop an institution peremptory, by law, inasmuch as it prevents any person from employing union men exclusively. The provision reads thus:

"No person shall be denied or refused employment for the reason that he is not a member of any labor union." The paragraph is concealed under the head of "Mines and Mining," Section 14, Article 8. What will organized labor of Arkansas do about this provision? We hope and trust that no stone will be left unturned in the attempt at its elimination from the proposed constitution.

Fair and Unfair Brush Manufacturers.

The Brush Makers' International Union having recently adopted a label which has been endorsed by the A. F. of L., has notified the brush manufacturers throughout the country that they are ready to supply them with the same under union conditions secured by contract, and the following named manufacturers have agreed to union conditions and been awarded the label: Theo. Zappen, 661 W. Huron street, Chicago, Ill.; John McKim & Co., Tenth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. S. Costello & Son, 1108 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.; Dustless Brush Co., 122 and 124 Sycamore street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Badger Brush Co., 395 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rudolph Fehler, 1172 Fortney street, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Cunier & Co., 54 Oakwood street, Orange, N. J.

New Orleans, La.—The stagnation of business in the carpenter trade of this city continues; there is absolutely no opening for any newcomer for some time to come and craftsmen are advised to keep away.

A Nation's Strength.

(Emerson.)

What builds the nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that 'round it throng?

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle's shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to rust,
Their glory to decay.

And is it pride? Ah! that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its luster down
In ashes at His feet.

Not gold, but only man, can make
A people great and strong;
Men who, for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

Craft Problems

Plans and Elevations.

We have been requested from time to time to publish in our official journal, The Carpenter, plans and elevations of cottages and medium-sized houses.

Brother White of Auburn, N. Y., supplied us with the following elevation and floor plans of a cottage which he built in the suburbs of that city, and which he informs us has given much satisfaction. He writes:

"Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor of Carpenter:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I send you plans and elevations of a house I built in the suburbs of this city, which has been admired by many for its convenient internal arrangement, neat appearance and large amount of room for general outside appearance. It will be seen that by partitioning the chambers across from the middle of the mullion windows, four good-sized bedrooms may be had on the second floor. The large closets and storerooms under the roof on each side are especially desirable, and the house is very comfortable and warm. I think no explanation of the cuts is necessary.

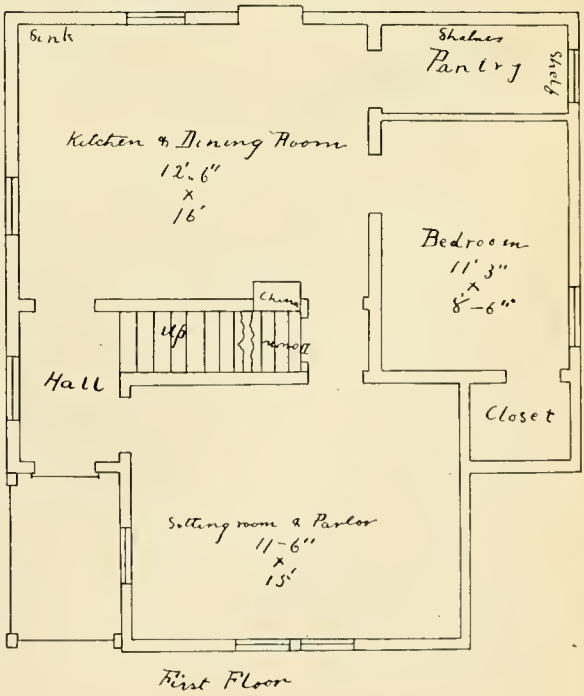
"The cost of the house will, of course, vary with local prices for labor and material.

"RODERICK WHITE.

"Auburn, N. Y."



ELEVATION.



First Floor

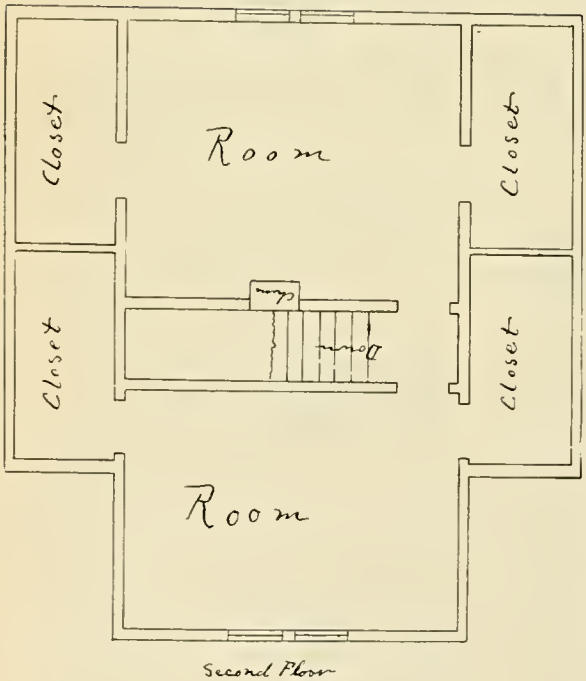
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Plumb and Level Lines.

Nearly all carpenters are familiar with the use of the plumb and the level, but they don't all understand what these terms really mean.



ELEVATION.



Second Floor

Plumb lines radiate from the center of the earth outward like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. These lines are never parallel, although a carpenter plumbing the corners of a house proceeds as if they were, because the divergence is so little that it is not noticed.

If a man should build a house 100 feet long and 200 feet high and keep the ends plumb the house will be a little longer at the eaves than at the foundation. I was explaining this to a bricklayer and he told me that his father had instructed him when plumbing the corner of a building always to let the line fall the thickness of itself nearest the side of the level towards the building. This is the only time I ever heard of a mechanic taking cognizance of this natural fact. A plumb line is a line that points toward the center of the earth, or a line in the same direction as the force of gravitation.

A level line is always at a right angle to or square from a plumb line and, as plumb lines are not parallel, neither are level lines straight. Suppose a man built a foundation a mile long and be particular to get it dead level, using for the purpose either an ordinary level or a surveyor's instrument. Then if it was practical to make a straight edge one mile long and apply it on the foundation in the usual manner it would rest on the foundation at the middle, but at the ends it would be four inches clear. This is the amount of curvature on the earth's surface, and if it was possible to start at a given point and level clear around the earth, the level would bring the party doing it back to the start-

ing point, provided he kept the same distance from the north or south all the way. A level line is therefore a line at a right angle to a plumb line or square from the course of gravitation.

A. BAIRD, L. U. 1496.

Fresno, Cal.

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Coloring Wood in the Log.

A new Swedish method of coloring wood clear through, and while in the log, is thus described by the Timber Trades Journal of London: "All the sap is expelled and the log is then treated with chemicals, and the color or colors are pressed into the wood. Any shade desired can be obtained, and in fact several colors can be merged one into the other, producing a very beautiful effect. On cutting up the samples we received we found that the color was evenly distributed all through the fibers, the grain of the wood giving a very pleasing effect, especially when polished. The wood, it is claimed, dries sooner than by ordinary seasoning, and it can also be rendered fireproof by adding special chemicals. Of course, painting is done away with, so that the natural structure of the wood is seen to better advantage than when painted in the ordinary way. The coloring is, we understand, free from arsenic and quite harmless; the colors do not fade, and, of course, can not be worn off by rubbing, etc."—National Builder.

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A Mammoth Sawdust Pile.

Probably the largest sawdust pile in the world is the one at Cheboygan, Mich. This is the product of one mill operated by the W. & A. McArthur Co. The mill being run by water power had no way of disposing of its sawdust. The company was not permitted to dump it into the river and for a few years an attempt was made to burn it. There was so much smoke that the village passed an ordinance prohibiting that form of destruction. As a consequence it was simply hauled out into a vacant field and during the thirty years of its growth has acquired monstrous proportions. It is a hill 1,080 feet long, 875 feet wide, and ranges from twenty to fifty feet in height. The hill covers some twelve acres. It is almost entirely white and Norway pine sawdust, because this mill did not cut hemlock except for the last two or three years before it was closed down. The pile is undoubtedly rotting a little at the bottom, but it is well preserved and bright when it is dug into, the top and sides having crusted over form a protection for the sawdust underneath. In its present state it contains rather too much moisture to admit of being used for fuel without treatment by some process of drying. A number of chemists have examined it with a view to extracting the chemicals which it contains, but as yet nothing has been done in this direction. There is no question but that it has a considerable chemical value and probably the time will come when some one will find a way of working it up profitably.—Wood Craft.

In the North End lives a man who has become a believer in the need of a men's rights club. His wife believes in every man being his own carpenter. He was, therefore, one day told by his better half that a fence in the rear of the house must be fixed. For a few days he was able to put it off, pleading business as an excuse, but finally a day came when he was at home, with nothing to do. The broken fence was again brought up, and it was up to the man to play carpenter. Arming himself with hatchet and saw, he sallied forth, intending to finish the job in short order. He hadn't taken into account, however, the heat, which was terrific. He worked for awhile, then, with the sweat rolling from him, seized his tools and made for the shade of the house. To the inquiries of his wife as to whether the fence was fixed, he said:



"Not allowed to do that kind of work. Don't belong to the union, you see, and the walking delegate just told me that I'd have to quit."

For a minute his wife pondered and then said: "You fix the fence, and if the delegate comes again, send him to me."

The man had to finish the job, and now he wants a club to establish men's rights.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Vierten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

9. Oktober.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Sullivan, Walquist und Pimbley.

Mitglied Deyl benachrichtigt den Board telegraphisch, daß ihn wichtige Geschäfte verhinderten, dessen Sitzungen beizuwohnen.

Appellation des Middlesex, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Anschluß der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, an den Boston D. C. anordnend. Da sich der Wirkungskreis des Letzteren über Sommerville hinaus erstreckt und achtzig Prozent der Mitglieder der L. U. 1379 in Boston beschäftigt sind, wird die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten aufrecht erhalten.

10. Oktober.

Deyl und McCarthy abwesend.

Eingegangene Schreiben betreffs der Geldbewilligung der Milwaukee-Konvention für Cripple Creek, Telluride und Trinidad, Colo., verlesen und diskutirt und der frühere Beschluß des Board in dieser Angelegenheit aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine Extra-Steuer zur Tilgung der während dem Ausstande im Jahre 1903 entstandenen Schulden betreffend. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, weitere Information einzuholen und Beschlußfassung vertagt.

11. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Deyl und McCarthy, anwesend.

Appellation G. W. Belch's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Protest des Appellanten gegen Maßnahmen des Ohio Valley D. C. zurückweisend. Da der Protest nicht innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen dreißig Tage eingereicht wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 306 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle F. Gueth gegen den Newark D. C. Der Board beschließt: Da die Entscheidung gegen den D. C. gefällt wurde, kann eine Apelation, die nicht von diesem Körper ausgeht, nicht berücksichtigt werden, und der General-Präsident ist authorisirt, die nöthigen Schritte zur Ausführung der Bestimmungen seiner Entscheidung zu thun.

12. Oktober.

Appellation John F. Nelson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 147, Brooklyn, N. Y., in welcher derselbe die Suspendirung des Ersteren wegen Nichtbezahlens einer Strikesteuer gutheißt. Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Telegramm von L. U. 1379, Sommerville, Mass., läuft ein, dem Board mittheilend, daß ein Vertreter der Lokal-Union abgesandt worden sei, um dem Board in der bekannten Angelegenheit Vorstellungen zu machen.

Appellation der L. U. 606, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der L. U. 53, Portchester, N. Y., gegen L. U. 606. Der Board beschließt, daß die Appellation so lange nicht entgegen genommen werden kann, bis der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten nachgekommen wurde, und Letzterer wird authorisirt, L. U. 606 zu suspendiren, wenn dies nicht sofort geschieht.

Appellation G. A. Jenning's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbetheiligung an einer Labor-Day-Parade gutheißend. Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bleibt zu Recht bestehen. — Da der General-Präsident über die Frage: Hat eine Lokal-Union das Recht, Mitglieder, die einer durch Postkarten einberufenen Spezial-Versammlung nicht beiwohnen, mit einer Geldstrafe zu belegen? noch nicht entschieden hat, wird diese Angelegenheit an den General-Präsidenten zurückverwiesen.

Appellation C. O. Vincent's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Verurtheilung des Appellanten seitens des Manhattan Borough Comitees wegen Verletzung der Sekt. 164 der General-Konstitution gutheißend, wird umgestoßen. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß dieser Fall der L. U. 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., unterstand, welcher der Appellant angehört.

Appellation Stanislaus Vezina's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., die Aufnahme Joseph Lefort's seitens der Lokal-Union betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

13. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Beseitigung von zwei Paragraphen in ihren neuen Lokal-Nebengesetzen verlangend. Gemäß dieser beiden Paragraphen wären die Gelder der L. U. in zwei separate Kassen eingetheilt worden, in Krankenkasse und Fonds für unvorhergesehene Ausgaben. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, daß kein Theil der Beiträge oder Eintrittsgeld einem derartigen Fonds

zugewiesen werden dürfen, wird indossirt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation H. Theissel's und Wm. Osterhaus' gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Klagefalle der Appellanten gegen E. J. Sprague von L. U. 13, Chicago. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Gesuch des Kansas City D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung. Aus dem vorliegenden Material geht hervor, daß es sich hier um Bezahlung der Gehälter für Geschäfts-Agenten handelt zu Zwecken, für welche der Board keine Bewilligung machen kann. (S. General-Exekutiv-Beschluß vom 11. Januar 1896.) Der General Präsident wird ersucht, dem Distrikt in organisatorischer Weise seine Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken.

Dem Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung aussiehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Schreiben der L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., bezüglich des gegenwärtig beobachteten Systems der Anstellung und Beschäftigung der Organisatoren und die Ueberweisung der Frage des Austritts aus der A. F. of L. an die Urabstimmung. Bezüglich des ersten Punktes indossirt der Board das Antwortschreiben des General-Sekretärs, verweigert aber seine Zustimmung in der letzteren Frage.

Schreiben der L. U. 10, Chicago; 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; 971, Reno, Nev., und 635, Boise City, Yda., die Wiederveröffentlichung der Finanzberichte im „Carpenter" verlangend. Der Board hält diese Veröffentlichungen für unrathsam und beschließt, benannten Lokal-Unionen zu empfehlen, den General-Sekretär um eine größere Anzahl der monatlichen Finanzberichte anzugehen.

Gesuch des Hammond, Ind., D. C. um Anweisung eines Theiles der dem Distrikt von der Milwaukee-Konvention für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Gelder. Da die General-Beamten die Summe von $100.00 an den D. C. bereits abgesandt haben, wird die Angelegenheit als erledigt betrachtet.

Gesuch des Webster City, Mass., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für L. U. 823 zur Deckung der ihr durch den kürzlich stattgefundenen Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Da dieser Ausstand nur fünf Tage dauerte, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

14. Oktober.

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisirung der Shop-Arbeiter des Distrikts. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, dem D. C. mitzutheilen, daß das Gesuch erst dann in Erwägung gezogen werden kann, wenn dem Board die unterm 24. August 1905 verlangte Information zugeht.

Gesuch des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisirung der Shop-Arbeiter dieser Stadt. Der General Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Einzelheiten über die beabsichtigte Verwendung der gewünschten Gelder zu verlangen und die Angelegenheit bis zum Eintreffen der Information vertagt.

Schreiben des Newport News, Va., D. C. um Entscheidung über Jurisdiktions-Grenzen zwischen dem Distrikt und L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., bittend. An den General-Präsidenten zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

Schreiben des Cincinnati D. C., der L. U. 1078, Fredricksburg, Va., und der L. U. 1213, Mystic, Pa., die Zusendung des Journals „The Carpenter" an die Privatadressen der Mitglieder befürwortend, wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 300, Austin, Tex., um Fällung eines gesetzkräftigen Urtheils bezüglich solcher Mitglieder, welche einen Ort verlassen, ohne ihren Abgang eintragen zu lassen. Da der General-Präsident laut Sektion 21 der General-Konstitution in allen Gesetzesfragen zu entscheiden hat, wird demselben die Angelegenheit zur Erledigung überwiesen.

Appellation E. Baumeister's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend. Aus dem vorliegenden Material ist ersichtlich, daß das Mitglied am 1. Juni 1904 außer Benefit kam und erst am 15. August 1904 wieder gutstehend wurde, während sich der Unfall am 10. August 1904 ereignete. Apellation abgewiesen.

16. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 919, St. John, N. B., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle C. R. Gibbs. Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 325 Paterson, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung im Sterbefalle John H. Voorhis abweisend. Aus den unterbreiteten Dokumenten geht hervor, daß das Mitglied am 22. Februar 1905 starb, aber erst am 21. März 1905 wieder gutstehend geworden wäre. Die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher er die Zahlung von $33.00 verweigert, welche unter den Kosten der Beerdigung Joseph Leffelman's für einen Grabstein und Blumen berechnet sind. Der Board beschließt: Da die Gesammt-Beerdigungskosten den Betrag des Sterbegeldes nicht übersteigen, ist die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs umgestoßen und die Rechnung ist zu begleichen.

Der General-Sekretär Duffy überreicht dem Board seine Bürgschaftspapiere für den Betrag von $20,000, welche am 15. August 1906 ablaufen, sowie Versicherungs-Papiere für die Office-Einrichtungen und Material. Erstere werden durch Präsident Schardt in der American National Bank deponirt und Letztere an den General-Sekretär zurückgegeben.

Appellation der L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Zahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle J. J. Vorhee's verweigernd. Da die unterbreiteten Papiere zeigen, daß der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Ablebens über 12 Monate lang gutstehendes Mitglied und zu keiner Zeit rückständig war, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen und Zahlung der vollen Summe von $200,00 angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 51, New York City,

gegen die Zurückweisung der Forderung Andrew Hanrahan's seitens des General-Sekretärs. Diese Appellation fußt auf einem zwischen der V. V. und den New York City Carpenters angeblich bestehenden Vertrage, laut welchem Mitglieder Letzterer, welche bei ihrem Uebertritte in die V. V. über 50 Jahre alt waren, zu vollem Benefit berechtigt sein sollen. Da das Bestehen eines solchen Vertrages nicht nachgewiesen werden kann, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 478, New York gegen die Abweisung der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle J. E. Lynch. Da es sich zeigt, daß der Verstorbene einen drei Monatsbeiträgen gleichkommenden Betrag schuldete, wird die Verfügung des General-Sekretärs gutgeheißen und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Im Falle Wm. Schapp wird die Auszahlung des Frauen-Sterbegeldes angewiesen und die abschlägige Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs umgestoßen.

17. Oktober.

Appellation Henry Steckinreiter's von L. U. 2, Cincinnati, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit nicht anerkennend. Appellant war vor dem Ereignen des Unfalles noch nicht ein Jahr lang Mitglied, und die Entscheidung wird daher aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Geo. W. Casner's von L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in der derselbe eine Forderung für Frauen-Sterbegeld abweist, weil Appellant bei seiner Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatte. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1774, Norfolk, Va., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle A. W. Johanson's Sterbegeld betreffend. Aus dem vorliegenden Material ist ersichtlich, daß der Verstorbene über sechs Monate gutstehendes Mitglied und nie rückständig war. Die Entscheidung wird verworfen und die Auszahlung der Summe von $100.00 beschlossen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet die mit dem Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. gewechselten Briefe bezüglich der Quittungen der Mitglieder, die Strike-Unterstützung gezogen haben. Weitere Erwägung der Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet ebenfalls Abschrift der mit Samuel Gompers gepflogenen Korrespondenz in Bezug auf die Streitigkeiten mit den Amalgamated Wood Workers. Der Board indossirt die Stellungnahme des General-Sekretärs in dieser Angelegenheit.

Der Bericht des Komitees für Zusammenstellung der über das Amendement zu Sekt. 55 der General-Konstitution abgegebenen Stimmen wird verlesen, und da das Amendement eine Zweidrittel-Majorität der abgegebenen Stimmen erhalten hat, wird beschlossen, daß dasselbe am 1. Oktober 1905 in Kraft treten soll. (Das Abstimmungs-Resultat ist auf Seite 14 bis 18 in der Oktober-Nummer des „Carpenter" veröffentlicht.)

Das Komitee des Middlesex, City, D. C., bestehend aus den Brüdern Wm. V. Segee und Stephan V. Bezanson ist eingetroffen und erhält das Wort in der Appellation des D. C. bezüglich der Distrikts-Zugehörigkeit der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, Mass. Die Angelegenheit wird behufs weiterer Erwägung zurückgelegt.

Vorsitzender Schardt wird angewiesen, mit dem General-Präsidenten nach Dayton und Columbus, O., zu reisen, um dort in Massenversammlungen zu sprechen.

18. Oktober.

Mitglied Post führt den Vorsitz.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt die ganze Tages-Sitzung in Anspruch.

19. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

Ein Komittee des Indianapolis D. C. erscheint und ersucht um Bewilligung der Summe von $400.00, für Organisations-Zwecke verwendbar in Stadt und Umgegend. Zurückgelegt.

20. Oktober.

Die Revision der Bücher nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

21. Oktober.

Vorsitzender Schardt ist zurückgekehrt und leitet die Sitzung.

Dem Indianapolis D. C. wird die Summe von $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt unter der Bedingung, daß die diesbezüglichen Maßnahmen und Ausgaben der Oberaufsicht des General-Präsidenten unterstehen.

In einem Schreiben des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. theilt derselbe mit, daß in der Organisirung der Shoparbeiter dieser Stadt kein weiterer Beistand seitens der General-Office benöthigt sei und wird von weiteren Maßnahmen in dieser Sache Abstand genommen.

Ein Certificat des Steuererhebers von Nederland, Tex., in welchem bescheinigt ist, daß die aufgelöste Lokal-Union dieses Ortes die Steuer pro 1902–04 für den Bauplatz No. 16, Block 12 von Nederland, entrichtet hat, wird verlesen. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, den Inhalt des Certificats im Urkunden-Register von Jefferson City, Tex., eintragen zu lassen.

Board-Mitglied McCarthy theilt in einem Schreiben die Gründe mit, die ihn veranlassen, von dieser Sitzung des Board fern zu bleiben. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Applikation des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und ihres Planes zur Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken. Eine ähnliche Applikation wurde am 31. Januar 1905 wegen ungenügender Vorbereitung dieser Bewegung abgewiesen, und da nicht nachgewiesen ist, daß sich die Zustände seitdem gebessert haben, wird das Gesuch auch diesmal abschlägig beschieden.

Applikation der Schiffszimmerer, L. U. 577, Charleston, S. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Erhöhung ihres Lohnes von $2.50 auf $3.00 pro Tag. Wird genehmigt; finanzielle Hülfe soll später besprochen werden.

Von dem Chicago D. C. läuft weitere Information über die geplante Organisirung der Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter ein, und der Board beschließt, den Plan zu billigen und die Hälfte der Unkosten zu tragen, vorausgesetzt, daß der

General-Office wöchentlich ein detaillirter Ausweis über zu diesem speziellen Zwecke gemachte Ausgaben unterbreitet wird.

Die Appellation des Middlesex, City, D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Anschluß der L. U. 1379 an den Boston D. C. anordnend, wird abermals erwogen und der mündliche Bericht des Komitees des D. C. in Betracht gezogen. Der Board indossirt abermals die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten. Da es aber erwiesen ist, daß der Boston D. C. der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, nicht die Unterstützung gewährt hat, zu der dieselbe berechtigt war, wird beschlossen, den Boston D. C. zu ermahnen, den Lokal-Unionen der Umgegend in Zukunft mehr Interesse und Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken.

Mitglied Post wird wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie die Abreise gestattet.

23. Oktober.

Ueber die Frage der Bürgschaftsleistung aller Lokal-Beamten unter Kontrolle der General-Office unterbreitet der General-Sekretär die im Auftrage des Board eingeholte Information. Die Angelegenheit wird zur Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Die Erwägung der Appellation der L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., bezüglich der Extrataxe zur Tilgung der im Ausstande des Jahres 1903 den Groß New Yorker Lokal-Unionen entstandenen Schuldenlast, wird wieder aufgenommen und die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, welcher das Ausschreiben der Taxe billigt, aufrecht erhalten.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

24. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Vertagung bis zum 22. Januar 1906.

Frank Pimbley, Sekr. des G. E. B.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Die Prinzipien der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

(Eingesandt.)

Wenn wir die Prinzipien unserer Brüderschaft aufrecht erhalten wollen, wie es unsere Pflicht ist, so müssen wir vor Allem bestrebt sein, dem Treiben derjenigen Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils, die in ihre Nebengesetze oder Arbeitsregeln Bestimmungen aufnehmen, welche gegen unsere General-Gesetze verstoßen, entgegenzutreten.

Diese Prinzipien sind in § 3 unser General-Konstitution aufgeführt und jedem Mitgliede bekannt; nur an der richtigen Auffassung mangelt es zuweilen sehr. Jedes Mitglied hat sich bei seiner Aufnahme verpflichtet, diese Prinzipien gewissenhaft zu verfolgen, und es gehört zu den Obliegenheiten sämmtlicher Lokal- und Distriktsbeamten, darauf zu sehen, daß obige durchgeführt werden.

Wir verstehen unter einer Brüderschaft eine Gesellschaft von gleichberechtigten Mitgliedern, die sich als Aufgabe gestellt haben, sich gegenseitig zu unterstützen und gemeinsam und im Sinne des § 3 der General-Konstitution Vortheile zu erlangen, die allen Mitgliedern ohne Unterschied zu Gute kommen sollen.

Nachdem ein Kandidat als Mitglied in unsere Brüderschaft aufgenommen und ihm ein Exemplar unserer Konstitution, sowie eine Arbeitskarte eingehändigt wurde, kann sich ein solches Mitglied an irgend einem andern Orte, an dem dasselbe in Arbeit treten sollte, dieser Mitgliedskarte als Legitimation bedienen; und vorausgesetzt, daß dessen Beiträge in Ordnung sind, ist dieses Mitglied zu denselben Privilegien berechtigt, wie in seinem heimathlichen Orte, ausgenommen solche rein lokaler Natur, wie beispielsweise Krankenunterstützung.

Wie kommt es aber nun, daß man Mitgliedern, die genöthigt sind, in einem auswärtigen Distrikt Arbeit zu nehmen, aus dem sie täglich zurückkehren, ihre Rechte und Privilegien entzieht, indem man von ihnen verlangt, daß sie an den betreffenden Distrikts-Council die Summe von 60 Cents im Voraus für eine dreimonatliche Arbeitskarte und Bezahlung des Geschäftsagenten entrichten? Ist dies nicht eine große Ungerechtigkeit, wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß diese Mitglieder in ihrem heimathlichen Orte ebenfalls eine Kopfsteuer zu demselben Zwecke zu entrichten haben. Heißt dies nicht unsere Prinzipien mit Füßen treten und der Korruption und der Ausbeutung der Brüder durch Brüder Vorschub leisten?

Wir können durchaus keinem Mitglied Vorschriften machen, wo es arbeiten soll. Dies wäre eine große Prinzipien-Verletzung. Außerdem ist es allbekannt, daß oft die tüchtigsten und treuesten Union-Mitglieder, die durch vielleicht mehr denn zwanzigjähriges, unermüdliches Kämpfen unsere Brüderschaft zu der Macht und dem Ansehen gebracht haben, welche sie heute einnimmt, aber durch ihre agitatorische Thätigkeit sich bei den Arbeitgebern ihres Heimathsortes unbeliebt gemacht haben und deshalb dort keine Beschäftigung mehr finden können.

Anstatt solchen Mitgliedern das Suchen nach Arbeitsgelegenheit zu erleichtern, werden Nebengesetze und lokale Gewerksregeln angenommen, die ihnen das Arbeiten an den betreffenden Orten erschweren. Diesem Unfuge muß mit aller Energie entgegengetreten werden, und nur die Mitgliedskarte darf, wo es sich um das Recht zur Arbeit handelt, als maßgebend betrachtet werden.

Es ist die höchste Zeit, dem hier gekennzeichneten Ausbeutungs-System der betreffenden Lokal-Unionen und Distrikts-Councils ein Ende zu machen, und den Lokal-Unionen im Allgemeinen wäre zu empfehlen, einen gemeinschaftlichen Protest gegen dieses prinzipienwidrige Verfahren an die General-Office zu senden und zu verlangen, daß der Verkauf von Arbeitskarten an Mitglieder auswärtiger Distrikte als ungesetzlich und unkonstitutionell erklärt werde.

Mit Brudergruß,

Charles Kaufmann,
L. U. 687, Elizabeth, N. J.

Departement Français

Les Conseils de Prud 'homme en Europe.

(Suite.)

Dans le numéro precédent nous avons vu que la justice en ce monde, est principalement une affaire de classe. Non-seulement les intérêts de la classe ouvrière ne sont nullement gardés par la classe possédante, mais encor la classe ouvrière, en demandant humblement l'intervention des capitalistes dans leurs différends avec les patrons doivent se sentir comme des mendiants, qui ne demandent pas leur droit, plutôt, une aumône, qu'on est en droit de leur accorder ou bien de refuser, suivant le bon vouloir de ces messieurs.

Voyons maintenant la grande différence entre notre présent système d'arbitrage et le tribunal ouvrier que nous préconisons. Chez celui-ci tous les griefs sont reglés entre les patrons et ouvriers c'est à dire, les seules individues qui pourrait avoir une intérêt dans l'affaire. Le modus de choisir les juges est le suivant:

Tous les patrons habitant une certaine ville, et excerçant une certaine industrie, sont enregistrés sur une liste; de même, chaque ouvrier d'un certain métier. Les patrons éliront un nombre de délégués ou conseillers, et un nombre égale est élue par les ouvriers, chaque métier pour soit, apart. Les délégués réunis forment le bureau général. En dehors de ce bureau général, il y a encor un bureau particulier. Le bureau particulier siège à jour fixe et se compose d'un patron et d'un ouvrier à tour de rôle, et a pour mission de conseiller les parties. Si l'essai de conciliation n'aboutit pas, le bureau général sera chargé de trancher le différend. Les partis pourront donc se présenter en conciliation, devant le bureau particulier composé des Prud'hommes de leur profession. La compétence des juges ne pourra ainsi être mise en doute et les comparants comprendront que dans le cas où l'affaire serait portée devant le bureau général, celui ci se rangera presque toujours à l'avis des premiers juges.

Les partis en cause auront donc tout intérêt a accepter la décision du bureau particulier de sorte que l'essai de conciliation réussira dans la plupart des affaires. Du fait même que beaucoup de différends se termineront par un arrangement à l'amiable il y aura suppression complete des frais pour les partis intéressés. Les frais seront encor très minimumes, lors même que l'affaire devrait être portée devant le bureau général. Cela est surtout important pour l'ouvrier qui, vivant généralement au jour le jour, ne peut distraire une portion plus ou moins grande du produit de son travail, sans augmenter les privations qu'il supporte en temps ordinaire, ou bien s'il est marié, sans apporter la gêne dans le manage.

Si on examinait de près ce qui se passe actuellement. on verrait combien cette question des frais de justice est intimement liée aux intérêts des travailleurs.

Un différend vient de surgir entre un patron et un ouvrier pour une question de salaire ou de travail. Le différend devra être, à présent, porter au devant le juge de Paix ou le Tribunal de Commerce suivant l'importance des cas.

Il est de toute évidence que les magistrats ne pourront applanir la contestation, car il ne peuvent en apprecier les éléments; ils seront donc obligés de consulter des gens du métier qui ont déjà executé le travail dont il s'agit, en connaissent le prix de main d'oeuvre et peuvent signaler les vices de fabrication ou de construction, ils nommeront des experts exerçant la même profession que les parties. Si la décision des experts n'est pas acceptée il faudra encor soumettre l'objet du litige à l'examen d'un autre expert. Il est facile de voir les frais qu'entrainera ce défaut de compétence des juges ordinaires. De plus, le tribunal de commerce, étant composé entièrement de commerçants ou employeurs, ne peut pas présenter toutes les garanties d'impartialité necessaire en pareil cas.

Cette cour de commerce, avec juridiction entre patrons et ouvrier, en matière intèrnes de leur métier respective, jusquà une certaine somme de litige, existe bien dans l'Europe centrale; mais aux Etats Unis par contre, nos "district courts" sont appelés à trancher les différends, et les parties doivent s'assurer les services des avocats, ce qui est non seulement ruineux, mais encor ne donne que fort peu de garanties pour la justice des cas litigieux.

Par contre, dans plusieurs villes du Canada, les tribuneaux de commerce sont en existence depuis bon nombre d'années.

Dans les deux cas il sera facile à constater que le partie le plus riche gagnera toujours la cause.

Le patron ou fabricant aura le meilleur avocat, ou il tirera l'affaire en longueur, de sorte que l'ouvrier sera obliger de perdre beaucoup de temps, ou alors les frais de justice s'élèveront à une somme plus élevée que le montant du litige; mais presque toujours nous verront que le plus pauvre, c'est à dire l'ouvrier, abandonnera sa cause, malgré sa justesse. Il est facile à comprendre que bon nombre de la classe adverse saura profiter de cette superiorité que donne l'argent sur la justice. Eh bien, camarades, le conseil de prud'homme, tel qu'il exist en Europe, saura empêcher cela, et sauvegardera mieux les intérêts des plus pauvres, c'est à dire des travailleurs.

(A continuer.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Un grand mouvement se produit actuellement parmi les organisations ouvrières francaises. La Bourse du travail de Paris, notament, est en pleine ébullition. La raison? —la voici aussi succinctement que possible.

Le décret constitutif de la Bourse du travail de Paris prévoyait qu'un réglement, elaboré par le Conseil municipal, serait appliqué aux syndicats adhérents, mais, pour une raison ou pour une autre, il ne fut jamais donné suite à cette disposition, si bien que la Bourse fonctionnait et administrait à peu près à sa guise, jouissant de l'autonomie la plus large. C'est ainsi que la commission administrative, élue par les syndicats, avait la haute main sur la gestion de la Bourse et présidait à la réportition des subventions.

Il me faut ici, ouvrir une paranthese pour apprendre a mes lecteurs que la Ville de Paris affect chaque année une somme d'environ 200,000 francs à subventionner les syndicats qui ont crée une permanence pour opérer le placement des chômeurs. L'allocation est généralement de 2,400 francs par an et par permanent (un par syndicat). Il est vraiment anormal, soit dis en passant, que les syndicats français n'aient pas encore pu se débarrasser de cette pesante tutelle administrative en puisant en eux-même les ressources nécessaires à leur fonctionnement. Non seulement l'adhésion à la Bourse du travail ne comport pour les syndicats aucune charge financière, mais encore ils touchent d'une part une subvention et d'autre part ils reçoivent dans l'immeuble municipal une confortable et gratuite hospitalité sous forme de locaux spécielement aménagés, meublés, éclairés et chauffés aux frais de la Ville. L'union des syndicats de la Seine, qui en fait régit la Bourse du travail puisque elle groupe la plus grande partie des syndicats, perçoit des organisations adhérentes une cotisation proportionelle au nombre des membres qui les composent alors que dans les assemblées générales chacune de ces organisations ne dispose que d'une seule voix quel que soit le nombre de syndiqués groupés par elles. C'est une anomalie que les réclamations de quelques-uns n'ont pas encore réussi a faire disparaitre. Ceci posé, on comprendra mieux ce qui suit.

A la suite d'incidents regrettables qui eurent pour théâtre la Bourse du travail, le Conseil municipal crut devoir élaborer un réglement général qui comport notament l'élection de la commission administrative au vote proportionnel, chaque, syndicat disposant d'un nombre de voix correspondant à celui de ces adhérents. Le bureau de l'union des syndicats, menacé par cette inovation, cria à la tyrannie et invita les syndicats à ne pas prendre part à l'élection pour protester contre le réglement et refuser de s'y soumettre. La plus part ont suivi le conseil. Mais le préfet riposta en suspendant le payment des subventions aux syndicats et en déclarant que seuls pourraient les toucher ceux qui accepteraient le réglement et prendraient part à l'élection de la commission administrative.

Les choses en étaient là quand un nouvel incident vint compliquer la situation.

* * *

Tous les ans la "Voix du Peuple," journal de la Confédération général du travail, publie, au moment du départ des conscrits, un numéro exceptionnel qui leur est entièrement consacré, et dans lequel ils leur est régulièrement recommendé, entre autres choses, de ne pas oublier qu'ils sont des fils de prolétaires, et que si en cas de grèves on leur recommende de tirer sur leurs frères de misère, ils devront refuser d'obeir à cette ordre. Cette année ce numéro fut suivi peu après d'un manifeste de l'Alliance Internationale Antimilitariste, signé par la plupart des leaders de la Confédération par lequel les jeunes soldats étaient invités à tirer sur les officiers si ceux-ci leur ordonnaient de faire usage de leurs armes contre les grévistes. Ce manifeste, affiché sur les mures, emut le Parquet de la Seine qui ouvrit une instruction contre les signataires. Par ricochet, le Préfet se saisit du pretexte pour expulser des locaux de la Bourse du travail, la Confédération et la Fédération des Bourses en donnant pour raison qu'en prenant part à cette manifestation elles avaient outrepassé leurs attributions qui, d'après le réglement de la Bourse doivent être strictement limitées aux questions professionelles.

La Fédération des Bourses et la Confédération, expulsées de la Bourse, durent donc chercher un nouveau local où maintenant ces deux organisations sont bien chez elles. Ce qui étonne le plus c'est qu'elles aient attendu si longtemps pour prendre cette décision, alors que plusieurs fédérations, depuis un certain nombre d'années n'ont pas hésité à faire les sacrifices nécessaires pour cesser d'être à la merci des subventions municipales.

Plusieurs bourse du travail de province ayant tenus des meetings où le manifeste antimilitariste fut approuvé se virent impitoyablement fermées par l'autorité préfectorale. A Brest, ce fut un travailleur des établissements de la marine qui fit la conférence. If fut frappé d'une peine disciplinaire par ses chefs, ce qui détermina les vives protestations de ses collégues. Le ministre de la marine, s'étant refusé à lever la punition, les syndicats des ouvriers de la marine de nos cinq ports de guerre viennent de se solidariser avec leurs collegues de Brest et menacent, si la liberté d'opinion n'est pas respectée, de déclarer la grève générale. Les choses en sont là pour le moment et la Chambre va avoir à discuter ces jours à une interpellation sur tous ces incidents.

Les signataires de l'affiche antimilitariste vont être traduits en justice sous l'inculpation d'incitation de militaires à la désobeissance et la désertion, délits que les lois français punissent de peines rigoureuses.

Sans aller, comme le font certains militants, à voir là, de la part du gouvernement, des mesures destinées à entraver la propagande faite en faveur de la journée de huite heures, il faut au moins reconnaitre qu'une partie de ces mesures dénotent un veritable parti pris de tracasserie contre les organisations ouvrières, mais il faut avouer aussi que quelques unes d'entre elles semblent s'être évertuées à créer cette situation et à fournir aux dirigeants, des armes qu'ils n'ont pas manque d'employer contre elles. Je serais fort surpris si l'avenir ne prouvait avant peu qu'en aggissant ainsi celles là ont été bien mal inspirées.

A la Bourse du travail de Paris, un certain nombre de syndicats, une minorité, ont accepté de prendre part à l'élection de la commission administrative dans la forme prevue par le réglement. Celles là touchent les subventions qu'elles encaissaient autrefois. Quant aux autres, elles attendent les événements. Si on se reporte à la façon dont c'est denoué un premier conflit avec la municipalité il y a quelques années, la faiblesse de l'organisation financière de la plupart d'entre elles permet de supposer qu'elles ne conserveront pas éternellement l'intransigeance dans laquelle elles semblent vouloir se renfermer aujourd'hui. Si, comme à l'ectranger, nos camarades français savaient s'imposer les quelques sacrifices nécessaires pour rendre réellement indépendants leurs syndicats, l'incident n'aurait qu'une porté insignificante. Mais malheureusement il n'en est pas ainsi et trop nombreux sont encore les syndialistes qui affirment que pour qu'une organisation soit forte, il n'est pas besoin de cotisations. L'expérience ne va pas tarder à leur démontrer jusqu'à quel point ils sont dans l'erreur. G. GUENARD.

Paris, 1 5 novembre 1905.



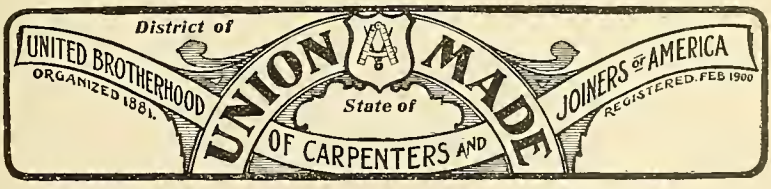
The owners and occupants of offices, dwelling apartments or flat houses are decidedly benefited by our label movement. By unionizing the woodworking mills, by establishing union hours and wages, and by insisting on the use of our label on sash, doors, blinds and interior decorations we are compelling the mill owners to turn out a better and more durable class of material—a class of material which gives the house owner or occupant greater satisfaction when on the premises. By awarding their contracts for trimwork to a non-union mill, not entitled to the use of our label, on account of lower prices, house owners are using false economy, as such material is of inferior make and generally requires a thorough overhauling as soon as the house or building is occupied or after the building has been heated during the colder season. Purchasers of houses or occupants of offices or dwelling apartments should interest themselves in this label movement. Houses built of or trimmed with unlabeled material make neither pleasant nor comfortable quarters.

UNION LABELS.

They Are Evidence of Fair Planing Mills and Cabinet Work.

Under this caption Organized Labor, the official organ of the San Francisco and California State Building Trades Council, of October 28, 1905, published the subjoined notice:

"Herewith is a facsimile of the label adopted and registered by the United



Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. As soon as the change can be made it will take the place of the two labels now in use, according to the suggestion and motion of the representative of Local Union No. 22 and the president of the Local and State Building Trades Councils—P. H. McCarthy—and the decision of the last convention of the Brotherhood in Milwaukee.

"The blanks left open for factory or shop number and the name of the district will be filled in, and as soon as the proper arrangements are completed the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will appear on all planing mill material and cabinet work in this State made by union men who are working under union conditions and enjoying the eight-hour workday.

"This label will, therefore, when it is installed, have the support of the Local and the State Building Trades Councils of California. Hence, it is the duty of all union men engaged in the building industry of this State to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the appearance of the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

DEATH ROLL

DIAMOND, JOHN F., of L. U. 890, Hazelwood, Pittsburg, Pa.

STROTHER, T. F., of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

NEWHOUSE, MRS., wife of Wm. Newhouse, of L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn.

ARMSTRONG, HARRY A., of L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass.

DOTY, JAMES W., of L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

COOK, D. A., of L. U. 481, Barre, Vt.

ALSTON, HENRY, of L. U. 1767, Dayton, Fla.

STULTZ, JOHN, of L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.

CURTICE, MRS., wife of Brother C. B. Curtice, of L. U. 1232, Fort Smith, Ark.

BOUTIN, CHARLES, of L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass.

Prompt Payment of Benefit Appreciated.

Chicago, Ill., November 17, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy:

At a meeting held by Local Union 1597, November 15, I was instructed to notify you that this L. U. extends a vote of thanks to you and the General Office for the prompt payment of death benefit of our late brother, Eberhardt. With best wishes, Yours fraternally,

ED. HOLFORD,
R. S. and F. S. L. U. 1597.

❖ ❖ ❖

Baltimore, Md., November 20, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary:

Dear Sir—I have received the check for $50 and thank you for your kindness. The amount sent me will help me considerably. Please also extend my sincerest thanks for the prompt payment of my husband's death benefit, to the entire U. B. of C. & J. of A.; you will oblige me very much.

I am yours respectfully,

MRS. THADDEUS A. ENSOR.

Fake Union Labels on Brooms to Deceive Unionists.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co. of Paris, Ill., are placing a small, round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broom Makers' union label, bearing the inscription, "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories and used the Broom Makers' union label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

This firm locked their employes out in the month of November, 1904, on account of them refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout they filled orders with prison-made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the Middle West and ship brooms into every State in the Union. The broom makers have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half and have interested the American Federation of Labor in their struggle and have had the firm placed on the "We-Don't-Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the general secretary of the Broom Makers he says this firm, in connection with the fake label, are having the words "Union Made" placed in good sized letters in the corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' blue union label. It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the union label his wife would be justified in using it over his head instead of for sweeping purposes.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM AND WHISK MAKERS' UNION.

OLIVER A. BROWER, Sec.-Treas.

Samuel Carpenter, you will learn of something to your advantage by communicating with the Abramson Engesser Co., No. 1973 First avenue, New York City.

Claims Paid

IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
4063	Mrs. Julia Bender	1	$ 50.00
4064	Mrs. Wm. Turner	42	50.00
4065	Mrs. Maria Petschl	87	50.00
4066	David D. Ackerman	325	50.00
4067	Lorenzo Wehinger	497	144.50
4068	Eugene R. Littlefield	595	50.00
4069	John G. Hempler	884	50.00
4070	John F. Diamond	890	200.00
4071	John H. Mastine	1582	100.00
4072	Mrs. Emma C. Wilcox	36	50.00
4073	Wm. C. Benning	25	200.00
4074	Mrs. Minnie Webber	72	50.00
4075	John Westman	97	200.00
4076	William Belford	171	200.00
4077	Arcide Blanchette	408	200.00
4078	Mrs. Fannie Ford	169	50.00
4079	John Stultz	333	200.00
4080	Robert McLaughlin	476	100.00
4081	Wilbur Devany	482	200.00
4082	Mrs. Christine Nelson	755	50.00
4083	Herman Hoffmann	309	200.00
4084	Mrs. Louisa Gregorie	52	50.00
4085	Mrs. Fredericka Ernst	416	50.00
4086	Wm. Martin	1145	50.00
4087	Mrs. Bertha Schnoor	1717	50.00
4088	Mrs. Clara Reimer	169	50.00
4089	Mrs. Sadie Cardew	273	50.00
4090	Ed. McSwegen	405	100.00
4091	Louis H. Keefer	1651	200.00
4092	Mrs. Albertina Schmidt	1748	50.00
4093	Mrs. Louise J. Olson	1	50.00
4094	Phil Bergeron	73	200.00
4095	Jake Wright	1208	200.00
4096	A. O. Johnson	80	200.00
4097	Joseph Huger	375	200.00
4098	Andrew Lambert	715	200.00
4099	Carroll M. French	1080	200.00
4100	Henry W. Lott	2	200.00
4101	Mrs. Bertha D. Stolte	119	50.00
4102	Mrs. Katherine Lange	166	50.00
4103	James F. Baker	322	200.00
4104	Thaddeus A. Ensor	990	50.00
4105	Peter A. Eberhardt	1597	200.00
4106	Mrs. M. E. Derry Berry	276	50.00
4107	Frederick Stahlhut	309	200.00
4108	W. B. Griffith (Dis.)	472	200.00
4109	Mrs. Josephine Schlecht	497	50.00
4110	Mrs. Anna K. Shimp	1353	50.00
4111	August H. Vockel	36	50.00
4112	James Colwell	79	200.00
4113	Wm. Salsman	79	50.00
4114	James H. Reist	553	200.00
4115	S. L. Walkup	84	200.00
4116	Henry Hilgendorf	242	200.00
4117	Mrs. Annie McLean	726	50.00
4118	John McEwen	42	200.00
4119	Mrs. Lillian G. Phelps	43	50.00
4120	Mrs. Emma S. Ferguson	399	50.00
4121	Mrs. Ella Cannon	494	25.00
4122	Mrs. Lucy B. Decker	1075	50.00
4123	C. H. Davenport	1686	200.00
4124	Retta Travis	186	50.00
4125	Mrs. Anna S. Landsness	468	50.00
4126	Joseph Toyo	903	200.00
4127	Thos. Ryan	125	50.00
4128	Mrs. Minnie L. Dunn	864	50.00
4129	Chas. E. Keckhut	1013	200.00
4130	Laney L. Ayers	9	200.00
4131	John Douglas	22	50.00
4132	Wm. F. Smith	55	200.00
4133	Mrs. Sarah E. Brooks	86	50.00
4134	Henry C. Schoenleber	227	200.00
4135	Rudolph Zendulka	340	200.00
4136	Mrs. S. A. Weiskerchen	440	50.00
4137	Michael Kohn	499	200.00
4138	E. M. Comtois	567	200.00
4139	Jas. M. Young	696	200.00
4140	Mrs. Louis S. Miller	1248	50.00
4141	Walter Donaldson	165	200.00
4142	John P. Huchinson	430	200.00
4143	Mrs. Florence McKinnon	441	50.00
4144	Wm. Harder	550	200.00
4145	Mrs. Bertha E. Haun	197	50.00
4146	Louis Factor	16	200.00
4147	August Mecklin	24	200.00
4148	Mrs. Sindora H. Jones	318	50.00
4149	Edwin R. Nickels	365	50.00
4150	Mrs. Samuel B. Ham	146	50.00
4151	John Bland, Jr	429	200.00
4152	Mrs. Anna A. Calvert	18	50.00
4153	Michael Hart	109	100.00
4154	Peter L. Connors	350	200.00
4155	J. C. Niessen	1108	200.00
4156	Frank Vincent	206	200.00
4157	Geo. B. Dalton	33	50.00
4158	R. J. Stanley	55	50.00
4159	Mrs. Sarah F. Crouch	510	50.00
4160	Geo. A. Karnes	206	200.00
4161	Mrs. Lena Moyer	268	50.00
4162	Francis Huber	309	200.00
4163	Geo. Milz	309	200.00
4164	Henry C. Velsor	357	50.00
4165	Chas. B. Geary	680	50.00
4166	Michael Guay	730	50.00
4167	Mrs. Martha E. Gilkey	893	50.00
4168	Mrs. Mary E. Saucier	1305	50.00
	Total		$12,619.50

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Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
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Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
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Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lincoln, Neb., S. J. Kent, 1747 Sewell at.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st at.
Los Angeles, Cal.—J. H. Perkins, 826 Park Drive; Thos. McElwaine, 857 S. Flower st.; Alex. Lovelace, 1008 W. 39th at.
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Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 1340 Glen Ave.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—E. C. Pinkham, 28 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.
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Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th at.,N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th at., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Joseph E. Bayard, 137a Elizabeth at.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Geo. M. Finch.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union st.

Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
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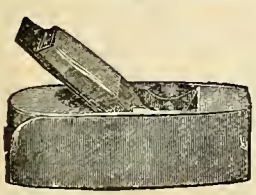
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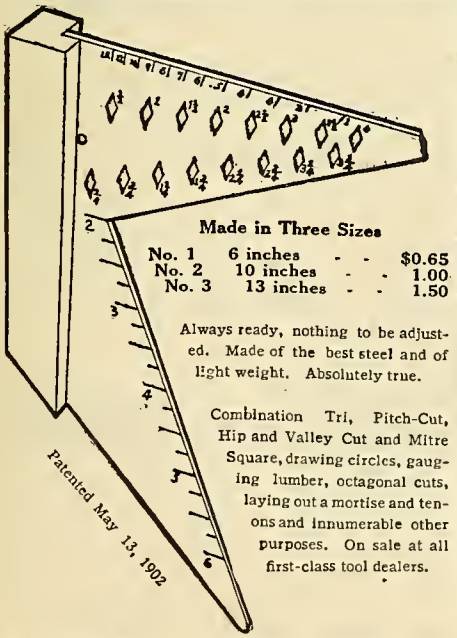
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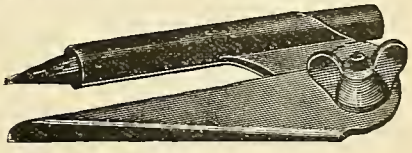
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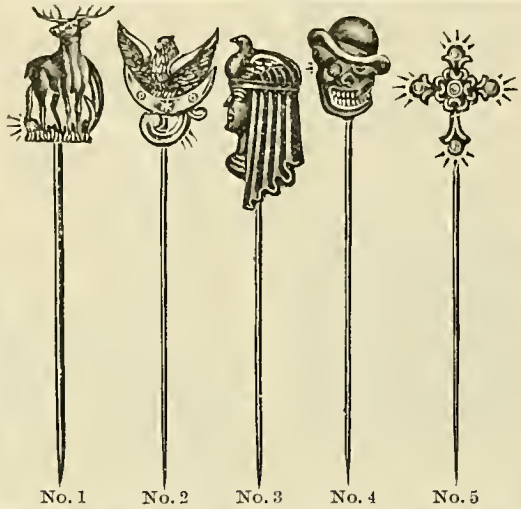
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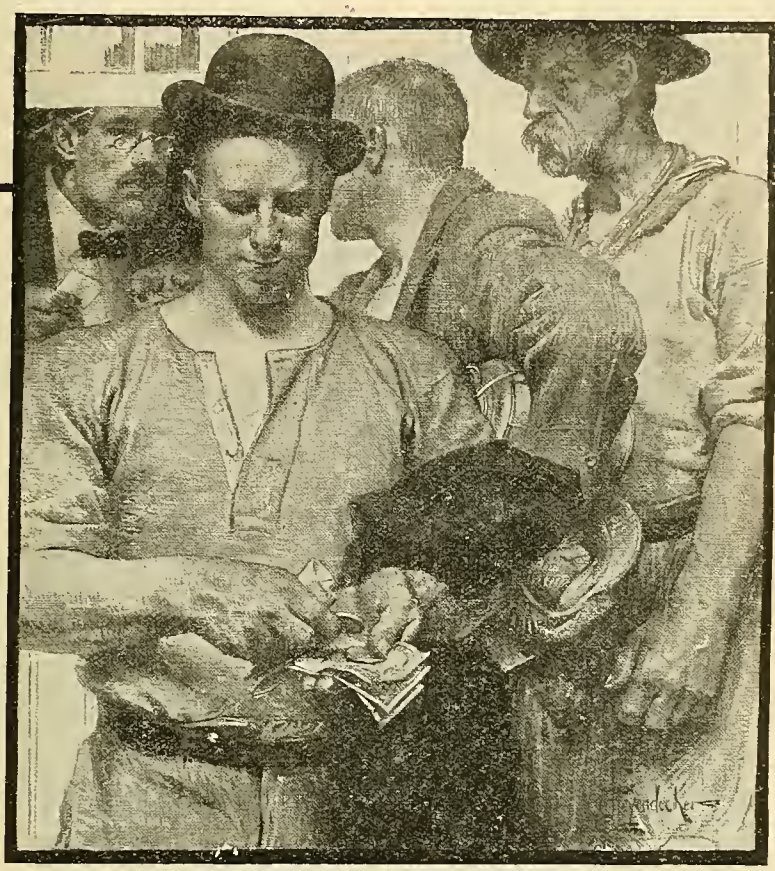
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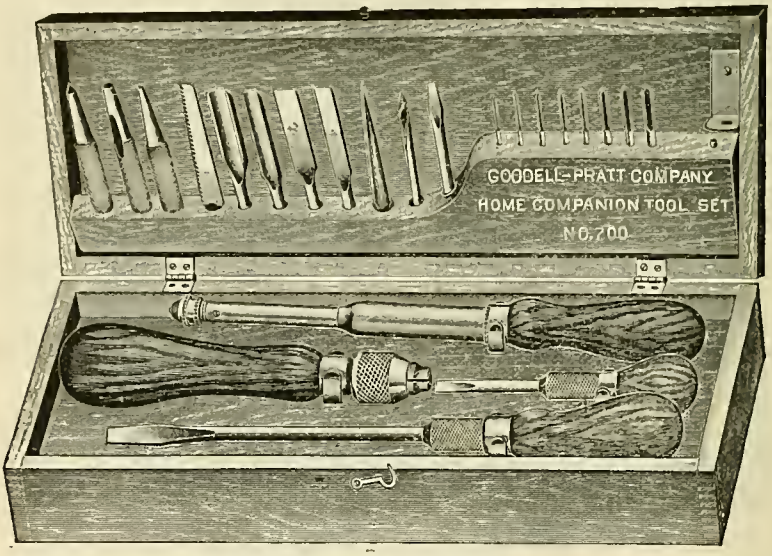
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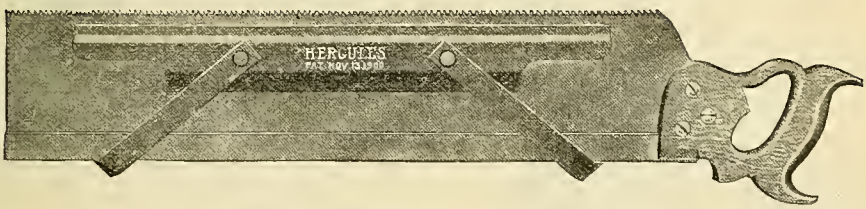
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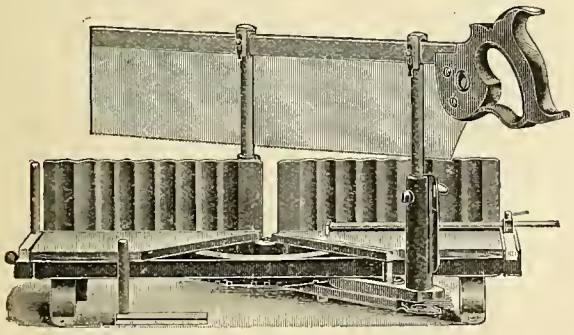
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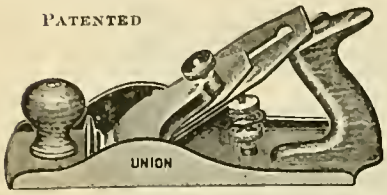
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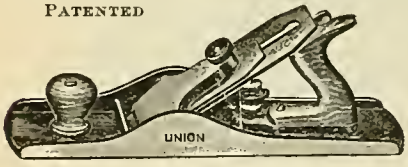
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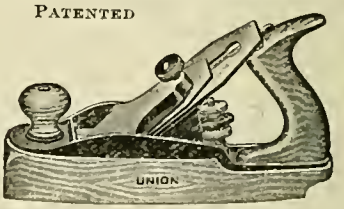
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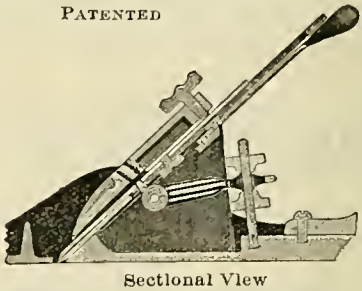
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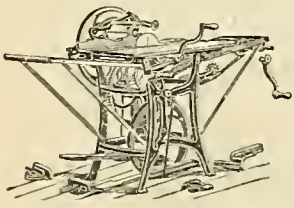
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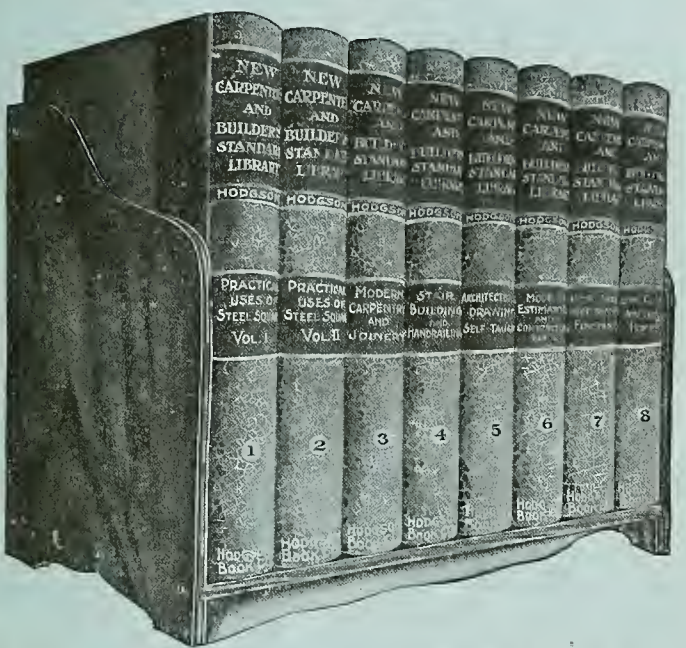


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